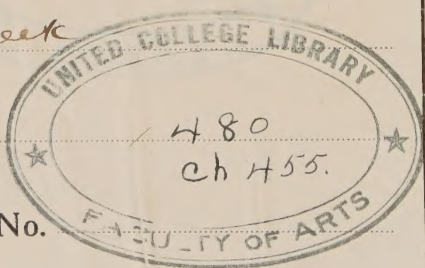




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GREEK ACCENTUATION.

*CHANDLER.*

London

HENRY FROWDE



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1881

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PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK ACCENTUATION,

BY

HENRY W. CHANDLER, M.A.,

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FELLOW OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*SECOND EDITION, REVISED.*

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Τὸ ἐκάστη λέξει τὴν δέουσαν προσῳδίαν τιθέναι συμπέρασμα σχεδὸν  
πάσης τῆς γραμματικῆς τυγχάνει μεθόδου.

JOANNES ALEXANDRINUS.

---

Oxford:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1881.



Hæc si quis tempestatis prope ritu  
Mobilia et cæca fluitantia sorte laboret  
Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si  
Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.

## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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THE greatest scholars have sanctioned the practice of accenting Greek by their example, a few have enforced it by their precept, but it is to be regretted that none have condescended to justify it by sound and conclusive reasons. Porson, as is well known, in language more vigorous than polite, denounces those who valued such matters less highly than he did himself; but none who can distinguish between assertion and proof will attach much importance to the bare word even of a critic so illustrious as Porson, while they may possibly suspect that his vehemence, though caused in part by zeal for this curious branch of knowledge, is attributable in some degree to his contempt for Wakefield, who happened to entertain a different opinion from his own. Whether a skilful advocate could convince, I do not say a mere verbal scholar, for that would be easy, but a man of sense, that a knowledge of the subject is worth the time and trouble which must be expended to acquire it, may or may not be doubtful, but it is certain that for the present all who pretend to a critical knowledge of the Greek language must yield perforce to a tyrannous custom, or refusing to do so, must expect to be rebuked for their ignorance by those who are unable to see the absurdity of perpetuating in writing a something to which they never attend in reading, and who persist in ornamenting their Greek with three small scratches, the very meaning of which is doubtful and perhaps unknown.

It is remarkable that we accent Homer and Hesiod, Lascaris and Gaza in substantially the same way; which is tacitly to assume that no material change in pronunciation took place for the space of more than two thousand years. If true, this is an interesting fact. To affix these signs correctly is a work of no small difficulty, and for our guidance we find either principles so

vague that they cannot be applied, or rules so numerous that they cannot be remembered. We have to deal with a subject in which popular caprice has been complicated by scholastic pedantry, two elements of confusion, governed it may be by laws, but by laws mysterious as those which regulate English weather or Parisian fashions. We are environed by false theories and still falser facts, by erroneous analogies, absurd derivations, preposterous ideas of language, and by the puerile conceits of the grammarians, of whom it has been truly said, *εἰ μὴ ἱατροὶ ἦσαν, οὐδὲν ἂν ἦν τῶν γραμματικῶν μωρότερον*.

In treating the subject, two paths lie open to the writer. He may either construct a theory, and deduce, if he can, the practice from it, or he may confine himself to the humble employment of cataloguing facts. The former course is seductive, and appeals strongly to the imagination from the specious claims which it makes to a rational procedure; the latter is repulsive, but bears with it the consoling assurance that it is impossible to fall any lower, and that, after all, the fairest theories must ultimately rest on the lowly foundation which it and it alone furnishes. But a theory of the subject would of itself fill a volume. In the first place it would be necessary to determine the nature of the accents, a point on which authorities are by no means agreed. Kreuser is of opinion that they indicate the length or shortness of syllables, Matthiä and others think that the acute marks a raising of the voice and the grave its depression, while Götting maintains that they are in Greek, what they are in German or English, nothing more than signs of the intension or stress laid upon a syllable in pronunciation. It would be impossible to establish or refute any one of these conflicting opinions without enquiring into the nature of accent in the cognate languages, an enterprise not without its difficulties. In the next place its relations to quantity, to rhythm, and to metre must be discussed, and here again opinions are divided. Some assert that accent and quantity are frequently at variance, others direct us invariably to observe both. It seems to be the opinion of many writers that he, who finds the least difficulty in reconciling Greek accent with Greek quantity, only exposes his lamentable ignorance of both. Sharpness of sound, we are properly re-

minded, is one thing, its duration another. An Englishman can and does throw the stress of his voice on the last syllable of *volunteer*, why then should he not do so in such a word as *φιλικός*?

It is unfortunate that those who ask such questions invariably exemplify their theories by words in which the written accent does not interfere with the quantity. It would have been more to the purpose had they told their readers how to preserve both accent and quantity in such words as *φιλητέον*, *νυμφίος*, *πεδίον*, *σοφία*, *ἀμαθία*, *μωρία*, and the like. But this they have prudently avoided. If with Kreuser we say that the *ι* in *σοφία* is long, and make it *sophéa*, as the modern Greeks do, the quantity is unquestionably sacrificed. If, as is usual in England, we pronounce it *sóphia*, what is meant by accent? If we raise the pitch of the voice and utter the first and last syllable, say in the note C, and the penultimate in D, we obey the directions of Matthiä, but experiment will prove it to be difficult, one might say ludicrous, to read a passage of Greek upon such a principle. If the opinion of this learned scholar be correct, it would be impossible to give any effect whatever to the Greek accents, if a sentence were pronounced in a monotone. But granting that it is difficult upon any theory to give due force to the acute and grave accents, it is to be feared that a proper enunciation of the circumflex will be found to present insuperable difficulties to all whose vocal endowments are not of the first order, for according to one of the highest grammatical authorities it indicates a ‘prolonged rolling sound.’ If this be true, only oriental gravity and sonorousness could do justice to a sentence in which this accent might recur, for instance, *οὐκοῦν γελοῖον δεῖ ἡγείσθαι τοῦτον*, ᾧ τὰ τοιαῦτα δοκεῖ ἀληθῆ εἶναι; the deep rumble of such a succession of ‘prolonged rolling sounds’ must have produced an indescribable effect.

The relations of accent to rhythm, of the *versus politici* to classical metres, would inevitably lead to a discussion of Greek pronunciation in general. After forcing a way through these problems and many others of equal interest, we should at last find ourselves face to face with the most puzzling question of all—upon what principle or principles does the position of the



accent depend? Götting's attempt at an answer is the only one that I have met with. He writes as follows<sup>1</sup>: 'The accent falls either on the syllable containing the principal idea of the whole word, or on the one which is the nearest to the syllable of the principal idea that the number of syllables in the word generally will permit. To find the syllable of the principal idea, the study of the etymological part of the language is indispensable. In a simple uncompounded word, that called the root, is the principal idea, as the first syllable in *γράμμα*. In compound words the added word forms for the accent the principal idea, because it gives to the whole its shade, its definiteness, its distinction. Thus in *πρόγραμμα* the principal idea is now in *πρό*, and *γράμμα*, in reference to the accent, becomes subordinate, because the preposition *πρό* gives to *γράμμα* its definite signification. In certain instances, therefore, the above second principal law is to be applied, as e.g. in *γραμματιον*. For *γραμ* is also the principal idea in this diminutive; the accentuation ought therefore to be *γράμματιον*; but this would be a violation of the first principal law: hence the accent can only fall on the syllable which is the nearest possible to that of the principal idea; consequently *γραμμάτιον* or *προγραμμάτιον*.' This law he considers sufficient to account for the accentuation of Æolic, and for that of verbs, neuters and proper names in the other dialects. But it is a law which labours under the treble defect of contradicting itself, misrepresenting the facts, and being practically useless. It contradicts itself; for it is distinctly implied that the principal idea in a word is that which gives it 'its shade, its definiteness, its distinction:' if so, why are not *γράμ-μα*, *γράφ-ω*, *γράφ-ος* oxytone, like *γραμ-ματικός*, *γραμ-μικός*, *γραμ-μή*, *γραπ-τήρ*, *γραπ-τός*, *γραπ-τός*? The syllables *μα*, *ω* and *ος* ought, on this principle, to be considered the prominent idea, since they give to a common root 'its shade, its definiteness, its distinction.' In short, this law virtually denies the existence of oxytones, and professing to account for barytones, enunciates a principle which, if carried out, would place an acute accent on the last syllable of every simple word in the language. It misrepresents the facts, for, as Götting himself allows, in all words except verbs,

<sup>1</sup> Greek Accent, p. 4.

neuters and proper names, the Attic, Doric and other dialects 'exhibit a remarkable deviation from the oldest or Æolic usage, all endeavouring to place the accent on the final syllable of words, even when these contain no principal idea<sup>1</sup>.' The latter words are hardly intelligible, for upon his own showing the final syllable cannot contain the principal idea, unless indeed it be the root, but of such a case, an instance or two would have been desirable. It is practically useless, for allowing that the Greeks accented what they considered the principal idea or the syllable nearest to it, still it is only by the accent that we can discover what part of the word they chose to consider such. If the *προ* in *πρόγραμμα* is accented because it modifies the *γράμμα*, then we might reasonably have expected that the *προ* in *προγραφή* would have attracted the accent towards itself, which however is not the case. This general law then breaks down from inherent weakness. It accounts for facts the existence of which it denies; it does not account for facts the existence of which it asserts; it would smooth all difficulties if things were as they are not; and finally it is driven to the melancholy confession, that while utterly incompetent to deal with the actual accentuation of the great bulk of the Greek language, it can perhaps account for the phenomena presented by a single dialect, the whole extant remains of which would be no burden to a weak memory.

But although this law fails to accomplish its end, its learned and accomplished author deserves great praise for having tried, however unsuccessfully, to discover the principle upon which the position of the Greek accent depends. Perhaps indeed his failure may be owing to the preconceived notion that there must have been *one* principle at work, whereas a glance at the subject and a little reflection seem to show that the tangled disorder of these troublesome appendages springs, like other anomalies, not from one principle, but from the conflict of several, in which case any attempt at explaining it by reference to a single law must inevitably miscarry. Theorists also in general seem to underrate the influence of caprice and accident, and to attribute too much to reason, while they have a tendency to forget

<sup>1</sup> Greek Accent, p. 8.

that people have at all times persisted in violating as they found convenient all or any of the rules laid down for their guidance by academies and grammarians.

Seeing then that the theory of the subject might well claim a separate treatment, it was resolved to exclude it rigidly and totally from the present volume, while such a course is warranted by the further consideration, that the practice of accentuation does not flow either naturally or necessarily from any theory yet propounded; and it therefore seemed unwise to complicate still further a matter already intricate enough by mixing hypothesis and fact, and so confusing in one heterogeneous whole things which may be kept asunder with convenience if not with propriety. The total exclusion of theory of course has its inconveniences. It was, for instance, difficult to give any intelligible rules for the accentuation of enclitics without trenching upon the forbidden subject: and it was still more difficult to avoid any assumptions as to the origin of various grammatical forms; but as it appeared on the whole better to be consistent, no such assumptions have been made.

Adopting this course we necessarily restrict ourselves to the enunciation of mere empirical rules, which, objectionable as they may be in other respects, still possess this great advantage that, if properly constructed, they can be applied immediately, and without fear of error, by any one competently acquainted with the etymology and prosody of the language; for it need hardly be said that accentuation is impossible without a considerable knowledge of the forms of words. The ancient grammarians, though occasionally in their feeble fashion appealing to principles (which by the way are frequently wrong), yet for the most part prudently confine themselves to the statement of rules without reasons. And it is fortunate that they had enough self-control to do so. For when a being professing to be rational gravely tells us that there are seven vowels in Greek because there are seven planets, and explains with equal felicity how  $\Lambda$  comes to stand at the head of the alphabet and  $\Omega$  at the tail; or when another writer, deemed learned in his own generation and worthy of publication in this, informs us that  $\Sigma\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$  is a barbarous or un-Hellenic word, and then, without one trace of humour or

irony, derives it from the Greek verb *σίνεσθαι*, one is almost tempted to think that the study of words, when not corrected by some more healthful pursuit, had a tendency, at least in ancient times, to infatuate its victims, and predisposed them to embrace the wildest fancies for incontrovertible verities. Of all the old grammatical authors extant, Apollonius and Herodian alone rise above the dullest mediocrity. And Herodian, the great authority on accentuation, was generally sane enough not to venture out of the region of fact, if, that is, we are at liberty to argue from the wretched compendium of his *Καθολικὴ Προσφθία*, which has survived to modern times. The swarm of obscure writers who succeeded him did little more than copy his huge compilation. The rules also in the best modern treatises are in great part empirical; and should be wholly so, for the introduction of reasons which are liable to break down when used, (and all the reasons which they allege are liable to do so,) can only be defended on the weak plea of a necessity which does not exist. After burdening the memory with a number of petty directions, nothing can be more disheartening than to find either that they cannot be applied with ease, or that, if they can, no dependence is to be placed on their results. An instance will render this clear. Authorities, ancient and modern, conspire to teach that verbal nouns in *α* or *η*, especially when derived from the Second Aorist or Second Perfect, are oxytone, whilst nominal derivatives are barytone, as *δέλω δολά*, *φθείρω φθορά*, *φέρω φορά*, *οἰμῶζω οἰμωγή*. A rule so expressed is obnoxious to several objections. In the first place, it assumes as an etymological fact something which is neither apparent in itself nor capable of proof; it makes a mere grammatical fiction the basis of a rule which cannot be applied with certainty, unless we possess much more knowledge than we have or are ever likely to have. In the next place, it offers no criterion by which to discriminate verbal from nominal derivatives or from primitive nouns. It may possibly be convenient to say that *σιγή*, *ῥῆγ*, *ἀγορά*, *σόβη*, *μάχη*, *δολά*, *φορβή*, *πύρπη*, and the like, are verbals, but nothing can be gained, while much may be lost, by resting an accentual precept on that supposition. Thirdly, no indication is given as to the area over which the rule is supposed to be valid. Is it.



with the exceptions usually given, exhaustive, and if so, within what limits? If this question cannot be answered, the student has no assurance that his guide may not on a sudden fail him. Such a defect is the more to be regretted in a modern treatise, because classical Greek is now a fixed quantity, admitting of no further changes, unless new authors should be discovered; and a perfect induction is to us possible, whatever may have been the case when it was still a living language and capable of further development. That the usual exceptions to the rule in question are by no means all that occur, will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look over the lists in the present work. Again, it is stated that nouns in *as* (gen. *a* or *ov*) are perispomena when contracted from *éas* or *ásas*; and this is unquestionably true, but we are not told what nouns are so contracted; and yet without that information the rule is almost useless. Again, it is said that synthesis does, and parasynthesis does not affect the accent; which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known, and not before, we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasynthetic compound: as a rule for determining the accent, it is worthless, and presupposes the possession of the very knowledge which it professes to impart.

To avoid these and similar incongruities it was determined to reserve the consideration of the theory and its cognate questions for another volume, and to give such rules here as could be applied at once by all possessed of the requisite preliminary information. And it is confidently hoped that they will enable any one possessed of that knowledge to affix the traditional accent to every word contained in the excellent lexicon of Messrs. Liddell and Scott, and to all the proper names in Dr. Pape's Dictionary of Proper Names. While this is all that is professed, and all that the general classical scholar can possibly want, it is not all that has been done. A large number of words to be found for the most part only in the ancient grammarians, lexicographers, and other late writers have been included. Doubtless, however, many of these out-of-the-way forms have escaped detection, but it is hoped and believed that all ordinary Greek has been exhausted. If in the dreary task of hunting through

dictionaries and grammarians some words have eluded observation, I can only throw myself on the indulgence of the reader, though few who have not tried the experiment can tell how hard it is to keep the attention fixed on such dry and petty details—on words rather than on things.

In constructing the multitudinous rules, the best authorities, ancient and modern, have been consulted. The former consist of special treatises on the subject, incidental notices scattered about the pages of scholiasts and grammarians, the practice of MSS., and that of printed books. Among the works upon accentuation the *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία* of Herodian in twenty books held the foremost place. It is no longer extant, but we possess a corrupt and mutilated epitome, perhaps made by Arcadius, in which the voluminous original has dwindled down to two hundred octavo pages. There are also a few unimportant extracts from it by Porphyry, first published by Villoison in his *Anecdota Græca*, and numberless references to it in the scholiasts. The *Τονικὰ Παραγγέλματα* of Joannes Alexandrinus are also derived from the same source, while there can be little doubt that Theognostus had the work before him when writing his *Canons*. It consists of a string of empirical rules generalised from words of similar terminations, each of which is illustrated by examples, and finished off with the exceptions, for instance, Arc. p. 16, 17: Τὰ εἰς ΩΝ δισύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλειον ὀξύνονται· εἰ δέ τι βαρυνθῇ, ἑτέρῳ χαρακτῆρι, ἢ διαστολῇ σημαινόμενον· Ἡιών Πλευρών Πυθών Σιδών. τὸ Ἰτων βαρύνεται, ὡς [ἐν] ἑτέρῳ χαρακτῆρι ὑποπεσόν· (καθόλου γὰρ τὰ εἰς ΤΩΝ δισύλλαβα φύσει μακρᾷ παραληγόμενα βαρύνεται μὴ ὄντα τοπικὰ, διὰ τὸ κοιτών. τὰ δὲ βαρύτονα· Πλούτων, γείτων Τρίτων) . . . Σούλων πόλις Σικελίας, πλὴν τοῦ κροτών. The author seems to have had before him lists of words identical in form and termination; these he reduces to the smallest number of classes that he can, generally looking at them, not with reference to their meaning or etymology, but as the schoolmen say *materialiter*. And for practical purposes there is no better method of constructing a rule. It is for this reason that the labours of Herodian have been made the foundation of the present treatise. When however it seemed possible to arrive at simpler results than his I have never hesitated to

alter his canons, or even in one or two instances to reverse them; but such a liberty has never been taken without carefully examining every word affected by the rule, that is, every word that I could discover. And here great assistance has been derived from the *Lexicon Analogicum* of Hooegeveen, and in a lesser degree from the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache* of Dr. Pape, though I never depended on either of them solely. Those who may be disposed to quarrel with any alterations that have been made are requested to test both the old rule and the new by putting them in practice; they will then be better able to judge how far the departure from ancient precedents is warranted.

The occasional passages in the grammarians and scholiasts are of some value, because they supplement the gaps in Arcadius or otherwise throw light on the corruptions of his text. Foremost in this class of authorities stand the Venetian Scholia on Homer, of which a new and more correct edition is sorely wanted, the *Dictata* and *Epimerismi* of George Chæroboseus, the *Canons* of Theognostus, the *Lexicon* of Ammonius, and the *Commentaries* of Eustathius. And here it may be as well to mention that the references to the lines of the last mentioned author may occasionally be found incorrect. The fact is that the greater part of the present work was written at hours when public libraries are closed; the Roman edition of Eustathius is not within the reach of all purses, and as I had only Stallbaum's reprint I was obliged to guess the exact lines as well as I could; the references will, however, never be found more than four or five lines out. It may also be noticed that in extracts from the grammarians and others, the accentuation of the particular edition employed has been retained even when it seemed to be erroneous.

Of the practice of manuscripts, except in so far as it is represented by printed books, few can know much, and I know nothing. But it may be safely assumed that the best modern editions, though occasionally caught tripping, do on the whole faithfully represent the peculiarities of their written originals. Yet it may be asked what the accentuation of a manuscript proves. Can it prove any more than that the scribe who wrote

it believed the accents which he affixed to be the correct ones? and if so, what would be the value of such a belief? It may be answered that the authority of a bad manuscript is next to nothing, while that of a good one may be very great. If it is found that all the accents in a manuscript, that can be verified by reference to the grammarians, accord with their precepts, there is a strong presumption that the remainder are correct also. The accentuation, for instance, of the Venetian Codex of the Iliad or of the Ambrosian scholia on the Odyssey may prove much. For it is certain that the scribes were in these cases men of more than ordinary learning, that they were fully impressed with the importance of such trifles, and that they had access to many ancient authorities which have since perished. The scrupulous care of some copyists would no doubt faithfully reproduce all the critical signs and all the peculiarities of their archetype; nor is it very uncommon to find in manuscripts a note deprecating the wrath of the reader on the plea that the scribe had honestly copied what was before him, and was not therefore responsible for barbarisms or other blunders, just as we are accustomed to call attention to our literary accuracy by the word *sic*. It is therefore by no means impossible that the accents in a good manuscript of the tenth or twelfth century may have been copied from one of a much earlier date. Frail as are its materials, a book, if properly taken care of, is almost imperishable. When we consider how large a number of really ancient manuscripts have survived the perils of the last thousand years, it is not extravagant to imagine that the book-worm of the tenth century might have possessed an Iliad revised by Aristarchus himself. There are manuscripts now existing which were certainly written long before the famous dilemma was proposed, which condemned the Alexandrian library to destruction. There appears then nothing absurd in supposing that the accentuation of manuscripts may be of considerable authority. But it may be objected that the oldest now in existence are unaccented, or if not, that the accents have been inserted some considerable time after the manuscript was first written. This may be true, but it does not follow that there were no accented books say in the first century before Christ. For it is incredible



that Aristophanes should have invented written signs for accents, and yet that they never should have been written. If he designed them for the purpose of preserving the ancient pronunciation, as is said to have been the case, they must have been used at least occasionally, but probably not in the best manuscripts, unless critical editions of the older poets. We accent school books, dictionaries of pronunciation, and works intended for foreigners, but should hardly think of disfiguring a library edition of Shakspeare with them. Just so it is probable that in ancient times books intended for barbarians or for degenerate Greeks or for the purposes of education had accents, but naturally the more sumptuous manuscripts, which would also have the best chance of being preserved, were destitute of them. The practice of accenting *every* word doubtless belongs to a late age, but as one of the avowed purposes of Aristophanes' invention was to distinguish words otherwise identical (see Arc. 186. 4), it is on every ground probable that such words were so distinguished at a very early period, at least in books intended for universities and schools. At the same time it must be admitted that the accentuation of many manuscripts is occasionally faulty, and strange to say this is sometimes the case in grammatical treatises, where we might reasonably expect the writer to be more than usually attentive to such minute details. A remarkable instance is furnished by a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, containing among other treatises a transcript of the Canons of Theognostus. In it the accents are frequently interchanged, and examples are repeatedly given which not only violate all analogy, but the very rule which they are intended to illustrate. The scribes too in many instances seem to have been ignorant or forgetful of the older mode of accenting certain words, e. g. γελῶιος is not unfrequently written γέλοιος in authors who certainly never pronounced it so. In short, they frequently modernised their transcripts both in accent, spelling, and dialectic forms. The proneness to such errors is also evident from the fact, that the fragments of Sappho, Alceus, and other Æolic writers do not, as it is said, occur in any manuscript with the proper Æolic accentuation, though the grammarians are never weary of repeating that οἱ Αἰολεῖς βαρυντικοί εἰσι; yet such a

mistake is analogous to that of representing a Scotchman as talking English, or of making a native of Cork speak the dialect of London. These and similar instances of disregard for grammatical propriety should make us cautious how far we admit the accentuation of MSS. as conclusive evidence, but they should not induce us to discredit it altogether.

Of modern authorities the best by far is Dr. Carl Göttling, who, in his *Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache*, has collected from the ancient writers, with true German diligence and accuracy, very nearly all that is worth collecting. His book has been of the greatest service to me, as the frequent references to it will show; and if I have occasionally been compelled to dissent from his conclusions, I trust that the reasons given for doing so will prove that no alteration has been made from a mere love of change. Wagner's<sup>1</sup> essay possesses much less merit, and is defective both in plan and execution. In English there is nothing on the practical part of the subject except a translation of Göttling's smaller treatise, published more than thirty years ago, and a few scattered rules in grammars and exercise books, which, whatever other value they may have, are necessarily incomplete. Those in Mr. Jelf's *Greek Grammar* are the best that I have seen in any English work. All these aids, however, as well as many others, have been used, and I take this opportunity of expressing my general acknowledgments for any assistance which they may have afforded. For most of the references appended to proper names I am indebted to Dr. Pape's *Lexicon*. They have all been verified, a process always necessary, but particularly so in Dr. Pape's case. Though the rules, with their exceptions, provide for all the names in his dictionary, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000, still much more remains to be done before this part of the subject is nearly complete. I discovered only too late that he omits a large number of names occurring in Ptolemy, Strabo, and other geographers. The last, though not the least, debt to be acknowledged is that to Hase and Dindorf's edition of Stephens' *Thesaurus*. The letters H. D. after a reference

<sup>1</sup> [Die Lehre von dem Accent der griechischen Sprache ausführlich entwickelt von K. F. C. Wagner. 8vo. Helmstädt. 1807.]

show that I owe the knowledge of it to this magnificent publication. The list of words distinguished by their accent has been enlarged, but is still very far from being complete. [This has been omitted in the present edition.]

To meet the wants of the general classical student the important rules and all their ordinary exceptions have been printed in a large type: the paragraphs in smaller letter contain references to the original authorities, additional but rare exceptions, and such other information as appeared either necessary or useful.

To conclude—in dealing with such a mass of petty and uninteresting details, blunders arising from weariness and inadvertence, or more often from downright ignorance, must have been committed. I find, for instance, that I have carelessly used noun and substantive as convertible terms, and also that in several passages polysyllable has been used to mean any word of more than one syllable. Notices of such other errors as may be discovered, as well as suggestions for the improvement of the work, will be thankfully received.

To the Delegates of the Oxford University Press my best thanks are due for their liberality in printing a book which is hardly likely to repay the money spent upon it.

OXFORD, MAY 23, 1862.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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AMONG the lesser evils of existence must surely be numbered the necessity of turning once again to an insipid subject long since thrown aside and forgotten. This I have been obliged to do, and to perform the dismal duty of revision under some considerable disadvantages. All my original notes and collections were consigned to the flames years ago, in the firm belief that they would never more be wanted ; and the loss of such materials it is now impossible to repair. In circumstances so embarrassing real help is hard to get. The indefatigable Lobeck is the only man who collected words of like form on a large scale, and his works were pretty freely used in the first edition. A few more references to them are now added. Beyond consulting Lobeck and the Paris Thesaurus, I could do little more than read the grammarians and scholiasts over again and glean a few fresh facts. In this way, however, considerable additions have been made to the book, though, by enlarging the page and practising the arts of typographical compression, the original number of pages has barely been exceeded. Some parts have been rewritten, and scarcely a single paragraph reappears without some change, and, it is hoped, improvement. That all defects have been made good it would be unreasonable to expect, for in the first place, he who deals with Greek accentuation independently, as I have done, has to contend with hosts of petty details which distract his attention, and not unfrequently exhaust his patience. Every alteration has to be made with the greatest circumspection, and it would be wonderful indeed, where the chances of error are so great, if I have not sometimes gone astray. In the next place, it is proverbially difficult to detect one's own mistakes, and here let it be remembered that, though I invited criticism and correction, I have received no assistance of any sort or kind.



Let those who noticed faults in the first edition know that they alone are answerable if those faults are repeated in the second. They had but to speak, and whatever was false or misleading would have been corrected. All censure now comes too late to be of any use to me.

The references to the Venetian Scholia were originally made to Villosion's edition: all of them I hope have now been adapted to the Oxford text, in which the scholia of codex A are at length accurately separated from those of codex B. Lentz's Herodian (*Herodiani Technici Reliquiæ collegit disposuit emendavit explicavit præfatus est Augustus Lentz*, Tom. 2. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1867-71) has not been quoted as an authority, and for obvious reasons. A new edition of the epitomator of Herodian, corrected from the best manuscripts, and illustrated by all the more important parallel passages of the scholiasts and grammarians, would have been a valuable addition to our knowledge. Such a scheme was far too modest and too practical to find favour in the eyes of Dr. Lentz. He thought himself able to reconstruct the *Καθολικὴ Προσφῶδια*, and the result is an astounding mosaic of bits laboriously fitted together—a paragraph from Arcadius—a line or two from Theognostus or Chæroboscus—a few words from somebody else—often with the accents violently changed, and the gaps in the text filled up by rules written by Dr. Lentz himself in Greek. A book so manufactured possesses no authority whatever beyond that which belongs to the fragments and splinters of which it is composed. I have therefore left my former references to the original sources untouched. Dr. Lentz indulges in conjectural emendation, but never once does he have recourse to manuscripts, although it is well known that a better copy of Chæroboscus exists than that from which Dr. Gaisford printed his edition.

Most of the references to Göttling's treatise on Accentuation have been omitted as unnecessary. Any one who cares to compare the present work with his will discover that many hundreds of words are here noticed which he wholly neglected. The list of words distinguished by their accent has also been suppressed as useless. No one who uses this book is likely to need it.

Beyond reading Stephanus Byzantius again, and registering

the results, little has been done for the accentuation of proper names. The truth is that these words follow no rule. Even the Greeks, who could consult the complete Herodian, are obliged incessantly to refer to him, because they are unable to remember either his rules or his exceptions. Of a comparatively small number of familiar names the scribes knew the accent, but outside that little circle they perpetually make mistakes.

Lastly, let it always be remembered that the present work does not profess to be more than what its title indicates. It is not a treatise on the principles of Greek accentuation. If it were, very different rules would have been given, but they would have been rules which would have left the reader in constant doubt and perplexity. Those here given aim above all things at simplicity, and their number has been reduced as much as was possible. It has been assumed that most men find it easier to remember one rule with thirty exceptions, than five rules with an average of six exceptions each. Occasionally perhaps the desire for simplicity has been indulged in rather to excess, but to any rules there are always some objections, and I have done as well as I could. It may occur to some minute critics that the exceptions, counting in those mentioned in the notes, outnumber in many cases the examples which conform to rule. Let any one who thinks so read over the words in the note, and see how many of them he is acquainted with; let him ask himself their meanings, in what authors, and how often he has met with them, he will then find that there is much less force in his objection than there seems to be at first sight: for it will be generally allowed that if a rule embraces all the usual words, all the words that a man is likely to meet with in classical authors, it embraces quite enough for practical purposes. Other words find their proper place in a note, and it would be mere pedantry to split one rule into two or more merely to accommodate forms of very rare occurrence. If we possessed more than the mere fragments of Greek literature the case might be different. It might then be desirable to increase the number of rules, and to include many words which are now excluded. But since we have nothing but a few odd volumes, so to speak, saved from the great libraries of antiquity, since no good-natured fairy

gives us the joyful opportunity of exchanging some tons of Byzantine theology for as many pounds' weight of the lyric and dramatic poetry of Greece, common sense shows that we had better accommodate our rules to what we do possess. From a practical point of view, those rules are best which can be applied with the least possible thought and trouble. Consider, for example, the rule for the accentuation of compound adjectives in *aio*s, § 534, p. 152. A philosopher, or some one equally sapient—a modern grammarian, for instance—may protest that it is completely irrational. Let him protest. The rule will enable anybody to accent correctly, and without the least trouble, every one of these puzzling words that he is likely to meet with, even should his reading be more extensive than usual; and what reasonable being can ask for more? A rule, or rather a set of rules (for many there must be), based on theory, would leave the reader in constant bewilderment. He would have to settle all sorts of difficult and obscure questions before he could apply his rule, and even then his chances of going wrong would be considerable. With a merely empirical rule he cannot go wrong, and is under no necessity of plunging into a sea of grammatical troubles.

One serious omission there is which I much regret, and for which, in any country governed rationally, I should incur a heavy penalty. To make the present work really useful, it ought to have a complete index of all the Greek words mentioned in it, amounting on a rough estimate to some twenty thousand. I would have constructed one myself, only the fact is that it requires keener eyesight and greater patience than I possess. A hundred years ago it would have been easy enough to find in this place a score of mere schoolboys, anyone of whom would have been willing and able to execute such a task with neatness, quickness, and accuracy; but nowadays, thanks to the spread of omniscience, it is difficult to meet with a young scholar who is sufficiently acquainted with his Greek grammar to be entrusted with such a work as an index; and as to zeal, industry, and accuracy, where are they to be discovered?

In bidding a last farewell to a subject in which I never took more than a languid interest, I may be permitted to say that in

England, at all events, every man will accent his Greek properly who wishes to stand well with the world. He whose accents are irreproachable may indeed be no better than a heathen, but concerning that man who misplaces them, or, worse still, altogether omits them, damaging inferences will certainly be drawn, and in most instances with justice. Unquestionably the shortest way of learning how to affix them correctly is to pronounce according to accent, as nearly all Englishmen did till comparatively recent times. There is, to be sure, the great difficulty of preserving quantity; but perhaps, if our ears and lips were a little better trained than they are, the difficulty might not be insuperable. Whether the art of accenting Greek can be learnt from rules may indeed be doubted. Herodian is said to have investigated the accents of about sixty thousand words in his *Universal Prosody*, and nothing less than a miraculous memory could retain the results at which he arrived. Even when rules are simplified to the utmost, it requires a very strong and a very tenacious memory to remember them. How difficult the thing is may be seen from the fact that few Greek books are quite free from false accents. Scribes, editors, even scholars, all err, and err frequently. I do not recollect to have ever caught Porson tripping, but then Porson's memory was prodigious; the two Dindorfs are generally accurate, yet both have their moments of forgetfulness. Dr. Gaisford certainly knew Greek, and was a minute and laborious student, yet in one and the same line of his *Hephæstion* (p. 456), may be found *Τρώϊλον* and *Λήμνον*, both accents being wrong, and one impossible. No one knew this better than he did, but his attention sometimes flagged. Those who pronounce according to accent rarely or never make such mistakes. A modern Greek newspaper might be searched in vain for what can easily be found in Greek books edited by professed scholars. If pronouncing according to accent be thought too violent, or too difficult, a proceeding, the next best expedient is, from the very first moment of learning Greek, to regard the accent as being quite as much part and parcel of the word as its breathing or its spelling. He who never writes a Greek word without its proper accent will (provided he only writes enough) gradually associate the two together, and thus



render himself independent of all rules and all guides to a tiresome though necessary accomplishment.

OXFORD,  
August 2, 1881.

## POSTSCRIPT.

When one's attention is turned to accents, it is hardly possible to open a Greek book of any kind without seeing something to be noted. The following observations ought to have been made in the text of the work :—

§ 36. Συγκρίτης, E. M. 779. 17, is contrary to all rule and analogy; it should be συγκριτής, if not altogether corrupt.

§ 55. On the distinction between φιλητής, a lover, and φιλῆτης, a thief, see Eust. 781. 12; 793. 57; 1967. 35.

§ 87. Σπάθη, Eust. 1967. 33: σπάθη μὲν, ξίφος· σπαθὴ δὲ ναυτικὸν ξύλον, if he means by ναυτικὸν ξύλον, an oar, he must have found a different accent in his copy of Lycophron (v. 23) from that which our editions print.

§ 228. Κομβάβος, Lucian de dea Syria, c. 21, a strange accent, which may mean no more than the scribe's belief that the penultimate is long.

§ 275. Τύλλος (?) Dio Cass. 79. 20, a word of unknown meaning; comparing Lamprid. Heliogab. 17, it might perhaps be equivalent to *latrina*, if not altogether corrupt.

§ 279. Ἀρχίαλος, Eust. 1396. 22: δῆλον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν κύριον ὁ Ἀρχίαλος καὶ τὸ ἐπίθετον ὁ ἀρχίαλος τόπος, καὶ πόλις δὲ Θράκης Ἀρχίαλος ἢ καὶ Ἀρχιάλη, προπαροξύνονται, ἀρχιαλὸς δὲ φασὶ σχολίους πλοίου, ὀξύνεται.

§ 292. Γόνος, Eust. 1410. 9: γονὸς δὲ, ὁ γόνιμος τόπος καὶ κάρπιμος, ἀπὸ τοῦ γονὸς ὀξυτόνου ὀνόματος, Ἰωνικῇ ἐπενθέσει τοῦ Γ. γόνος μὲν γὰρ βαρυτόνως, ὁ γεννώμενος. γονὸς δὲ πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν ὀξυτόνως, ὁ γόνιμος: cf. Eust. 1412. 27: ἐρινὸς = ἐρινεύς is oxytone in the books: ἱπνός, Eust. 16. 42: καὶ ὁ ἱπνος βαρυτόνως ἢ ἱπνός ὀξυτόνως δι' οὗ δηλοῦται ἡ ἐστία ἢ ὁ κλίβανος: to Eustathius therefore, and probably to Herodian, ἱπνος was the accent which naturally presented itself.

§ 295. Ἡρκλανος, Plut. 2. 539 A, is singular; the scribe, probably regarding it as a syncopated form of Ἡρκυλάνος, threw the accent back in accordance with a general rule of the grammarians, one version of which is quoted in § 793, but Ἡρκλανός is probably the more correct accent.

§ 312. Κόπρος, Eust. 1165. 17: τινὲς δὲ γράφουσι κοπροῦ μετὰ περισπωμένης, διαστολῆς χάριν ὡς ἐν τύπῳ περιεκτικῷ.

§ 316. Θύρσος, Eust. 629. 50: οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον βακχικοὶ θύρσοι οἱ βαρυτούμενοι, οἱ γὰρ τοὶ ὀξυνόμενοι θυρσοὶ, γαμικὰ δηλοῦσι στέμματα.

§ 351. Ἰῖδιον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1356.

§ 354. Κουρεῖον, E. M. 533. 29 : τὰ διὰ τοῦ EION τρισύλλαβα ἰδιάζοντα, τουτέστιν ἐνὶ τόπῳ μόνον λεγόμενα, διὰ τῆς EI διφθόγγου γράφεται καὶ προπαροξύνεται· οἶον, Λάγειον, τὸ ἵπποδρόμιον Ἀλεξανδρείας, ἀπὸ Λαγοῦ τινός· χλούνειον, τόπος ἐν Αἰτωλίᾳ, ὅπου ἦν ὁ χλοῦνης· Λαύρειον, τόπος ἐν Ἀττικῇ ἔχων μέταλλα. Οὕτω καὶ κούρειον· οὕτω δὲ καλεῖται ἐν Ἀττικῇ τὸ ἱερεῖον τὸ θνύμενον, ἥνικα ἐγράφοντο οἱ κοῦροι εἰς τοὺς φράτορας.

§ 386. Ἀγανός, Eust. 200. 1 : ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῷ λεξικῷ γράφεται ταῦτα. ἀγανὸν τὸ καλὸν καὶ ἡδὺ καὶ προσηνές· ποτέ δὲ καὶ κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν, τὸ χαλεπόν. ἐν ἐτέρῳ δὲ ὅτι ἔστι καὶ ἄγανον προπαροξυτόνως· καὶ δηλοῖ τὸ κατεαγός.

§ 443. Συνεργός, Eust. 1967. 32 : σύνεργος μὲν, ὁ συγκάμων τεχνίτης· συνεργὸς δὲ, ὁ βοηθός.

§ 568. Although what is there said about the accentuation of the cases of Πάν fairly represents, I think, the general practice of the books, yet, on second thoughts, I am a little inclined to doubt whether it is quite correct. About the cases of the singular there is no question; the books are unvarying; in Schol. Eurip. Rhés. 36 we have Πάν, Πανός, Πανί, Πᾶνα, Πᾶνας, and Chæroboscus (C. 271. 15; 24) expressly says that the nominative and genitive singular are oxytone, but neither he nor any other grammarian tells us in plain words how the other cases are to be accented. The dual probably nowhere occurs; the doubtful cases therefore are the genitive and dative plural. According to the rules given by Chæroboscus they ought to be respectively perispomenon and oxytone. Πᾶνες is common enough, e. g. Moschus 3. 27; Πάνων, paroxytone, occurs in Heraclitus de Incred. c. 25, ed. Gale, Amstd. 1688; in the Cambridge edition of 1670 it is unaccented, but Πανῶν perispomenon, Plut. 2. 356 D, in the editions of Xylander, Wytttenbach, and Tauchnitz; and Strab. 813, ed. Meineke. Πᾶσι properispomenon, Diod. Sic. 5. 28, ed. Bekker; I cannot at the moment find another example, though tolerably confident that there is one. Πάνεσσι, Theocr. 4. 63, is certainly right; see § 574, and the authorities there referred to.

§ 680. Cf. Ammon. p. 148, and Valckenaer Animadv. ad Ammon. pp. 233 sqq.

§ 719. Ὀμφακοράξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 561. 5, is false for ὀμφακόραξ, and πικνορρώξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 22. 3, should be πικνόρρωξ, as it is in Strab. 726, ed. Meineke. Οἶνοχρῶς, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13. 4, is a mistake for οἰνόχρως.

§ 743. Ὅτεως and ὅτεφ are both of them proparoxytone, Chærob. C. 414. 6.

I hoped that my own vigilance and that of the printers had wholly banished those odious intruders—misprints, but I have noticed two: § 405, p. 126, Ἡρωδῶρου for Ἡροδῶρου, and § 425, p. 132, ὄντως for οὕτως.



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| 338           | ... 252       | 295 ...       | 306           | 352 ...       | 360           | 410 ...       | 417           | 468 ...       | 473           |
| 239           | ... 253       | 296 ...       | 307           | 353 ...       | 361           | 411 ...       | 418           | 469 ...       | 474           |
| 240           | ... 254       | 297 ...       | 308           | 354 ...       | 362           | 412 ...       | 419           | 470 ...       | 475           |
| 241           | ... 254       | 298 ...       | 309           | 355 ...       | 363           | 413 ...       | 420           | 471 ...       | 476           |
| 242           | ... 255       | 299 ...       | 310           | 356 ...       | 364           | 414 ...       | 421           | 472 ...       | 477           |
| 243           | ... 256       | 300 ...       | 311           | 357 ...       | 365           | 415 ...       | 422           | 473 ...       | 478           |
| 244           | ... 257       | 301 ...       | 312           | 358 ...       | 366           | 416 ...       | 423           | 474 ...       | 479           |
| 245           | ... 257       | 302 ...       | 313           | 359 ...       | 367           | 417 ...       | 424           | 475 ...       | 480           |
| 246           | ... 258       | 303 ...       | 314           | 360 ...       | 368           | 418 ...       | 425           | 476 ...       | 481           |
| 247           | ... 259       | 304 ...       | 315           | 361 ...       | 369           | 419 ...       | 426           | 477 ...       | 482           |
| 248           | ... 260       | 305 ...       | 316           | 362 ...       | 370           | 420 } ...     | 427           | 478 ...       | 483           |
| 249           | ... 261       | 306 ...       | 317           | 363 ...       | 371           | 421 } ...     | 428           | 479 ...       | 484           |
| 250           | ... 262       | 307 ...       | 318           | 364 } ...     | 372           | 422 ...       | 429           | 480 ...       | 485           |
| 251           | ... 263       | 308 ...       | 319           | 365 } ...     | 373           | 423 ...       | 430           | 481 ...       | 486           |
| 252           | ... 264       | 309 ...       | 320           | 366 ...       | 374           | 424 ...       | 431           | 482 ...       | 487           |
| 253           | ... 265       | 310 ...       | 321           | 367 ...       | 375           | 425 ...       | 432           | 483 ...       | 488           |
| 254           | ... 266       | 311 ...       | 322           | 368 ...       | 376           | 426 ...       | 433           | 484 ...       | 489           |
| 255           | ... 267       | 312 ...       | 323           | 369 ...       | 377           | 427 ...       | 434           | 485 ...       | 490           |
| 256           | ... 268       | 313 ...       | 324           | 370 ...       | 378           | 428 ...       | 435           | 486 ...       | 491           |
| 257           | ... 269       | 314 ...       | 325           | 371 ...       | 379           | 429 ...       | 436           | 487 ...       | 492           |
| 258           | ... 270       | 315 ...       | 326           | 372 ...       | 380           | 430 ...       | 437           | 488 ...       | 493           |
| 259           | ... 271       | 316 ...       | 327           | 373 ...       | 381           | 431 ...       | 438           | 489 ...       | 494           |
| 260           | ... 272       | 317 ...       | 328           | 374 ...       | 382           | 432 ...       | 439           | 490 ...       | 495           |
| 261           | ... 273       | 318 ...       | 329           | 375 ...       | 383           | 433 ...       | 440           | 491 ...       | 496           |
| 262           | ... 274       | 319 ...       | 330           | 376 ...       | 384           | 434 ...       | 441           | 492 } ...     | 497           |
| 263           | ... 275       | 320 ...       | 331           | 377 ...       | 385           | 435 ...       | 442           | 493 } ...     | 498           |
| 264           | ... 276       | 321 ...       | 332           | 378 ...       | 386           | 436 ...       | 443           | 494 ...       | 499           |

| <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> | <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> | <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> | <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> | <i>Ed. 1.</i> | <i>Ed. 2.</i> |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 495           | } ... 493     | 552           | ... 547       | 608           | ... 647       | 666           | ... 640       | 723           | ... 727       |
| 496           |               | 553           | ... 548       | 609           | ... 648       | 667           | ... 663       | 724           | ... { 724     |
| 497           | ... 494       | 554           | ... 549       | 610           | ... 649       | 668           | ... 620       |               | ... { 725     |
| 498           | ... 495       | 555           | ... 552       | 611           | ... 650       | 669           | ... { 621     |               | ... { 726     |
| 499           | ... 496       | 556           | ... 553       | 612           | ... 651       |               | ... { 622     | 725           | ... 725       |
| 500           | ... 497       | 557           | ... 554       | 613           | ... 652       | 670           | ... 669       | 726           | ... 729       |
| 501           | ... 498       | 558           | ... 555       | 614           | ... 653       | 671           | ... 670       | 727           | ... 730       |
| 502           | ... 499       | 559           | ... 556       | 615           | ... 656       | 672           | ... 671       | 728           | ... 731       |
| 503           | } ... 500     | 560           | ... 557       | 616           | ... 657       | 673           | ... 672       | 729           | ... 732       |
| 504           |               | 561           | ... 558       | 617           | ... 583       | 674           | ... 673       | 730           | ... 733       |
| 505           | ... 501       | 562           | ... 559       | 618           | ... 628       | 675           | ... 674       | 731           | ... 734       |
| 506           | ... 502       | 563           | ... 560       | 619           | ... 658       | 676           | ... 675       | 732           | ... 735       |
| 507           | } ... 504     | 564           | ... 561       | 620           | ... 659       | 677           | ... 676       | 733           | ... 736       |
| 508           |               | 565           | ... 562       | 621           | ... 660       | 678           | ... 677       | 734           | ... 737       |
| 509           | ... 505       | 566           | ... 563       | 622           | ... 661       | 679           | ... 678       | 735           | ... 738       |
| 510           | ... 506       | 567           | ... 564       | 623           | ... 662       | 680           | ... 679       | 736           | ... 739       |
| 511           | ... 507       | 568           | ... 565       | 624           | ... 663       | 681           | ... 680       | 737           | ... 740       |
| 512           | ... 508       | 569           | ... 566       | 625           | ... 664       | 682           | ... 681       | 738           | ... 741       |
| 513           | ... 509       | 570           | ... 567       | 626           | ... 584       | 683           | ... 682       | 739           | ... 742       |
| 514           | ... 510       | 571           | ... 568       | 627           | ... 585       | 684           | ... 683       | 740           | ... 743       |
| 515           | ... 511       | 572           | ... { 569     | 628           | ... 586       | 685           | ... 684       | 741           | ... 744       |
| 516           | ... 512       |               | ... { 570     | 629           | ... 587       | 686           | ... 685       | 742           | ... 745       |
| 517           | ... 513       | 573           | ... 571       | 630           | ... 588       | 687           | ... 686       | 743           | ... 746       |
| 518           | ... 514       | 574           | ... 572       | 631           | ... 589       | 688           | ... 688       | 744           | ... 747       |
| 519           | ... 515       | 575           | ... 573       | 632           | ... 590       | 689           | ... 689       | 745           | ... { 748     |
| 520           | ... 516       | 576           | ... 574       | 633           | ... 591       | 690           | ... 690       |               | ... { 749     |
| 521           | ... 517       | 577           | } ... 575     | 634           | ... 592       | 691           | ... 691       | 746           | } ... 750     |
| 522           | ... 518       | 578           |               | 635           | ... 593       | 692           | ... 692       | 747           |               |
| 523           | ... 519       | 579           | ... 576       | 636           | ... 594       | 693           | ... 693       | 748           | ... 751       |
| 524           | ... 520       | 580           | ... 577       | 637           | ... 595       | 694           | ... 694       | 749           | ... 752       |
| 525           | ... 521       | 581           | ... 578       | 638           | ... 596       | 695           | ... 695       | 750           | ... 753       |
| 526           | ... 522       | 582           | ... 579       | 639           | ... 597       | 696           | ... 696       | 751           | ... 754       |
| 527           | ... 523       | 583           | ... 623       | 640           | ... 598       | 697           | ... 697       | 752           | ... 755       |
| 528           | ... 524       | 584           | } ... 630     | 641           | ... 599       | 698           | ... 698       | 753           | ... 756       |
| 529           | ... 525       |               |               | 642           | ... 600       | 699           | ... 699       | 754           | ... 757       |
| 530           | } ... 526     | 586           | ... 631       | 643           | ... 601       | 700           | ... 700       | 755           | ... 758       |
| 531           |               | 587           | ... 632       | 644           | ... 602       | 701           | ... 701       | 756           | ... 759       |
| 532           | ... 527       | 588           | ... 633       | 645           | ... 603       | 702           | ... 702       | 757           | ... 760       |
| 533           | ... 528       | 589           | ... 627       | 646           | ... 604       | 703           | ... 703       | 758           | ... 761       |
| 534           | ... 529       | 590           | ... 655       | 647           | ... 605       | 704           | ... 704       | 759           | ... 762       |
| 535           | } ... 530     | 591           | ... 580       | 648           | ... 606       | 705           | ... 705       | 760           | ... 763       |
|               |               | 592           | ... 581       | 649           | ... 607       | 706           | ... 706       | 761           | ... 764       |
| 536           | ... 532       | 593           | ... 624       | 650           | ... 608       | 707           | ... 707       | 762           | ... { 765     |
| 537           | ... 533       | 594           | ... 625       | 651           | ... 609       | 708           | ... 708       |               | ... { 766     |
| 538           | ... 534       | 595           | ... 626       | 652           | ... 610       | 709           | ... 709       | 763           | ... 769       |
| 539           | ... 535       | 596           | ... 634       | 653           | ... 611       | 710           | ... 710       | 764           | ... 767       |
| 540           | ... 536       | 597           | ... { 635     | 654           | ... 612       | 711           | ... 711       | 765           | ... 770       |
| 541           | ... 537       |               | ... { 636     | 655           | ... 613       | 712           | ... 712       | 766           | ... 771       |
| 542           | ... 538       | 598           | ... 637       | 656           | ... 614       | 713           | ... 713       | 767           | ... 772       |
| 543           | ... 539       | 599           | ... 638       | 657           | ... 615       | 714           | ... 716       | 768           | ... 773       |
| 544           | ... 540       | 600           | ... 639       | 658           | ... 616       | 415           | ... 717       | 769           | ... 774       |
| 545           | ... 541       | 601           | ... 654       | 659           | ... 617       | 716           | ... 718       | 770           | ... 775       |
| 546           | ... 542       | 602           | ... 641       | 660           | ... 618       | 717           | ... 719       | 771           | ... 776       |
| 547           | ... 543       | 603           | ... 642       | 661           | ... 619       | 718           | ... 720       | 772           | } ... 777     |
| 548           | } ... 544     | 604           | ... 643       | 662           | ... 629       | 719           | ... 721       | 773           |               |
| 549           |               | 605           | ... 644       | 663           | ... 665       | 720           | ... 722       | 774           |               |
| 550           | ... 545       | 606           | ... 645       | 664           | ... 666       | 721           | ... 723       | 775           | } ... 778     |
| 551           | ... 546       | 607           | ... 646       | 665           | ... 667       | 722           | ... 725       | 776           |               |

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|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 777    | ... 779 | 812    | { 804  | 836    | ... 836 | 876    | ... 876   | 914    | ... 915   |
| 778    |         |        | 805    | 837    | ... 837 | 877    | ... 877   | 915    | ... 917   |
| 779    |         |        | 806    | 838    | ... 838 | 878    | ... 878   | 916    | ... 918   |
| 780    |         |        | 807    | 839    | ... 839 | 879    | ... 879   | 917    | ... 920   |
| 781    | ... 780 |        | 808    | 840    | ... 840 | 880    | ... 880   | 918    | ... 921   |
| 782    | ... 781 |        | 809    | 841    | ... 841 | 881    | ... 881   | 919    | ... 922   |
| 783    | ... 782 |        | 810    | 842    | ... 842 | 882    | ... 882   | 920    | ... 924   |
| 784    | { 783   |        | 811    | 843    | ... 843 | 883    | ... 883   | 921    | ... 925   |
|        | 784     | 813    | 814    | 844    | ... 844 | 884    | ... 884   | 922    | ... 931   |
| 785    | ... 785 | 814    | 815    | 845    | ... 845 | 885    | ... 885   | 923    | ... 932   |
| 786    |         | 816    | 817    | 846    | ... 846 | 886    | ... 886   | 924    | ... 933   |
| 787    | ... 786 | 817    | 818    | 847    | ... 847 | 887    | ... 887   | 925    | ... 935   |
| 788    |         | 818    | 819    | 848    | ... 848 | 888    | ... 888   | 926    | ... 936   |
| 789    | ... 787 | 819    | { 804  | 849    | ... 849 | 889    | ... 889   | 927    | ... 937   |
| 790    |         |        | 805    | 850    | ... 850 | 890    | ... 890   | 928    | ... 938   |
| 791    |         |        | 806    | 851    | ... 851 | 891    | ... 891   | 929    | ... 939   |
| 792    |         |        | 807    | 852    | ... 852 | 892    | ... 892   | 930    | ... { 943 |
|        |         |        | 808    | 853    | ... 853 | 893    | ... 893   | 931    | ... { 944 |
| 793    | ... 788 |        | 809    | 854    | ... 854 | 894    | ... 894   | 932    | ... 945   |
| 794    | ... 789 |        | 810    | 855    | ... 855 | 895    | ... 895   | 933    | ... 949   |
| 795    | ... 790 |        | 820    | 856    | ... 856 | 896    | ... 896   | 934    | ... 950   |
| 796    | ... 768 | 821    | 822    | 857    | ... 857 | 897    | ... 897   | 935    | ... 953   |
| 797    | ... 791 | 823    | 824    | 858    | ... 858 | 898    | ... 898   | 936    | ... 955   |
| 798    | ... 792 | 825    | 826    | 859    | ... 859 | 899    | ... 899   | 937    | ... 956   |
|        | { 765   | 827    | 828    | 860    | ... 860 | 900    | ... 900   | 938    | ... 957   |
| 799    | 766     | 829    | 830    | 861    | ... 861 | 901    | ... 901   | 939    | ... 958   |
|        | { 767   | 831    | 832    | 862    | ... 862 | 902    | ... 902   | 940    | ... 960   |
| 800    | ... 793 | 833    | 834    | 863    | ... 863 | 903    | ... 903   | 941    | ... 961   |
| 801    | ... 794 | 835    | 836    | 864    | ... 864 | 904    | ... 904   | 942    | ... 962   |
| 802    |         | 837    | 838    | 865    | ... 865 | 905    | ... 905   | 943    | ... 963   |
| 803    |         | 839    | 840    | 866    | ... 866 | 906    | ... { 907 | 944    | ... 964   |
| 804    | ... 795 | 841    | 842    | 867    | ... 867 | 907    | ... 908   | 945    | ... 965   |
| 805    | ... 796 | 843    | 844    | 868    | ... 868 | 908    | ... om.   | 946    | ... 966   |
| 806    | ... 797 | 845    | 846    | 869    | ... 869 | 909    | ... 909   | 947    | ... 967   |
| 807    | ... 798 | 847    | 848    | 870    | ... 870 | 910    | ... 910   | 948    | ... 969   |
| 808    | ... 799 | 849    | 850    | 871    | ... 871 | 911    | ... { 912 | 949    | ... 970   |
| 809    | ... 801 | 851    | 852    | 872    | ... 872 | 912    | ... 911   | 950    | ... 971   |
| 810    | ... 802 | 853    | 854    | 873    | ... 873 | 913    | ... 912   | 951    | ... 972   |
| 811    | ... 803 | 855    | 856    | 874    | ... 874 | 914    | ... 913   | 952    | ... 973   |
|        |         | 857    | 858    | 875    | ... 875 | 915    | ... 914   | 953    | ... 974   |

## ABBREVIATIONS.

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. G. ....            | Immanuelis Bekkeri Anecdota Græca. 3 vols. 8vo. Berolini, 1814.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| A. G. Oxon. ....      | Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia, edidit J. A. Cramer, S.T.P. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1834-1837.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| A. G. Paris. ....     | Anecdota Græca e Codd. MSS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis, edidit J. A. Cramer, S.T.P. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1839-1841.                                                                                                                                    |
| Ammon. ....           | Ammonius de adfinium vocabulorum differentia, ed. L. C. Valckenaer. 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1739.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Apoll. de Adv. ....   | Apollonii Alexandrini de Adverbiis liber, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 2. pp. 527 sq.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Apoll. de Conj. ....  | Apollonii Alexandrini de Conjunctionibus liber, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 2. pp. 477 sq.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Apoll. de Synt. ....  | Apollonii Alexandrini de Constructione Orationis libri quatuor ex rec. I. Bekkeri. 8vo. Berolini, 1817.                                                                                                                                                 |
| Apoll. de Pron. ....  | Apollonii Dyscoli de Pronomine liber ed. I. Bekker. 8vo. Berolini, 1813.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Arc. ....             | Ἀρκαδίου περὶ τόνων e cod. Paris. primum edidit E. H. Barker. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.<br>Ἐπιτομὴ τῆς καθολικῆς προσφῶδιās Ἡρωδιάνου, recognovit Mauricius Schmidt. 8vo. Jenæ, 1860.<br><i>The references are to the pages and lines in Barker's edition.</i> |
| Charax. ....          | Ἰωάννου γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Χάρακος περὶ ἐγκλινομένων, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 3. pp. 1149 sq.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Chærob. C. ....       | Chæroboscus on the Canons of Theodosius, in Georgii Chærobosci Dictata in Theodosii Canones, necnon Epimerismi in Psalmos ed. T. Gaisford, S.T.P. 3 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1842.                                                                              |
| Chærob. E. ....       | The Epimerismi of Chæroboscus on the Psalms, in the same edition.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Draco ....            | Draconis Stratonicensis liber de Metris Poeticis, ed. G. Hermannus. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1812.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| E. M. ....            | Etymologicum Magnum, ed. F. Sylburg. fol. 1594.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Eust. ....            | Eustathii Commentarii ad Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam, ed. Stallbaum. 4 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1827.                                                                                                                                                          |
| Eust. Dion. Per. .... | Eustathii Commentarii in Dionysii περιήγησιν, in the second vol. of the Geographi Græci minores, ed. C. Müller. 8vo. Paris. 1861.                                                                                                                       |
| Göttling, Accent .... | Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache. Von D. Carl Göttling. 8vo. Jena, 1835.                                                                                                                                                            |

- Göttling, Greek Accent. Elements of Greek Accentuation, translated from the German of Dr. Karl Göttling, by a member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. London, 1831.
- H. D. .... Stephani Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae. Ed. C. B. Hase, G. Dindorf et L. Dindorf. fol. Paris. 1831-1865.
- Herod. π. μ. λ. .... Herodianus *περὶ μονήρους λέξεως*, in G. Dindorfii Grammatici Græci. Vol. 1. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1823.
- Herod. π. ε. μ. .... Herodianus *περὶ ἐγκλινομένων καὶ ἐγκλιτικῶν καὶ συνεγκλιτικῶν μορίων*, in Bekker's *Anecdota Græca*, vol. 3. pp. 1142 sq.
- Joh. Alex. .... Ἰωάννου Ἀλεξανδρέως *Τονικὰ Παραγγέλματα*, ed. G. Dindorf. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1825.
- Joh. Philop. .... Collectio vocum quæ pro diversa significatione accentum diversum accipiunt, in the Oxford edition of Scapulæ Lexicon.
- Kühner, G. G. .... Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache von Dr. Raphael Kühner. Zweite Auflage. 2 vols. 8vo. Hanover, 1869-72.
- L. S. .... A Greek-English Lexicon compiled by Henry George Liddell, D.D., and Robert Scott, D.D. Fifth edition. 4to. Oxford, 1861.
- Lob. Par. .... Paralipomena Grammaticæ Græcæ, scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1837.
- \*Lob. Phryn. .... Phrynichi Eclogæ nominum et verborum Atticorum. Ed. C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.
- Lob. Ajax. .... Sophoclis Ajax. Commentario perpetuo illustravit C. A. Lobeck. Editio Tertia. 8vo. Berolini, 1866.
- Lob. Prol. .... Pathologiæ Sermonis Græci Prolegomena scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1843.
- Lob. Path. .... Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 2 vols. 8vo. Regimontii Borussorum, 1853-62.
- Lob. Rhem. .... Ῥηματικὸν sive verborum Græcorum et nominum verbalium Technologia scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Regimontii, 1846.
- Matthiæ Gr. Gr. .... A copious Greek grammar by A. Matthiæ, translated by E. V. Blomfield, M. A. Fifth edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1832.
- Phav. .... Dictionarium Varini Phavorini Camertis. fol. Basileæ, 1538.
- Philem. Lex. .... Φιλήμονος Λεξικὸν τεχνολογικόν. 8vo. Londini, 1812.
- Schol. Ambros. .... Scholia in Homeri Odysseam, maximam partem e codd. Ambrosianis, ed. P. Buttmann. 8vo. Berolini, 1821.
- Schol. Ven. .... Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem, edidit Gulielmus Dindorfius. 8vo. Oxonii, 1875. Tom. 1 and 2, containing the scholia of codex Venetus A.
- S. V. .... Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem, edidit Gulielmus Dindorfius. 8vo. Oxonii, 1877. Tom. 3 and 4, containing the Scholia of Codex Venetus B.



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|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| St. Byz. ....        | Stephani Byzantii Ἑθνικῶν quæ supersunt. Ed. A. Westermann. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1839. |
| Theog. Can.....      | Theognosti Canones, in Cramer's Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia, vol. 2.             |
| Theodos. Gramm. .... | Theodosii Alexandrini Grammatica. Ed. C. G. Göttling. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1822.       |
| Theodos. Can.....    | Theodosii Canones, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 3.                         |
| Zonar. ....          | Joannis Zonaræ Lexicon, ed. J. A. H. Tittman. 2 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1808.       |

Unless the contrary is expressly indicated, all references to the above mentioned works are to volumes and pages, or to pages and lines.

The remaining abbreviations are those in common use.



# GREEK ACCENTUATION.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

1. In speaking their language the Greeks of the classical period distinguished accent from quantity. How they did so, or in what the spoken accent consisted, we do not here enquire. The native grammarians by degrees devised a system of marks by which to indicate Accent, Quantity, and other affections of speech. By Accent in the present work is always meant not the accent as pronounced, but the written sign of it.

2. NOTE.—Arcadius 186. 4 expressly attributes the invention of the written accents and other like signs to Aristophanes of Byzantium. Since this testimony occurs in a book which is known to be derived from Herodian's Universal Prosody it is natural to conclude that Arcadius drew his information from that source. Yet with strange perversity several German scholars have questioned the accuracy of the statement mainly on the strength of a very interesting passage in Servius (*Analecta grammatica* edd. Eichenfeld et Endlicher, pp. 530-534). But anyone who reads that passage with common attention will see that from § 18 to § 26 inclusive there is no question at all about *written* accents, all that is there said refers simply and solely to *spoken* accent; nowhere does Servius allude to the invention of the written signs of accent. Every educated Greek must have been aware that *προσφῶδια* was matter for discussion long before the existence of what we call Grammar. Every educated Greek must have known, for instance, that there was such a thing as the *fallacia accentūs*. But to discuss the nature and the various species of *προσφῶδια* is one thing, to devise written signs for them is another. No doubt Herodian knew all the facts stated by Servius, but all the evidence we possess shows that Herodian in his *Καθολικὴ προσφῶδια* was mainly if not exclusively concerned with the question how the *written* accents were to be placed: he was not there interested in the wider question which asked how many spoken accents there were or in what way they could be best expressed. Herodian was dealing with certain well-known signs which when he wrote had been in general use for centuries. There was no reason why he should relate the opinions of his countrymen as to the nature and number of the spoken accents; there was a reason why he should mention

the inventor of the written accents. See Herodiani reliquiae, ed. A. Lentz, 1. pp. xxxvii sqq.

3. The Greek accents (*προσφῶδαι, τόνοι*) are three in number, the Acute (*προσφῶδια ὀξεῖα*), as ἦ; the Grave (*προσφῶδια βαρεῖα*), as ῆ; and the Circumflex (*προσφῶδια περισπωμένη*), as ῆ̂.

4. NOTE 1.—*Προσφῶδια* has generally a far wider meaning than *τόνος*; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 674. 1: *προσφῶδαι εἰσὶ δέκα, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη, μακρά, βραχεῖα, δασεῖα, ψιλή, ἀπὸστροφος, ὑφὲν καὶ ὑποδιαστολή*. Cf. Arc. 191. 5; 186 sqq. Herodian (ap. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 676. 16) in his *Καθολικὴ προσφῶδια* defined *προσφῶδια* to be, *ποιὰ τάσις ἐγγραμμάτου φωνῆς ὑγιούς (or ὑγιῆς), κατὰ τὸ ἀπαγγελτικὸν τῆς λέξεως, ἐκφερομένη μετὰ τινος τῶν συνεξευγμένων περὶ μίαν συλλαβήν, ἥτοι κατὰ συνήθειαν διαλέκτου ὁμολογουμένης, ἥτοι κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογικὸν ὅρον καὶ λόγον*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 678. 27: *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι οὐ τοὺς τόνους μόνον ὠρίσατο, καὶ τούτους προσφῶdias ἐκάλεσεν, ὥς τισιν ἔδοξε, πλανηθεῖσιν ἐκ τοῦ εἰπεῖν ποιὰ τάσις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς χρόνους καὶ τὰ πνεύματα*.

5. NOTE 2.—That there are three accents in Greek is a statement which is true only if by accent be meant the written sign of some peculiar mode of pronunciation: even in that case some denied the fact. Arc. 191. 14: *τόνοι μὲν τρεῖς, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη*. Porphyrius ap. A. G. 757. 13: *τῶν τόνων γνήσιοι μὲν εἰσι δύο, ὃ τε ὀξύς καὶ ὁ περισπώμενος· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν κατ' ἀπαθούς λέξεως τίθεται, ὁ δὲ κατὰ πεπονθυῖας, ὁ περισπώμενος, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετος ἐκ τῆς ὀξεῖας καὶ βαρεῖας συντεθειμένης εἰς τὸν περισπώμενον . . . ὁ δὲ ἕτερος τόνος νωθὴς καὶ βραδύς*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 663. 26: *ἡ γὰρ βαρεῖα οὐκ ἔστι κύριος τόνος λέξεως, ἀλλὰ συλλαβῆς· ἡ δὲ ὀξεῖα κύριός ἐστι τόνος. κύριοι γὰρ τόνοι τῶν λέξεων δύο εἰσὶν, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ περισπωμένη*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 705. 26: *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι ἀπλοὶ μὲν τόνοι εἰσὶ δύο, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα, σύνθετος δὲ τόνος εἷς. Καὶ λέγουσί τινες ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ περισπωμένη σύνθετος λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ κ.τ.λ.*

6. The Acute accent is restricted to the last, the penultimate, or the antepenultimate syllable of a word; the Circumflex to the last or penultimate syllable. No word has more than one written accent except under special circumstances hereafter to be described: see chap. 9. The Grave accent is of no practical importance till we come to consider words as connected together in the sentence.

7. NOTE 1.—That the acute accent can never recede beyond the antepenultimate syllable is a rule which in ordinary Greek has no exceptions though Joh. Alex. 4. 29 mentions the fact that *Μῆδεῖα* was found in Sappho for *Μήδεῖα*. Cf. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 685. 18.

8. NOTE 2.—According to the ancient grammarians every syllable except that marked with the acute or circumflex has the grave accent; thus *Θεόδωρος* was sometimes written *Θεόδωρός*. But this practice if it was ever general was at length abandoned as Joh. Alex. 6. 18 says 'διὰ τὸ μὴ καταστίξιν τὰ βιβλία.' Cf. A. G. 674. 31; 686. 5; Chærob. C. 18. 17. That the practice did prevail we know, for the famous fragment of Alcman is so accented; see Gardthausen, *Griechische Palaeographie*, p. 283.

9. A word with the acute on the last syllable is called *Oxytone*; on the penultimate, *Paroxytone*; on the antepenultimate, *Pro-*

paroxytone. A word with the circumflex on the last syllable is called Perispomenon; on the penultimate, Properispomenon. A Barytone word is one which has not the acute accent on its last syllable.

Every word having an independent accent is called Orthotone in contradistinction to Proclitics and Enclitics: see chap. 9.

10. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 17. 18: ὀξύτονον γὰρ λέγομεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν, οἷον καλὸς, καὶ παροξύτονον τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν, οἷον ἀνθρώπου, καὶ πάλιν περισπώμενον φάμεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον Ἑρμῆς, προπερισπώμενον δὲ τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον μῆλον, τούτου χάριν τὰ παροξύτονα καὶ προπαροξύτονα καὶ προπερισπώμενα καλοῦμεν βαρύτονα τῷ κοινῷ ὀνόματι, ὡς ἔχοντα τὴν βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ, οἷον, φίλος, ἀνθρώπος, μῆλόν. Perispomena are said to be potentially barytone because the circumflex on the last syllable implies according to the theories of the grammarians, an acute followed by a grave accent; Joh. Alex. 6. 15; E. M. 684. 53; Theodos. Gram. 71. 29; Chærob. C. 98. 12; 494. 5. Joannes Charax ap. Chærob. C. 19. 20: ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι μὲν φάμεν, ὅτε τὸν ἀνάλογον κατὰ φύσιν τόνον φυλάττει· ἐγκλίναςθαι δὲ, ὅτε τὸν τόνον ἀναβιάζει τῇ πρὸ αὐτῶν λέξει, ὡς ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἐγκλινόντων ἑαυτῶν τὰ σώματα ἐπὶ τὰ ὀπίσω.

11. No word with a final syllable long by nature can be proparoxytone or properispomenon.

12. The circumflex can only stand on a naturally long syllable, as σῶμα, οὐρανοῦ; and never on the antepenultimate.

13. A word with a trochaic ending and accented penultimate must be properispomenon: as μοῦσᾶ, βαλοῦσᾶ, ὀξείᾶ.

14. NOTE I.—Joh. Alex. 4. 28 sqq. In the Boeotian dialect forms are found which are proparoxytone although the last syllable is long, as τύπτομη = τύπτομαι; Ὀμηρῦ = Ὀμυροί, Chærob. C. 403. 10; Eust. 365. 29. Götting (Accent. p. 25) observes that Bæckh. Corp. Inscr. 1. p. 723 accents ἰάρν for ἴαρν, and μειλίχιν for μειλίχιν: he is also of opinion that in A. G. 1187 we should write τῇ Ἑλενη and τῇ Πηνέλοπη for Ἑλένη and Πηνελόπη. In like manner the long α = η in Æolic seems to have been reckoned short for the accent, Joh. Alex. 3. 17: τὸ Ἀφρόδιτα παρὰ μὲν Αἰολεῦσι πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον. This remark he would hardly have made unless he held the α to be long, yet it is asserted to be short by Chærob. C. 325. 28: οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς τὸ Η εἰς Α βραχὺν τρέπουσιν, οἷον Ἀφροδίτη Ἀφροδίτα (sic). Hephæstion p. 83 ed. Gaisford quotes from Sappho ποικιλόθρον' ἀθάνατ' Ἀφροδίτα and seems beyond all doubt to consider the final α long, and again p. 87. 5: Ψάπφοι τί τὰν πολυόλβον Ἀφροδίταν, where one of the scholiasts says μακρὸν γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ΤΑΝ.

15. NOTE 2.—Joh. Alex. 5. 18: πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ βραχείας ληκτικῆς ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, οἶκος, ἦθος, ὦμος: Chærob. C. 398. 15. This rule does not apply to those cases where the length of the vowel is caused by *arsis*, as in Hom. Il. 4. 155: φίλε κασίγνητε; cf. Eust. ad loc., nor to parathetic compounds as τοῖδ' αὖτε, Πυθῶδ' αὖτε, μήτις, οὔτις, but Οὔτις, the fictitious name of Ulysses, follows the rule. In many editions we find Hom. Il. 5. 31: Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολογί; in Draco 24. 10 it is thus printed, though in the same author, 154. 18, it stands Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολογί, one out of ten thousand proofs of the singular carelessness of scribes or editors or both.



The circumflex may stand on the penultimate though the last syllable is long by position, as *Δημῶναξ*. The accentuation of such words as *κῆρυξ*, *φοῖνιξ* is discussed in chap. 4. The Epic *τοῖσδεσι* and *τοῖσδεσσι* is remarkable as violating the common rule.

16. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word are accounted *short* for the accent: as *ἄνθρωποι*, *τράπεζαι*, *ἄμαξαι*, *ἄλλαι*, *Ὀμηροί*, *Ἀρίσταρχοι*, *τύπνυνται*, *πεποιήνται*, *τύπτεσθαι*, *λέγεσθαι*, *ἄσπασαι*; except in the Optative Mood and in Adverbs in *οι*; as *ποιήσαι* *he might make*, *ὁμολογήσαι*, *οἴκοι*, *ἄρμοι*. Yet the *αι* in *πάλαι* and its compounds is reckoned short; as *ἐκπαλαι*, *πρόπαλαι*. If followed by a consonant *αι* and *οι* are accounted long, as *ἄνθρώποις*, *τραπέζαις*. Hence may be distinguished *ποιήσαι* third person singular Optative Aorist active; *ποίησαι*, second person singular Imperative Aorist middle; *ποιῆσαι*, Infinitive Aorist active.

17. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22; Chærob. C. 400. 7 sqq.; Schol. Ven. A. 255; 302; E. M. 647. 9. In Doric the final *οι* in the nominative plural of nouns and participles was regarded as long; e.g. they wrote *φιλοσόφοι*, *Μενελάοι*, *πωλουμένοι*, *καλουμένοι*, *δαρουμένοι*, Greg. Cor. § 123, p. 314 ed. Schäfer. It does not appear whether they treated *αι* in the same way. Cf. Ahrens, de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 27.

18. The Ionic and Attic case-vowel *ω* is accounted short for the accent; as *Μενέλεως*, *ἀνώγειω*, *δύσερως* (genitive *δύσερω*), *φιλόγελως*, *βαθύγηρως*, *ἐμπλεως*, *πόλεως*, *πράξεως*, *πράξεω*, *Πηλείδew*.

19. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 399. 25: φύσει μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους οὐδέποτε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, 'χωρὶς εἰ μὴ εὐρεθῇ τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε,' τούτέστιν, ὅταν τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε εὐρεθῇ, τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους τότε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ πόλεως, μάντεως, πράξεως, πόλεον, μάντεων, πράξεων, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν παρὰ ταῖς διαλέκτοις, οἷον Ἀτρείδew, Πηλείδew. Ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα προπαροξυνόμενα οὐ θέλουσιν ἔχειν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ε καὶ τοῦ Ω σύμφωνον, ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν προλεχθέντων παραδειγμάτων· ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα καὶ ἔχωσι πάντως εὐρίσκεται ἡ τὸ Δ ἢ τὸ Ρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσόκερως, φιλόγελως. Cf. Theodos. Gram. 200. 3. In such words as *δύσερως* it must be noticed that the above accentuation holds of them only so far as they belong strictly to the Attic declension; if they are inflected like *δυσέρως*, genitive *δυσέρωτος*, the vowel *ω* being no long casual (*πτωτικόν*, cf. Theodos. l. l.) the ordinary accentuation obtains. Special rules for these forms will be given hereafter.

20. The long syllable resulting from the contraction of an accented vowel or diphthong with another vowel is itself accented. When by the operation of this rule the *last syllable* should be accented, it is to be observed that words oxytone prior to contraction remain unchanged, but paroxytones become perispomena; as *φιλέομεθα* *φιλούμεθα*, *φιλέω* *φιλῶ*, *φιλέετε* *φιλεῖτε* (§ 13), *μουσάων* *μουσῶν*, *αἰδόος* *αἰδοῦς*, *ζωός* *ζῶς*, *ἔσταῶς* *ἔστῶς*, *βεβαῶς* *βεβῶς*, *Νηρεῖς* *Νηρίς*. To this rule there are some exceptions which are mentioned in their proper places.

**21. NOTE.**—In theory the Circumflex is supposed to represent the union of the Acute and Grave accents *in that order*; for example in *φιλέδμεν*, when *ε* and *ο* coalesce, the resulting syllable retains the old accents melted as it were into one, *φιλούμεν*; in like manner *σόδμα* becomes *σῶμα*; but *ζῶς* can only become *ζῷς* because the grammarians have not devised an inverted circumflex *ν* to denote the fusion of the Grave and Acute. This theory is of course subject to the general rules; *τριακονταίς* cannot produce *τριακοντούίς*; in accordance with the rule given above, § 13, the word must necessarily be written *τριακοντούτις*.

**22.** The different forms which a word assumes in the course of inflexion may require sometimes a change in the accent, sometimes a shifting of its place, and occasionally both; for example *ἄνθρωπος* becomes *ἄνθρωπον*, *ἄνθρωπῳ*, *ἄνθρωπων*, *ἄνθρωποις*. Now the acute accent cannot stand on the antepenultimate when the last syllable is long (§ 11), though it may on the penultimate to which syllable it is accordingly shifted, and the cases mentioned are written *ἄνθρώπον*, *ἄνθρώπῳ*, *ἄνθρώπων*, *ἄνθρώποις*: *μοῦσα* becomes *μουσῆς*, *μουσῇ*, but as the circumflex cannot stand on the penultimate when the last syllable is long, it is superseded by the acute, and we therefore write *μούσῆς*, *μούσῃ*: *ἐπιστήμη* becomes in the nominative plural *ἐπιστημαί* where the final *αι* is considered short for the accent (§ 16); but the acute cannot stand on a naturally long penultimate when the last syllable is short, and therefore the circumflex takes its place (§ 13), and the word is written *ἐπιστήμη*; *λαῖλαψ* becomes *λαίλαπος*, *λαίλαπι*, *λαίλαπων*, and consequently by §§ 11, 12, *λαίλαπος*, *λαίλαπι*, *λαίλάπων*.

**23.** The accent is said to be *retracted* or *thrown back* when it is placed as far from the end of the word as the general laws permit.

**24.** In the rules which follow the accent for Substantives is that of the Nominative Case Singular; for Adjectives of three or two terminations, that of the Nominative Case Singular Masculine; for all others, that of the Nominative Case Singular Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter, as the case may be, and unless special rules to the contrary are given, it is to be understood that the accent remains, subject to the general rules, throughout all inflexions on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as that on which it stood in the Nominative singular. For example, *πῆχυσ* is properispomenon, and the accent stands on the first syllable; hence *πῆχεως* (§ 18), *πῆχεος* (§ 12), *πῆχεϊ* or *πῆχει* (§§ 11, 12), *πῆχυν*, *πῆχῦς*: *πήχεε*, *πηχέου*.

(§ 11), *πήχες*, or *πήχεις*, *πήχεων* (§ 18), *πήχεσι*, *πήχ eas*, or *πήχεις*: *βασιλεύς* is oxytone, and the accent stands on the third syllable, therefore *βασιλέος βασιλέως βασιλῆος* (§ 13), *βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆι* (§ 13), *βασιλέα βασιλῆ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆα* (§ 13), *βασιλέες βασιλεῖς βασιλῆς* (§ 20), *βασιλῆες* (§ 13), *βασιλέων βασιλήων*, *βασιλεῦσι* (§ 13), *βασιλέας βασιλεῖς* (§ 20), *βασιλέες βασιλεῖς* (§ 20). *Καλός* is oxytone; hence *καλή*, *καλόν*; *ὀξύς* is oxytone, therefore *ὀξεῖα* (§ 13), *ὀξύ*.

To this general rule there are several exceptions which will be found in the special rules for oblique cases under the several declensions.

25. If we may argue from the silence of the native grammarians, all the Greek dialects with the single exception of the Æolic were accented in substantially the same manner; the known instances in which they vary from the ordinary rules are noticed in their respective places. Æolic however differs wholly from the other dialects in having no oxytone words except disyllabic prepositions and conjunctions, and some monosyllables. For example, the Æolians pronounced *σόφος* for *σοφός*; *Ποσεῖδαν*, or *Ποτίδαν*, for *Ποσειδῶν*; *ῶρανος*, or *ῥρανος*, for *οὐρανός*; *Ῥώματος*, or *Ῥωμάος*, for *Ῥωμαῖος*; *πάλαος*, or *παλάος*, for *παλαιός*; *σφρᾶγιν* for *σφραγίδα*.

26. NOTE.—CHÆROB. C. 333. 26: Πᾶσα γὰρ λέξις ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν παρ' ἡμῖν ὀξυτονόμην παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι βαρύνεται, οἷον Ἄτρεῖς, Ἄτρευσ, σοφὸς σόφος, χωρὶς τῶν προθέσεων καὶ τῶν συνδέσμων· ἐπὶ γὰρ τούτων φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον ἀνὰ κατὰ διὰ μετὰ αὐτὰρ ἀτὰρ πρός. Ἐπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν. Διὰ τὰ μονοσύλλαβα· ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Στύξ· πῶς γὰρ δύνανται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι; CHÆROB. C. 70. 13: οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς βαρυντικοὶ εἰσιν· τὸ γὰρ Πήλευσ καὶ Ἄτρευσ λέγουσιν βαρυντόνως. Cf. CHÆROB. C. 283. 7. Yet we find GRAMM. MEERM. § 27. p. 331. ed. KOEN. saying, περισπῶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα· ῥῶξ, πτῶξ, δρῶψ, χροῦς, ροῦς, θροῦς, βοῦς, χροῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς. APOLL. DE PRON. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο· οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν. ARISTOPH. BYZANT. ap. APOLL. DE SYNT. 309. 15. EUST. 75. 36: προπαροξυντικοὶ γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς ἐν πολλοῖς, ὡς δημοῖ καὶ τὸ δύνατος παρ' αὐτοῖς προπαροξυνόμενον καὶ ἄλλα μυρία. EUST. 265. 16; 518. 37; AHRENS DE GR. ling. dialect. I. p. 10 sq.

The Boeotian accentuation seems to have differed from the Æolic, for it had polysyllabic oxytones, as *εὐγενεῖς* = *εὐγενής*, *ἀγενεῖς* = *ἀγενής*, *ἐμύ*, *καλύ*, etc. AR. 92. 24; APOLL. DE PRON. 104 B.

## CHAPTER II.

### ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE FIRST DECLENSION.

27. The rules for the accentuation of words belonging to the first declension apply to substantives and adjectives indifferently.

28. ACCENT OF COMPOUND WORDS. Compound words of the first declension, with a *long* final syllable, retain the accent of their last factor, as, *πειρατής* ἀρχιπειρατής, *λεία* ἀγελεία, ἐρανιστής ἀρχερανιστής, ληστής ἀρχιληστής, Ἀπελλῆς φιλαπελλῆς, except dissyllabic oxytones, which, when compounded with any other word than a preposition, become paroxytone, as *κριτής* ὀρνιθοκρίτης, ὄνειροκριτής, but ἐπικριτής, ὑποκριτής; *δοκή* ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, but προδοκή: *ρόή* ὑδρορρόή, *χοή* οἰνοχόή, but ἀπορροή, προχοή. Compounds, with a *short* final syllable, throw their accent as far back as possible, as *μῦα* χαλκόμυια, κυνάμυια; *παῦλα* ἀνάπαυλα, οὐρά κυνόσουρα, πείρα ἀνάπειρα, πρόπειρα. This rule has some few exceptions, which are mentioned under their respective terminations. Κατάρα is always paroxytone, though the simple ἀρά is oxytone. Words beginning with αὐτ- or αὐτο-retain the accent of the last factor unchanged, as αὐτοαρετή, αὐτοαρχή, αὐταρχή, αὐτοπηγή, αὐτοβουλή, αὐτοζωή, αὐτομετοχή, αὐτοδόξα, αὐτοφθορά, αὐτοψυχή; for such accents the sole authority is the practice of the scribes, the grammarians give no rule for such words, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they would regard them as synthetic compounds.

29. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 372; Arc. 102. 15; A. G. Oxon. I. 212. 1; E. M. 435. 26; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Eust. 897. 38. Although these passages as well as the actual practice of the scribes fully justify the rule given above, it will be discovered by anyone who consults them that the grammarians have a sad habit of mixing together words which have no possible analogies with each other.

#### Words in *as* and *ης*.

30. Monosyllables in *as* and *ης* are perispomena, as *Bās*, Γῤῃās, Δᾱās, Θᾱās, Xvās, Πᾱās, Δρῆς, Τρῆς.

NOTE.—Arc. 125. 15; 126. 16; 126. 11; concerning the latter passage Lobeck, Par. 82, is clearly mistaken. Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 43. 11.

31. All words of more than one syllable in *as* are paroxytone, as βύας, κοχλίās, νεανίās, ὀρνιθοθήρας, πωγωνίās, ταμίās, ταραξίās, τραυματίās, Αἰνείās, Βορέās, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Λεωνίδας, Λυσίās, Μίδας, Νικίās, Συμμίās, except those contracted from *aas*, or *eas*, which are perispomena, as Βορράς, φιλοβορράς, Δημάς, Ἑρμάς, Μαρικῆς, Φιλωτάς, ἐλασῶς, κερατάς, together with ἀτταγῶς (or ἀττάγας).

32. NOTE.—Arc. 21. 22. The nouns in *ās* are for the most part late, vulgar, or foreign words. (Lob. Phryn. 433.) For the purposes of reference, a list of such as have been noted is appended.

*Proper Names.* Ἀγαθῶς, Inscr.: Ἀζηνῶς, Suid.: Ἀηδῶς, Suid.: Αἰλουρῶς, Sturz. de Dial. Maced. 136, quoted by *H. D.*: Ἀκεσῶς, Athen. 48 B. Anthol. Gr. Brunck. T. 3. 192: Ἀκοῦῶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 12: Ἀκριβῶς (?) Arc. 21. 10: Ἀλβῶς, Diod. Sic. 7. 3: Ἀλεξῶς, Plut. 1. 947; 949: Ἀμνησινῶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 30: Ἀμπελῶς, Anna Comnena, 14. p. 442 B. *H. D.*: Ἀμυνῶς, (?) Polyb. 4. 16. 9: Ἀναφῶς, Phot. Bib. 382. 31: Ἀνεμῶς, Leo Dial. p. 92 B. *H. D.*: Ἀπελλῶς, Diog. Laert. 9. 106; Chærob. C. 443. 32: Ἀπολλῶς (?) Pape.: Ἀργῶς, Athen. 131 B: Ἀρκῶς (perhaps for Ἀρκέας, which occurs in Iambl. Vit. Pyth. ad fin.), Arc. 21. 1, where Lobeck (Par. 222) would, as it seems without reason, read Μαρικῶς: Ἀρκεσῶς (?) : Ἀρποκράς (?) Suid. s. v. is Ἀρπόκρας, in Galen; wrongly as Dindorf thinks: Ἀρτεμῶς, Arc. 22. 6: Ἀρτεμειδωρῶς, *H. D.*, there is no authority for such an accent: Ἀσκιδῶς, Cyril. Vit. Sabæ. c. 86. *H. D.*: Ἀσκληπῶς, Sozom. H. E. 3. 8. 11. *H. D.*: Ἀτταγῶς, Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 114: Ἀττιλῶς (?) : Ἀττινῶς, Inscr.: Ἀφροδῶς, Galen. t. 13. p. 858 A: Ἀχιλλῶς, Phot. Bib. 470. 11: Ἀψεφῶς, Schol. Dio Chrys. 1. p. 49. *H. D.*: Βαβυλῶς, Suid. Βαβύλας, Zonar. 367: Βαδῶς, Strab. 728: Βαλλαντῶς, Synes. Ep. 127. *H. D.*: Βαραββῶς, N. T. Matt. 27. 16: Βαρσαβῶς, N. T. Acts 1. 23: Βᾶς, Arc. 125. 17; Chærob. C. 16. 7; Phot. Bib. 228. 17. In Æschyl. Suppl. 869=892. ed. Didot. ᾧ Βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ, it is an old form for βασιλεύς: Βασιλῶς, Soph. Gloss.: \* Βαῦθλῶς (?) : Βελιτανῶς, Phot. Bib. 39. 5: Βησῶς, so Pape, who quotes an epigram in the Anthol. Gr., where, in Jacob's edn., Βήσας stands. In the following passage of Suid. it seems to be either an adverb or adjective: Βησῶς ἔστηκεν οἶον ἀχανῆς. οὗτος ἔστηκεν ἀχανῆς καὶ παταγῶδης καὶ ὑπόμωρος: Βορράς, Arc. 22. 15: Βουσῶς, Phot. Bib. 28. 12: Βρανῶς, Cinnamus 6. 7; 2. 1: Βυβλῶς, or Βιβλῶς, Galen. Comment. 2. in Hippocrat. Epidem. 3. § 5, tom. 9. p. 244. ed. Chart.: Γαβρῶς, Cinnamus 2. 8. Γαρουνῶς, Pape, but in Strabo, 4. p. 177 F. ed. Meineke, it is Γαρούνας, though some MSS. of that author do read Γαρουνῶς: Γλισσῶς (ᾶ, but generally ἄντος), Chærob. ap. Eust. 269. 21: Γλυκῶς or Γλύκας (?) : Γονατῶς, Polyb. 2. 41. 10. St. Byz. s. v. Γόννοι has Γονατάς, and Eusebius Γονάτας: see *H. D.* s. v.: Γοργοσῶς (?) : Γουνῶς (?) Pape: Γρᾶς, Arc. 125. 15; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 15. 26: Γρηγορῶς, A. G. 1441, note, et alibi: Δαμῶς, E. M. 247. 16; Zonar. 465; also Δάμα, gen. -α and -αντος: Δᾶς, Arc. 125. 16; Chærob. C. 16. 7: Δελφινῶς, Leo Diac. 10. 9. *H. D.*: Δημῶς, A. G. 714. 24: Διογῶς (?) : Διονυσῶς (?) : Διονυτῶς (?) : Εἰσῶς, Inscr.: Ἐλεσβαῶς, Phot. Bib. 2. 2: Ἐπαφρῶς, N. T. Coloss. 4. 12: Ἐπκτῶς (gen. ᾶ and οὔ), Inscr.: Ἐργωνῶς (?) E. M. 422. 36: Ἑρμῶς, Arc. 22. 5: Εὐκαρπῶς, Inscr.: Εὐκτῶς, Inscr.: Εὐπορῶς, Inscr.: Εὐτυχῶς, Inscr.: Εὐφρατῶς, Theodoret. H. E. 2. 9, quoted by *H. D.*: Ζηνῶς, Arc. 21. 19; Chærob. C. 42. 33;

\* I. e. A Glossary of later and Byzantine Greek, by E. A. Sophocles, forming Vol. VII. of the New Series of Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Cambridge and Boston. 4to. 1860.



A. G. 857. 2: *Zonarās*: *Zonās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 211: *Zωπυράs*, Inscr.: *Zωsās*, Inscr.: *Ζωσιμās*, Suid.: *Ἡρακλās*, Georg. Syncell. p. 363 B., quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: *Ἡρās*, Arc. 22. 15: *Θαδās*, Arc. 21. 18, where Schmidt reads *Θευδās* with Cod. Hav.: *Θās*, Arc. 125. 16.; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 16. 4: *Θαυμās*, E. M. 247. 17; Zonar. 465: *Θεοδās*, Galen. Method. Medeud. 10. c. 7. tom. 10. p. 49 A. ed. Chart.: *Θευδās*, E. M. 448. 30: *Θεωνās*, A. G. Paris. 2. 152. 9: *Θωμās*, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 42. 34; A. G. 674. 28; Theodos. Gramm. 88. 24: *Ἰγνās* (?) Ptol. 2. 3. 2: *Ἰστās*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 32: *Ἰωνās*, N. T.; Phot. Bib. 116. 1: *Καναχās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 15: *Κερκιδās*, Arc. 21. 19: *Κερās*, Euseb. p. 153. ed. Mai. *H. D.*: *Κεφαλās*, Leo Grammat. 234. 15; Cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: *Κηφās*, N. T. Galat. 2. 14; Suid. s. v. has *Κηφās*: *Κιδηνās*, Theod. Melit. Proem. in Astronom. c. 11: *Κλειδās*, Georg. Acropol. Annal. p. 102 C. *II. D.*: *Κλεισπās*, N. T. Luke 24. 18, and *Κλεόπας*: *Κλεωπās* (?): *Κλονās*, Plut. 2. 1132 C. and 1133 A: *Κλοπās*, *II. D.* *Κλωπās*, Suid. and N. T.: *Κοθυλās* (?) Jo. Mosch. Prat. Spir. p. 1077 A; Hase. ap. *II. D.*: *Κοκκωνās*, Lucian. Alex. § 6: *Κομητās*, Chærob. C. 42. 34: *Κοννās*, Aristoph. Eq. 534 = 532: *Κοσμās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἰωάννης*: *Κοτοκās*, Strab. 660: *Κοτυλās*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2. 4: *Κουζινās*, Eust. 1367. 54: *Κρυτιδās*, Diod. Sic. 4. 23: *Κτησās* (?) Inscr.: *Κυθηνās* (?) Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 116: *Κωκαλās*, Cantacuz. Hist. 3. 93, 94: *Κωμās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἰππῶναs*: *Λαγγαδās*, Georg. Acrop. Chron. c. 63, quoted by *H. D.* s. v. *λαγκάδιον*: *Λαχās*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16; Vid. inf.: *Λεοντās*, Inscr.: *Λεωνās*, Suid.: *Λιχās*, Chærob. C. 423. 14. Perhaps we should read *Λαχās* here or *Λιχās* in Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16: *Λίχας*, Apollod. 2. 7. 7: *Λουκās*, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 43. 34; A. G. 674. 28: *Λυγγās*, cf. Brunck. ad Ranas, vol. 1. p. 147, *II. D.*: *Λυκιτās* (?) Pollux, 5. 47. *II. D.*, where Bekk. reads *Λυκόττας*: *Μαλανās*, *II. D.*: *Μαρās* (?) Phot. Bib. 475. 38; *Μάρας*, Suid.: *Μαρικās*, name of a play of Euripolis (gen. *ā*, *οῦ*, and *άντος*), Eust. 300. 22: *Μαρουθās* Phot. Bib. 12. 17: *Μασινισσās* (?) Pape, generally *Μασσανάσης*, *Μασανάσσης*, etc.: *Μασκās*, Xen. An. 1. 5. 4: *Μαχατās*, Polyb. 4. 34. 4, and *Μαχάτας*: *Μελανθās*, Suid. s. v. *Φρόνιχος*: *Μελεās*, N. T. Luke 3. 31: *Μεριδās*, Alciph. 3. 61: *Μετωπās*, Athanas. T. I. p. 192 C, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: *Μηνās*, Arc. 22. 9; Chærob. C. 42. 27; Thucyd. 5. 19: *Μητρās*, Arc. 22. 14; Chærob. C. 42. 33; Joh. Alex. 8. 16: *Μολπās* (?) Inscr.: *Μονās*, "Theophr. fr. 9; De Sudor. 12. p. 814." *H. D.*; Lob. Phryn. 765: *Μουσās*, Paul. Æginet. 7. 12. p. 274. 1, quoted by *H. D.*: *Νασικās*, Plut. 1. 834 B.: *Νειλαρās*, Athanas. vol. 1. p. 190 B, ubi olim *Νειλās*, *L. Dindorf* ap. *II. D.*: *Νικανδās*, Plut. frag. 3, tom. 10. p. 719, ed. Wyttenb. 80.: *Νικομās*, Lob. Phryn. 435: *Νομās* and *Νουμās*, A. G. 714. 24. This is the constant accent of our books, yet Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom. 2. 58 = p. 120. 24. Sylb. expressly says it is barytone, and therefore we should probably write *Νόμαs* or *Νούμαs*. Cf. *H. D.* s. v.: *Νυμφās*, N. T. Col. 4. 15: *Νωνās*, Suid.: *Ξηνās*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 31: *Οινωνās*, Athen. 1. p. 20 A.: *Όλυμπās*, N. T. Rom. 16. 15: *Όνās* (?) Hesych.: *Όνατās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 3. 178, or *Όνάτας*, Phot. Bib. 114. 13, and Paus. 5. 27. 8: *Όνησās*, Inscr.: *Όργās*, Strab. 577; Dindorf conjectures *Όρβας*: *Όυλφιλās*, Phot. Bib. 58. 10: *Όφελλās*, Phot. Bib. 70. 25: *Παλλαδās*, Tzetzes, Proleg. ad Lycoph.: *Παννās* or *Παννās*, Euseb. Chron. p. 42. 45, ed. Mai. *H. D.*: *Παλμās*, Anth. Plan. 4. 35.: *Παραδालās* (?) *H. D.*: *Παρμενās*, N. T. Acts 6. 5: *Πασακās*, Plut. 1. 1015: *Πετρωνās*, Galen. T. 13. p. 731 F.: *Πηγās*, Demetr. Procop. de Erudit. Græcis. c. 4: *Πιθηκās*, Nicet. Chon. Hist. p. 36 D. *II. D.*: *Πλατανιστās*, Paus. 3. 11. 2; 3. 14. 8: *Ποπλās*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 2. 1. *H. D.*: *Προβατās*, Eustath. Opusc. p. 290. 63. *II. D.*: *Προσδοκās*, Inscr.: *Πρωτās*, *II. D.*: *Πτερās*, Paus. 10. 5. 10: *Πυθās* (?) Arc. 21. 19: *Σαβανās* (?) *Σακκās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἀρμῶνιος*: *Σαλās* (?) Inscr.: *Σάλαs*, a river, Strab. 291: *Σαλκās*, (?) *H. D.*: *Σαμωνās*, Suid.: *Σατανās*, Phot. Bib. 63. 41. N. T.: *Σελενās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἀρειανοί*: *Σεραπās* (or *Σαραπās*), Athanas. 1. 192 C. *H. D.*: *Σερās*, Inscr.: *Σευ-*

ôās, Plut. 1. 1029: Σιλᾶς, *H. D.*: Σιλουρᾶς, *H. D.*: Σιμᾶς, Inscr.: Σιμωνᾶς (?) *H. D.*: Σινῶας, Strab. 755: Σισενῶας, Plut. 1. 492: Σκευᾶς, Acts 9. 14, and Inscr.: Σκοτιῶας, St. Byz. s. v. Σκοτινᾶ where Götting would read Σκοτίτας: Σολυμᾶς, Suid.: Σουχᾶς, *H. D.*: Στεφανᾶς, N. T. 1 Cor. 16. 17: Στρογγυλᾶς, Fabric. Bib. Græca, 11. p. 716, ed. Harles. *H. D.*: Σωξᾶς, Inscr.: Σωσηνᾶς, Synes. Ep. 43. 102: Σωτᾶς (and Σώτας), Euseb. H. E. 5. 19.: Σωτηρᾶς, Schol. Ven. Δ. 412: Τατᾶς (?) Inscr.: Τριχᾶς, Append. ad Dracon.: Τροφιμᾶς (?) *H. D.*: Ὑψᾶς, Arc. 21. 22: Φαλερνᾶς, Joseph. B. J. 13. 9. 2: Φανᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 15: Φανῶας, Inscr.: Φελδᾶς, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6. 5. *H. D.*: Φιδιτᾶς, Chærob. C. 42. 34: Φιλᾶς (?) Benth. Epist. ad Mill. p. 346, sqq. ed. Dyce: Φιλιππῆς, Joh. Alex. 9. 22; Theoc. 7. 40; in Ælian, V. H. 9. 14, it is falsely paroxytone: Φιλωνᾶς, Inscr.: Φιλωτᾶς, Strab. 633, 636: Φῶκας, Phot. Bib. 32. 11: Χαμβδᾶς, Anth. Pal. App. 134: Χαρανδαμᾶς, *H. D.*: Χαρωνᾶς (?) *H. D.*: Χιλᾶς, Iamb. de Vit. Pyth. ad fin.: Χνᾶς, Arc. 125; Chærob. C. 16. 5: Χουζᾶς, N. T. Luke 8. 3: Χρυσολωρᾶς. For the accent of many of these words, especially of those which occur only on coins or inscriptions, there is no real authority; Dindorf, and other scholars, imagine that they are following the teaching of the old grammarians in making words in *as* (genitive *a*) peripomēna, but in fact the grammarians teach no such doctrine.

33. *Common Substantives and Adjectives.* ἄββᾶς, voc ἄββᾶ, N. T. Zonar. 2: ἄηδᾶς (?) Suid.: ἄτταγᾶς, Eust. 854. 26; Chærob. C. 43. 6: on the various forms of this word see Lob. Phryn. 117: ἄμηνᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: ἄμπελᾶς, Leo Diac. Hist. 6, p. 69 C. quoted by *H. D.*: ἄργᾶς, a kind of serpent: ἄσβεστᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: βακχᾶς = βακχευτής, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199: βασκᾶς, Matthiæ Greek Grammar, 1. p. 122. In Aristoph. Av. 885, it is written βάσκας:

καὶ τέτρακι, καὶ ταῶνι  
καὶ ἐλεῖ καὶ βάσκα  
καὶ ἐλασῶ, καὶ ἐρωδιῶ.

It is sometimes erroneously referred to the third declension: the cognate βασκᾶς is oxytone in the text of Eust. 978. 5, and elsewhere: βελωνᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: θησσᾶς, Lob. Aglaoph. 27: βυλλᾶς (?) Arc. 22: βοιλᾶς = βολιάς, Soph. Gloss.: βροντᾶς = βροντήσας, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199, said to be a mere blunder: γουβᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: δακνᾶς, probably an adjective, A. G. 36. 17. δακνᾶς ἵππος, δακνᾶς ὄνος περιπᾶται, Chærob. C. 43. 2: ἐλαδᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: ἐλασᾶς, Aristoph. Av. 886: ἐλεᾶς, Aristoph. Av. l. l. (ἐλέας, Hesych.) The lexicons are sometimes in error with regard to this word, in making it of the third declension. Ἐλέας (gen. αντος) is a proper name; Chærob. C. 32. 6; 119. 26: ζελᾶς (?) Chærob. C. 124. 11: Ἐπι δεῖ προσθεῖναι 'καὶ χωρὶς τῶν διὰ τὸ μέτρον.' Ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ζελᾶς τοῦ ζελά, (οὕτως δὲ λέγεται κατὰ Θράκας ὁ οἶνος,) καὶ τοῦτου ἡ δοτικὴ εὐρίσκεται παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ χωρὶς τοῦ I. Συστείλαι γὰρ βουλόμενος τὸ A, οὐ προσέγραψε τὸ I, οἶον

ταῦτ' οὖν ποιεῖ τό τ' Ἀττικὸν τῷ ζελά, σὺν γὰρ κερανοῖς.

Phot. Lex. 51. 22. Ζεῖλα: τὸν οἶνον οἱ Θράκες, where, according to the Cambridge editor, the accent is omitted: in Hermann's edition it is printed Ζεῖλα: καπηλᾶς, *H. D.*: караβιᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: καρτζιμᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: κασᾶς = κασῆς, in Xen. Cyrop. 8. 3. 6, and Pollux. 7. 68, it is κάσας or κάσσας: καταβλατᾶς, Soph. Gloss: καταφαγᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434; καταφαγᾶς is wrong: καταφυγᾶς occurs in Chærob. C. 43. 2, but in Gaisford's index it is rightly printed καταφαγᾶς: κατωφαγᾶς, according to Schol. in Aristoph. Av. 288, κατωφάγας is an adjective, Κατωφαγᾶς a proper name: κερατᾶς, Psellus, *H. D.*: κερνᾶς, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 27: κορβανᾶς, N. T. Matth. 27. 6: κορυζᾶς, Suid. s. v. βουκόρυζαν: κοχλιᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: κρασᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: κτενᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: λαρυγγᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434: λᾶς, Arc. 125; Joh. Alex. 7. 29: Chærob. C. 27. 29, 15. 27; E. M. 553. 2; Paus. 3. 24. 10: λαχανᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 1:

λαχᾱς=στίμμι, Chærob. C. 373. 15: should it not be χολᾱς? cf. Eust. 728. 48: μαῖουμᾱς, Suid.: μασουχᾱς, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 322 D, *H. D.*: μυρικᾱς, Hesych.: ὀξυγαλατᾱς, Soph. Gloss.: ὀστρακᾱς, Chærob. C. 42. 35: παξᾱς, Soph. Gloss.: πᾱς, ὁ πατήρ, Arc. 125; E. M. 655. 13: πατᾱς, A. G. 674. 28; cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v. and παπᾱς. This is the Greek accent: the Romans wrote πάπας, E. M. 655. 14: πελεκᾱς, Arc. 21. Also gen. ἄντος and πελέκας, Lob. Par. 139: πελλᾱς, ὁ γέρων and φιλοπελλᾱς, Arc. 22: πεταλᾱς, Soph. Gloss.: πινακᾱς, Ducange ap. *H. D.*: πινακιδᾱς, Chærob. C. 43. 1: στοματᾱς, Soph. Gloss.: σχοινᾱς, Lob. Phryn. 435: ταμᾱς, γαμβρός, Hesych.: τηθελᾱς (?) Lob. Phryn. 299: τραχηλᾱς, Soph. Gloss.: τρεσᾱς, Chærob. C. 43. 3, where for τρέσας, τρέσα, we should probably read τρεσᾱς, τρεσᾱ: cf. Eust. 1000. 11: *θεν καί τις ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ δειλίᾳ κωμωδοῦμενος τρεσᾱς ἐκαλεῖτο, καθὰ καί τις ἕτερος διάρροιαν πάσχων γαστρὸς, χεσᾱς ἐλέγετο.* The form τρεσᾱς, τρεσᾱντος, is also to be found in the lexicons. Hesych. s. v. Τρεσάντων has τρέσας, τρέσαντος: ὑψᾱς, Kühner, G. G. I. 383: φαγᾱς, Arc. 21. 12; Lob. Phryn. 434: φακᾱς, Suid. s. v. φακαί: φλασκᾱς (?) Reg. Pros. 61. p. 433, where Lobeck would read φασκᾱς. His conjecture is improbable, since the only φασκας in Greek is oxytone, and of the third declension: χεσᾱς, Eust. 1000. 12: χολᾱς, Eust. 728. 48: χηλᾱς, Lob. Phryn. 434. Hesych. s. v.: ψευδαββᾱς, Soph. Gloss.: ψηνᾱς (?) Zonar. 1871. ψηφᾱς, see Ducange, s. v.: ψιλᾱς (?) Paus. 3. 19. 6, where in the editions ψίλας is read. Lob. Phryn. 434. To this head Götting, Accent. p. 117, refers the Aristophanic forms μαμᾱν and κακᾱν, Nub. 1365-6. Cf. Phot. Lex. 245. 13. μαμᾱν: Ἀργεῖοι τὸ ἐσθίειν οὕτω Καλλίας. Schol. ad Aristoph. *l. l.* μαμᾱν, ἄσμος φωνῇ τῶν παιδίων λαλούντων.

34. Words in ης, not preceded by τ, are paroxytone, as ἄγκυλοχείλης, ἀράχνης, γεωμέτρης, ἑλλανοδίκης, ἑογομίσσης, ἡμερίδης, κλυτοτέχνης, μισογύνης, παιδοτρίβης, παρθενοπίπης, πωλοδάμνης, τελώνης, χρεωφείλης.

35. All dissyllables in της, with their compounds, are paroxytone, as ἀμνυδαλοκατάκτης, ἀπογνώστης, γλύπτης, διαλύτης, δότης, μεταίτης, μετανάστης, μνήστης, πεύστης, πλύτης, προσωπολήπτης, προφήτης, πυραύστης, σβέστης, ὠμήστης, except κριτής oxytone, and ψαλτής oxytone in Attic, though paroxytone in the common dialect: the oxytone ληστής is not a real exception since it stands for ληϊστής.

36. NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 16; Arc. 23 sqq.; Chærob. C. 176. 22; E. M. 435. 47. False accents are not at all uncommon in this class of words. Ἀκτής, though quite contrary to analogy, is found in Eust. 868. 31. ἀμαλλοδετής and μαλλοδετής are errors; in Theocr. 10. 44 the former is rightly paroxytone, like ἀμφιδέτης, ἀσκοδέτης, ζυγοδέτης, ἰοδέτης, ἱπποδέτης, κηροδέτης: ἀναγνωστής Schol. Ven. Z. 511 = vol. 1. p. 248. 31 is probably a mere oversight of the editor: ἀποθέται, Plut. 1. 49 E, is in some lexicons erroneously entered as ἀποθετής: ἀργοναυτής is contrary to all analogy and certainly false, cf. Ἀργοναυτής, δεσποσιοναυτής, καρυναυτής, σωοναυτής, χιλιοναυτής: ἀφεστής is sometimes quoted from Plut. 2. 292 A, where it does not occur, but ἀφεστήρ; but ἀφεστής, ἀγαθός is found in Hesych. Lob. Par. 430: γλύπτης not γλυπτής is the right accent, Lob. Par. 135: δερμηστής A. G. 240. 14: δερμηστής: οἱ μὲν φασιν εἶδος σκώληκος, ὃ κατεσθίει τὰ δέρματα. Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ὅφως εἶδος, the accent of this word, though contrary to analogy, finds a parallel in that of ὠμήστης mentioned below: διαλυτής

is found in Thuc. 3. 82. 5, the codex Palat. is said to read *διαλύτης*, which is doubtless the correct form, Lob. Par. 548; 432: *διασωστής* should be *διασώσης*, Lob. Par. 448. note 72: *ἐγκαυστής*, Plut. 2. 348 F, but Zonar. 68 has the right accent *ἐγκαύστης*: *ἐκτιστής*, Basil. Or. vol. 1. p. 437 A, *H. D.* is almost certainly wrong: *ἐντευκτής*, Pamphil. Abyd. Epist. p. 26. 30. *H. D.*: *ἐπαστής* which is quoted by *H. D.* from the Septuagint, may be correct, it is parallel with *ληστής* which is certainly oxytone: *ἐπρρυτής*, *H. D.* cannot be right: *ζευκτής*, Hesych. s. v. *Ζευξίλεως* ought to be *ζεύκτης*, and the same remark is true of *συζευκτής*, Nomocanon. Cotelier. n. 520. *H. D.*: *καταλυτής*, a destroyer, is in several places made oxytone; *καταλύτης*, a guest, paroxytone, but in Hesychius both are written *καταλύτης*, and no doubt rightly: *καταστροφωτής*, *H. D.* is a mere blunder: *καταυστής* *καταδύστης* Hesych., the last editor has changed the accent of *καταδύστης*, and if *καταυστής* belongs to the first declension, it would be as well to alter its accent likewise: *κατεντευκτής*, Suid., should be altered: *κλωστής*, *H. D.*, is a mistake, the word is paroxytone in E. M. 495. 27: *κοστής*, Athen. 357 A, if not altogether corrupt, should be *κόστης*, Chærob. C. 176. 14, the compound *ψευδοκριτής* quoted by *H. D.* from Achmes, Onirocr. p. 149. 11, is a monstrous error; all the compounds of *κριτής* follow the general rule without an exception: *κπιστής*, *H. D.* is an oversight, in every passage which they quote the word is paroxytone: *κυνακτής* should be paroxytone, like other words of the same termination, *ἀμυνδαλοκατάκτης*, *κατάκτης*, *καρνοκατάκτης*, etc.: *μεταφράστης* is sometimes, though erroneously, made oxytone: *μνηστής* is false for *μνήστης*, Athen. 147 B.: *παρασχίστης*, Diod. Sic. 1. 91, is improperly oxytone in some lexicons: *προγευστής* ought to be *προγεύστης*, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 324; E. M. 315. 38; Athen. 171 B.: *πιστής* for *πίστης* is probably a mere misprint. With regard to the word *βαιοστής* and its compounds some doubt exists, but it appears that it is paroxytone as a dissyllable, and oxytone as a trisyllable, hence we should write *βαιοστής*, but *βαιστής*, in like manner *κυνοραϊστής*, Arist. H. A. 5. 31. 6; Rhet. 2. 20. 6, and the manuscript readings there; S. V. Π. 414: *θυμοραϊστής* *τετρασυλλάβως καὶ βαρυτόνως ὁ Γλαυκὸς φησιν, ὡν' ἡ θυμοραϊστής, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀντίκειται γὰρ αὐτῷ τὸ θυμοραϊστέων*, the reference is to Hom. Od. 17. 300, and I cannot help thinking that Glaucus was right; the form *θυμοραϊστής* can hardly be correct, cf. *ἀλιρραϊστής*, *ἀνθρωποραϊστής*, *βουρραϊστής*, *λυκορραϊστής*, *μητρορραϊστής*, *πατρορραϊστής*, *τεκνορραϊστής*: *σειστής*, Lydus de Ostentis, p. 188 = p. 104, 12 ed. Wachsmuth. is a very doubtful accent, it should most probably be paroxytone like *κατασειστής*, Georg. Pachym. Mich. Pal. p. 308 B, *H. D.*; though they cite *ἀνασειστής* from late authors: *συμπαιστής*, Plat. Minos, 319 E., is rightly paroxytone in Phot. Bib. 100. 21: *τμήτης* not *τμητής* is the proper accent, Lob. Par. 135; 548: *ὑπερεκτιστής*, Basil. t. i. p. 165 D, can hardly be correct: *ὑπιπέτης* (not to be confounded with *ὑπιπετής* of the Third Declension) Schol. Ven. M. 201: *Ἀρίσταρχος ἐβάρυνεν εὐρῶν τὸ ᾠκυπέτα χρυσήσιν ἐθείρῃσιν οὕτως κεκλιμένον, ὥστε καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοπώλης παντωπᾶλα . . . τινες μὲντοι ἐτόλμησαν τὸ ὑπιπέτης περισπᾶσαι, ἐπεὶ ἐν ἐτέροις ἔφη ᾠστ' αἰετὸς ὑπιπετής.* ὡς οὖν τὸ τμήτης . . . ἐγένετο τμήης . . . οὕτω ὑπιπετής ὑπιπετής: *ψάλτης*, Chærob. C. 176. 24; in the common dialect this was paroxytone, 'in codd. constanter ψάλτης scribi videtur,' *H. D.*, but that it was oxytone in Attic is perpetually stated by the grammarians Arc. 24. 7; Schol. Soph. Elect. 70: *ὠμήστης*, this was the accent of Tyrannion, and it is in accordance with analogy, but Aristarchus wrote *ὠμωστής*, Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39.

37. All words in *της* with a short penultimate are paroxytone, as *αινέτης*, *ἐπαινέτης*, *ἀρότης*, *γειαρότης*, *γαμέτης*, *δεσπότης*, *δραπέτης*, *ἐκατηβελέτης*, *ἐλάτης*, *αἰγελάτης*, *ἐργάτης*, *ἐρέτης*, *εὐεργέτης*, *ικέτης*,



ἱππότης, κυνηγέτης, μουσαγέτης, νεηλάτης, οἰκέτης, ὁμότης, ὄρκα-  
πάτης, πανδακέτης, πελάτης, περιναϊέτης, τηλυγέτης, τοξότης, ὕδρα-  
λέτης, ὑπνρέτης, φρεναπάτης, φυλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, except εὔρετης  
oxytone, and its compounds as ἐφευρετής, which follow the general  
rule.

38. NOTE.—Arc. 26; Eust. 340. 45; Apoll. de Adv. 545. 25; S. V. B. 763, where  
εὔρετης is asserted to be the only exception to the rule. Εὔρετης (*sic*) in Schol.  
Ven. Δ. 219 = vol. I. p. 180. 25, is I presume an editorial oversight, for no Greek  
could have written it. According to Buttmann (Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 119. 31 quoted by  
L. S.) the feminine of εὔρετης is εὔρετις; Lobeck, Phryn. 256, however, quotes  
εὔρετις from Diod. Sic. 5. 76, where Bekker prints εὔρετις, and such must be the  
proper accent because the accusative is εὔρετιν, Diod. Sic. I. 25. Αἰνετής and  
γαιαροτής are errors, E. M. 258. 4; Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57; Lob. Par. 236. Güt-  
tling also has γαιαροτής, the word is expressly made paroxytone in A. G. Oxon. 2.  
357. 24; S. V. B. 763; E. M. 794. 8. Μικροτελετής in Eust. Opusc. 25. p. 281.  
58 is a mistake for μικροτελεστής, Lob. Par. 431; and νεμετής in Synes. de Regno,  
p. 30 C should be νεμητής, Lob. Par. 447, note 69.

Such words as ὑποκριτής, διαλυτής or διαλύτης belong to the rule above, § 35.

39. All words in ῖτης (αιτης, ειτης, οιτης) are paroxytone, as  
ἀλείτης, ἀλοίτης, βαθυρρείτης, βαλανείτης, θαλαμίτης, κυανοχαίτης,  
λιμενίτης, μεσίτης, πολίτης, στυλίτης, σωρείτης, τραπεζίτης, τυμ-  
πανίτης.

40. NOTE.—In Plut. 2. 1113 B, ἀλοίτης is oxytone, but wrongly, for the word  
is expressly stated to be paroxytone by Theognostus, Can. 46. 4, cf. E. M. 61. 44;  
69. 51; 85. 26, Arc. 27. 1.

41. Words of more than two syllables in της preceded by any  
consonant but Σ are paroxytone, as ἀγύρτης, ἀλείπττης, ἀσκάντης,  
αὔθέντης, αὐτοέντης, διώκτης, κεκράκτης, κολάπττης, μιάντης, συ-  
στάκτης, παραμασύντης, ὑφάντης, except oxytone, 1. ἐθελοντής,  
ἐκοντής, and in Attic ποικιλτής, and καθαρτής; 2. the following  
in ντης from verbs in αἶνω and ὕνω; ἄβρυντής, ἄμυντής, εὐθυντής,  
διευθυντής, ἰθυντής, διυθυντής, καλλυντής, κατιλλαντής, λαμπρυντής,  
λευκαντής, λυμαντής, ὄσφραντής, καπνοσφραντής, πραῦντής, φαι-  
δρυντής; 3. several in κτης from verbs in ἄζω, ἰζω, ὕζω, and σσω,  
as αἰνικτής, ἄρπακτής, θωρηκτής, ἰυκτής, νυστακτής, σαλπικτής, οἰ-  
σαλπικτής, ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, συρικτής, φορμικτής,  
and φορμικτής, φρυακτής.

42. NOTE 1.—The grammarians and the scribes, assisted by the carelessness of  
modern editors, have brought these words into great confusion, but the above rule  
with the exceptions mentioned in it embraces all the words of this class which  
occur in the lexicon of Messrs. Liddell and Scott. E. M. 435. 57: τὰ εἰς ΤΗΞ  
ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ  
τὴν γενικὴν, βαρύνεται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, εὐφραντής· τὸ δὲ ἐκοντής,  
ἐθελοντής, μετοχικά. Παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τὸ καθαρτής· ἄμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ·



φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, καλλυντής, πραϊντής' ὅτι οὐκ ἔχει τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς φαιήεν λήγουσαν. *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 419. 29: ὑφάντης: παροξυτόνως' ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ ἀρσενικά ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν παροξυτόνως' οἶον Λαέρτης' ὑφάντης' σέσημειῶται τὸ ποικιλτής. *Schol. Soph. Elect.* 70: τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ, ἔχοντα τὴν παρατέλευτον εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρὸςληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ τὴν γενικήν, βαρύνονται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, Εὐφράτης [*leg. εἰφράτης*] τὸ δὲ ἔκοντής καὶ ἐθειλότης, μετοχικά' παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τὸ τε καθαρτής, καὶ ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ Βοηθοῦ, φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, ψαλτής, πραϊντής.

43. NOTE 2.—As to the verbal derivatives in *κτης* I find no rule in the old grammarians; as verbals they ought to be oxytone, but in the books the majority of them are not so. Pape (*Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Griech. Sprache*, p. 54) lays down the rule that polysyllables in *κτης* are *oxytone*, except *κεκράκτης*, ὀρύκτης, προΐκτης and φυλάκτης: but his list of exceptions may be much extended, for the following should be added ἀλλάκτης, *Chrysost. Hom.* 126. t. 5. p. 820. *H. D.*: διαλλάκτης, *Pollux.* 1. 153; but διαλλακτής, *Thucyd.* 4. 60; *Plut.* 1. 83; 1. 1033; ἑξαλλάκτης, *Hesych.* s. v. Διαμέσταν: καταλλάκτης seems to be always paroxytone: συναλλάκτης, *L. S.*, but συναλλάκτης, *Eustath. Opuse.* p. 93. 38. *H. D.*: καταρράκτης, βαβάκτης, *E. M.* 183: βαστακτής, *H. D.*, yet they quote φορτοβαστακτής from *Schol. Plat.* p. 421, ed. Bekk.: βρυάκτης, *Stob. Ecl. Phys.* vol. 1. p. 68: διδάκτης does not seem to occur, but there is αἰσχροδιδάκτης, *Manetho.* 4. 307, *H. D.*: νομοδιδάκτης or νομοδιδακτής, *Plut.* 1. 348 A: ὀπλοδιδακτής (?) *H. D.* διωκτής, is always paroxytone together with its compounds γνωμιδιωκτής, ἔκτοδιωκτής ἐπιδιωκτής, θηριοδιωκτής, ληστοδιωκτής, Περσοδιωκτής: ἐρέκτης, *Orion.* 54. S: λαβράκτης: λαφύκτης, *Eust.* 1246. 33, is elsewhere oxytone, though wrongly: μαιμάκτης, *Plut.* 2. 458 B: δερματομαλάκτης, *Schol. Plat. Gorg.* 517 E: ὀρέκτης: ὀρύκτης, *Strab.* 692, διορυκτής, *L. S.*, νεκρορύκτης, ριζορύκτης (?) *H. D.*, τοιχορύκτης, φρεατορύκτης, *E. M.* 799. 41: παντορέκτης: προΐκτης, *Hom. Od.* 17. 449: σαβάκτης: σκαρδαμυκτής is quoted from *Arist. Physiog.* 6. 47, where, however, it is rightly paroxytone, like ασκαρδαμυκτής: σπαράκτης: τινάκτης, παντοτινάκτης: τρηματίκτης: φαρμάκτης: φοινικελίκτης: χαράκτης, *Manetho.* 6. 388, *H. D.*: παραχαράκτης, *Schol. Aristoph. Ach.* 516, *H. D.*: χειρονάκτης or χειρονάκτης and others. Words like ἐπέικτης, ἔργεπείκτης, θυρεπανοίκτης, πατραρώκτης, are naturally paroxytone as compounds of dissyllables.

44. NOTE 3.—Αἰνικτής, *Diog. Laert.* 9. 1. 6: ἀρπακτής, *L. S.*: δαϊκτής, *L. S.*, ψυχοδαϊκτής *Anth. Pal.* 9. 524. 24: ξενοδαϊκτής, *L. S.*, is ξενοδαίκτης in *Eurip. Hec.* F. 301: ἐλεγκτής, yet the compounds ἐχθρελέγκτης, Λατινελέγκτης, μοιχοελέγκτης, are paroxytone in the passages quoted by *H. D.*: ἀπελεγκτής is oxytone in *Euseb. Prep. Evan.* 256 D: θωρηκτής, *Hom. Il.* 12. 317; *Eust.* 907. 48, this is an extraordinary accent, according to all principles of analogy the word ought to be paroxytone, but the scribes have determined otherwise: ἰυκτής (*is*), *Theocr.* S. 30: κληκτής, *Plut.* 2. 220 F. *H. D.*: μελικτής (?), μελικτάς, *Theocr.* 4. 30: μουσικτάς, *Hesych.*: νυστακτής, *Aristoph. Vesp.* 12: σαλπικτής (or σαλπικτής), *Pollux.* 4. 87: ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ληστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, *Pollux.* 4. 87: σπρικτής, *Arist. Prob.* 18. 6. 1: ταρακτής, *Eust.* 873. 16, is paroxytone in *Schol. Aeschyl. Pers.* 79: φορμικτής and φορμικγής, *E. M.* 798. 45: φρυακτής, see *L. S.* s. v.

45. NOTE 4.—On ποικιλτής as an Attic form, see *E. M.* 436. 6; *Suid.* s. v. εἰλότης: *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 419. 31: βελονοποικιλτής, *Hesych.* For καταγγελτής and προσαγγελτής the evidence is weak.

46. NOTE 5.—The chief Attic oxytones in *κτης* are enumerated in the rule above: διυθνήτης is oxytone in *Hesych.*, and paroxytone in *Suid.*: καπνοσφραντής

is also found paroxytone: ὕδροσφράντης only occurs as a proper name. On ἐθελοντής and ἐκοντής, see E. M. 436. 4; Arc. 25. 25; and on θελοντής, Lob. Phryn. 7. Ὀτρύντης and παραμασύντης do not seem ever to be oxytone: κηραμύντης, Lycoph. 663.

47. NOTE 6.—'Αορτής, Suid., or ἄορτης, Hesych., for which ἄβερτής, Suid., is a later form: καθαρτής, Attic, E. M. 436. 5.

48. All words of more than two syllables in ευτης are oxytone, as ἀλιευτής, βουλευτής, βραβευτής, εἰρωνευτής, ἐρμηνευτής, ἡπεροπευτής, θεραπευτής, θηρευτής, κυβευτής, νυμφευτής, πορθμευτής, πρεσβευτής, συνθηρευτής, χορευτής.

49. All words of more than two syllables in στης are oxytone, as ἀγωνιστής, ἀντεραστής, ἀσπιστής, γυμναστής, δικαστής, δοκιμαστής, ἐγκωμιαστής, ἐκκλησιαστής, ἐξεταστής, ἡλιαστής, κηδεστής, κιθαριστής, κωμαστής, λογιστής, οἰκιστής, ὀρχηστής, σοφιστής, συγγυμναστής, except δυνάστης, κεράστης, *horned* and χρεώστης, which are paroxytone. Πενέστης is probably a proper name, and therefore paroxytone.

50. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 545. 23; Arc. 26; 27; 28; Schol. Ven. A. 454; Eust. 533. 38; 596. 23; 855. 39. According to Schol. Ven. E. 158, ἀγρώστης is paroxytone when it is an adjective; in the sense of *hunter* it is oxytone in E. M. 14. 12, paroxytone in A. G. 213. 6; cf. Eust. 533. 40: ἀκέστης, Eust. 1254. 2: Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) καλοῦσι τὸν ἱατρὸν ὡς φασιν οἱ παλαιοί; S. V. X. 2: ὅθεν Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) τὸν ἱατρὸν: there can be no doubt that as a common substantive or adjective the word is oxytone according to rule; E. M. 46. 20; Pollux. 4. 177; Lob. Par. 448: ἀλκήστης (?) Suid. s. v. ἀμύντης: ἀνακτοτελής: ἀργεστής as an adjective is oxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 306; as a substantive it is paroxytone, E. M. 136. 25; Eust. 845. 61; Arc. 27. 8: βειλαρμόστης, Hesych., has been changed by the last editor into βειλαρμωστής: γενούστης is a fanciful word invented by Plato, Phileb. 30. D, E; E. M. 226. 24: δυνάστης, Lob. Par. 448, and παντοδυνάστης: ἐπαλώστης is found as well as ἐπαλωστής, Lob. Phryn. 254; Par. 450: εὐάστης should be εὐαστής, Lob. Par. 448, note 72: θυέστης, Phot. Bib. 532. 33; Lob. Par. 448: κακοδαιμονίστης should be oxytone, Athen. 551 F. We have ἀγαθοδαιμονιστής read by one MS. in Arist. Eth. Eud. 3. 6. 3: κεράστης, Eur. Cycl. 52; κεραστής, oxytone means a *mixer* and is regular; it is quoted by H. D. from Orph. fr. 28. 13: κηλέστης (?) Suid.; Zonar. 1202. H. D. should be corrected: μονώστης, Theog. Can. 45. 1: πενέστης, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Πενέσται, ἔθνος Θεσσαλικόν ὁ τόπος βαρύς, ὡς Ὀρέστης Θυέστης: ῥητοροσοφίστης, H. D. is a mere blunder: ῥινοκολούστης, a name of Hercules, Paus. 9. 25. 4, ought to be corrected: χρεώστης, Plut. 2. 828 D, *et alibi*. Heracleides at one time wrote χηρώστης, but afterwards altered his mind; the word is oxytone, Eust. 533. 38; Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 1724. 36: ὠμήστης, Tyrannion: ὠμηστής, Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39; this strictly belongs to the dissyllables.

51. All words of more than two syllables in ατης, ητης, υτης, and ωτης, are oxytone when they are derived from verbs; they are paroxytone when they are derived from nouns, or are passive in meaning. The words ἀήτης, αἰσυμνήτης, ἀλίτης, εὐνήτης,

κορυνήτης, κυβερνήτης, πλανήτης, σφενδονήτης, are paroxytone; and αἰχμητής, ἀστεροπητής, ἐπητής, oxytone. Examples of verbal derivatives are ἀγορητής, ἀθλητής, αἰσθητής, αἰτητής, ἀκροατής, ἀναλωτής, αὐλητής, a flute player, but αὐλήτης (αὐλή) a steward, βεβαιωτής, βελτιωτής, βιατής (βιατάς), γεννητής a parent, but γεννήτης a clansman, διαιτητής, διορθωτής, ἥβητής (ἥβᾶω), θεατής, θηρατής, κηλητής a charmer, but κηλήτης (κήλη) *herpissus*, κομμωτής, κωλυτής, λωβητής, μαθητής, μηνυτής, μιμητής, ὁμοιωτής, πεδητής one who fetters, but πεδήτης one who is fettered, πειρατής, περιγητής, ποιητής, φιλητής a lover is by the grammarians distinguished from φιλήτης a thief. The following are examples of words said to be derived from nouns: ἀγυιάτης, ἀγωνιάτης a nervous man from ἀγωνία, not from ἀγωνιάω, ἀργήτης white, ἀσπιδιώτης, ἀχάτης, Βακχιώτης, γενειάτης, γενειήτης, δεσμώτης a prisoner, ἐστιώτης from ἐστία, ἡλικιώτης, ἡπειρώτης, θιασώτης, ἰδιώτης, κλαρῶται, κομήτης, from κόμη, not from κομάω, κορυνήτης, κωμήτης, λεσχηνώτης, λιμνήτης, μονώτης, οἰήτης (οἶη), πυρυνήτης, πρῶφράτης, πωγωνιάτης, σκοπιήτης, στασιώτης, στρατιώτης.

52. NOTE 1.—The accentuation of these nouns is far from easy. According to the old grammarians, all hyperdissyllabic derivatives from verbs in *της* with a naturally long penultimate are oxytone, except κυβερνήτης, ἀήτης, and ἀγρώστης, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; E. M. 40. 38; 436. 12; Eust. 533. 36; 1724. 25; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12; p. 23. § 57; Arc. 26. 27. But in a large number of cases we can only tell from the accent whether the Greeks regarded the word as a verbal or nominal derivative. Bearing in mind however the examples and exceptions mentioned above, the following rule will hold good for all the Greek words of this class which have as yet found their way into dictionaries, and I doubt not for nine-tenths of those which have not. If the substitution of *σω* or *σομαι* for the final *της* yields a future of an actual verb of like root and signification with the substantive, then such substantive is a verbal derivative in the sense intended by the rule. The words about which a doubt might be felt have been inserted as exceptions. If δεσμώτης for example ever meant one who imprisons, then it is certain that the Greek grammarians would in that sense have made it oxytone. Such a word as ἐπητής puzzles them. Κυβερνήτης was to the Greeks a helmsman rather than one who steers; αἰχμητής, one who fights with a spear rather than one who is armed with a spear. The lists which follow comprise all the doubtful words that I have noted.

53. NOTE 2.—Oxytones which should by the rule be paroxytone. Αἰχμητής, E. M. 40. 38; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12; ἀστεροπητής, A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 16; βυκανητής, probably from βυκανάω, on which see L. S. s. v.: δρυατής (?) Hesych.: ἐπητής or ἐπήτης, Schol. Odys. N. 332: τῇ δὲ προσφῶδι ὡς ἀεικῆς, φησὶν Ἀρίσταρχος. οὕτω δὲ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός. Eust. 1742. 59: ἐστι δὲ ἐπητής ἡ ὁ λόγιος παρὰ τὸ ἔπος, ἡ ὁ χαίρων τῇ ἀληθείᾳ παρὰ τὴν ΕΠΙ πρόθεσιν καὶ τὸ ἔτεόν. ὀξύνεται δὲ φασιν ἡ λέξις παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοτέροις. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον, παροξύνουσι αὐτό, λέγοντες ἐπήτην, τὸν φρόνιμον: θηπητής (θηπέω;) Hesych.: θυητής, as if from θυέω: μηλατάς, Hesych., is very doubtful.

54. NOTE 3.—Paroxytones which should by rule be oxytone. ἀγωνιάτης, Diog.

Laert. 2. § 131. On *ἀήτης*, if it be an exception, see Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 533. 39; 1724. 33: *ἀλήτης*, E. M. 40. 45; Schol. Ven. A. 540: *βακχιώτης*, Soph. (Ed. Col. 678: *βαρυβρομήτης* (?) Anth. Pal. 7. 394: *βιατάς*, Pind. Pyth. 4. 420; Olymp. 9. 114; *H. D.*: *βιοκωλύτης*, which is quoted by *H. D.*, is falsely accented: *γεννήτης* is found both in the sense of *parent* and *member of a clan*: although in the former signification *γεννητής* is the correct form, like *ἀειγεννητής* (not *ἀειγεννήτης*) in Macrob. Sat. 1. 17: *δειπνήτης* (?) *L. S.*; *δειπνητής*, *H. D.*, who quote Polyb. 3. 57. 7, a place which proves nothing as to the accent: *δεσμώτης*, Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57: *ἑσιώτης* is implied by the feminine *ἑσιώτις*, Soph. Tr. 954: *εὐνήτης*, Eurip. Med. 160, cf. *κατευνήτης*, *L. S.*; *ἑπυναταί* (?) on this doubtful form see *H. D.*: *μονοθελήτης* or *μονοθελητής*, cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: *κηλήτης* (and *καλήτης*), *herniosus*, Anth. Pal. 11. 404: *κηλητής* (from *κηλέω*), a *charmer*, Diog. Laert. 8. 67: *κλωιώτης*, Hesych.: *κομήτης*, Schol. Ven. A. 454; E. M. 40. 45: *κονήτης* (?) Hesych.: *κορυνήτης*, E. M. 40. 41; A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 18: *κυβερνήτης*, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; Eust. 533. 39: *λαλαγήτης* in Hesych. should be oxytone: *θεολωβήτης*, Manetho 4. 234; *H. D.* requires correction, cf. *λωβητής*, and E. M. 40. 44: *παραμασητής* (?) Athen. 242 C: *μολύτης*, Diog. Laert. 7. 170: *μεγαλομυκήτης* in Hesych. is undoubtedly an error; the word should be oxytone, like the simple *μυκήτης*: *πεδήτης*, E. M. 40. 40 = *one who is bound*, Lucian Jup. conf. c. 8; Hesych.; *πεδητής*, *one who binds*, Anth. Pal. 9. 756: *περάτης*, Philo Jud. vol. 1. p. 439. 25, should be oxytone: *πλανήτης*, Schol. Ven. A. 540; Soph. (Ed. Col. 3, etc.: *ψευδοπλανήτης*, Eust. 1742. 23: *σαώτης*, Paus. 9. 26. 7: *σκηνήτης* (?): the proper form of this word is *σκηνίτης*: *σκοπήτης* and *σφενδονήτης* are nominal derivatives: *συνουσιώτης*, Theophyl. Bulg. vol. 3. p. 562 B; *H. D.* almost certainly a false accent: *χορωφελήτης*, Aristoph. Lys. 1319, should be oxytone.

55. NOTE 4.—Tyrannion wished to paroxytone *ἔδνωτης*, Schol. Ven. N. 382. *Φιλήτης*, a *thief*, is distinguished from *φιλητής*, a *lover*, E. M. 793. 57. *Καλαμαλήτης*, in Athen. 176 D, should undoubtedly be oxytone.

56. Masculines in *ᾱ*, as *αἰχμητά*, *ἱππηλάτα*, *ἱππότα*, retain the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding forms in *ης*; except proparoxytone, *ἀκάκητα*, *δέσποτα*, *εὐρύοπα*, and *μητίετα*.

57. NOTE 1.—Eust. 75. 37; Chærob. C. 431. 5; 432. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 175; Lob. Par. 183. They are frequently called *Æolic*, though it is clear that *αἰχμητά* or *πολεμστά* cannot be so, at least as far as the accent is concerned. The following are the more important nouns of this class: *ἀγκυλομήτα*, Phil. Lex. p. 24. § 60: *αἰχμητά*, Eust. 75. 20: *ἀκάκητα*, this was Aristarchus' accent, *ἀκακήτα* being the usual one, Schol. Ven. Π. 185; Chærob. C. 431. 5; Eust. 75. 20; 1053. 55. 60; Joh. Alex. 13. 21: *βαθυμήτα*: *δέσποτα*, the vocative of *δεσπότης*, Schol. Ven. A. 175; Chærob. C. 431. 5: *δολομήτα*, E. M. 282. 42: *εὐρύοπα*, Schol. Ven. A. 508: *ἡπύτα*, Eust. 75. 21: *ἡχέτα*, *ἱππηλάτα*, Schol. Ven. A. 508: *ἱππότα*, Eust. 75. 21: *κvanoχαῖτα*, Eust. 75. 21: this also occurs as a dative in Antimachus ap. A. G. 1187: *μητίετα*, Aristarchus, Horus, Apollonius; Schol. Ven. A. 175; 508: *νεφεληγερέτα*, Schol. Ven. A. 175: *πεδῆτα*, Philem. Lex. p. 24. § 60: *ποικυλομήτα*, *πολεμστά*, *πολυμήτα*, *στεροπηγερέτα*, *χρυσῶπα*.

58. NOTE 2.—The Lacedæmonian forms in *ηρ* or *αρ* (gen. *ου*)=*ης*, seem to have the same accent as those in *ης*, at least in our books, as *ἐπιγελασάρ* for *ἐπιγελαστής* (?), *καλλίαρ* for *καλλίας*, and the like; Ahrens de Græcæ Linguae Dialectis, 2. p. 71. Kühner, G. G., does not appear to mention such forms at all.



59. Proper names in *ης* are paroxytone, as *Αἰσχίνης*, *Ἄλκιβιάδης*, *Ἀτρεΐδης*, *Γράδης*, *Γύγης*, *Θουκυδίδης*, *Καππαδόκης*, *Λεπτίνης*, *Μιλτιάδης*, *Νικήτης*, *Ξέρξης*, *Ὀζόλης*, *Ὀρέστης*, *Πέρσης*, *Πηλείδης*, *Σκύθης*, *Χρύσης*, except those contracted from *έας*, which are perispomena, as *Βορρῆς*, *Θαλῆς*, *Ἑρμῆς*.

60. NOTE 1.—*Proper Names in ῆς*. *Ἀπελλῆς*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; Chærob. C. 46. 34: *Ἀρτεμῆς*, Arc. 25: *Αὐγῆς*, Arc. 23: *Βορῆς*, a form, the existence of which is doubted by Eust. 1538. 34: *Δρῆς*, vide sup. § 30: *Δρογῆς* (?) Arc. 23: *Ἑρμῆς*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13, and Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62: *Ζαβρῆς*, Zonar. 947: *Ζαμβρῆς*, Suid.: *Θαλῆς*, when barytone its genitive is *Θάλητος*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13; Chærob. C. 44. 14; 136. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 302: *Θυῆς*, Arc. 23. 25: *Ἰαμβρῆς*, N. T.; Suid.: *Ἰαννῆς*, N. T.; Suid. *Ἰωσῆς*: *κασῆς* or *κασᾶς* = τὸ πλωτὸν ἱμάτιον. *Κασῆς* as a proper name is oxytone in Chærob. C. 413. 12, and paroxytone in Arc. 24: *Καυσῆς*, Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 288. 19: *Κυβῆς*, Arc. 23: *Κισσῆς*, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 840. 30; Schol. Ven. A. 223: *Κυῆς*, Arc. 23. 25; also *Κύης*, gen. *ητος*: *Μανῆς*, Aristoph. Av. 1311: *Μάνης*, Aristoph. Ran. 963; on the accent of this word, which has a double inflexion, see H. D. s. v.: *Μεγῆς*, so accented by Ptolemæus Ascalonites; Aristarchus wrote *Μέγης*: the word has a double inflexion, Eust. 1017. 1; Schol. Ven. O. 302, where it is observed that the accentuation of Aristarchus was generally followed; cf. Arc. 23: *Μυμῆς* (?) Tzetz. ad Lycoph. 424. p. 596; H. D.: *Μογῆς*, Arc. 23. 23: *Μυῆς*, Arc. 25. 7, and *Μύης* (gen. *ητος*), St. Byz.: *Μωϋσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 34; this word also follows the third declension: *Ναρσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 33: *Ναυῆς*, Sept.: *Ποδῆς*, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62; Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; 182. 20; 840. 30; 1538. 33; Arc. 24: *Πυθῆς*, Herod. 7. 137; 8. 92; not *Πυθῆς*, as it is wrongly written in St. Byz. s. v. *Πυθόπολις*, where it is expressly said that the genitive *Πυθοῦ* is perispomenon, and the genitive *Πυθέω* occurs more than once in Herodotus: *Πυλῆς*, Arc. 25. 11: *Ραζῆς*, the renowned Arabian physician: *Ροδῆς*, Arc. 24: *Στιλβῆς* (?) H. D.: *Στυπῆς* or *Στυπηῆς*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 970; H. D.: *Σωσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 34; Eust. 182. 20; 1538. 34: *Τιμῆς*, Inscr.: *Ῥῆς*, Arc. 23. 9, though it is perpetually written *Ῥης* in our books: *Φαλῆς* (and *Φάλης*, gen. *ητος*), Schol. Ven. O. 302; Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 251 = 262, *περισπωμένως δὲ τὸ Φαλῆς ἀναγνωστέον, ὡς Ἑρμῆς. οὕτως δὲ Ἀττικοί· παρὰ Δωριεῦσι δὲ βαρυτόνως, ὃ δ' αὖ Φάλης κατακνυτάζει*· οὕτω Σώφρων ἐχρήσατο: *Φανῆς*, Arc. 24: the common form for the name of the Orphic deity is *Φάνης*, gen. *ητος*.

It has not been thought advisable to insert such very late forms as *Τξιμισκῆς*, Leo Diac., *Φρανῆς*, *Φουρνῆς*, etc.

61. NOTE 2.—The following national names, if correct, which may be reasonably doubted, violate the general rule: *Ἀδρησταί* or *Ἀδραῖσταί*, Arrian Anab. 5. 22. 3: *Ἀσταί*, St. Byz.; Strab. 319: *Ἀστρυβαί*, Arrian Ind.: *Βίθυαι*, St. Byz.; *Βουσαί*, Herod. 1. 101, is correctly *Βοῦσαι* in St. Byz.: *Δισοραί*, St. Byz.: *Ἐντριβαί*, St. Byz.: *Κορδισταί*, Athen. 234 A. B. For *Λυγχεσταί*, in Thucyd. 2. 99, 4. 124, Strabo 326 has *Λυγχεῖσται*, St. Byz. s. v. *Λύγκος Λυγχεῖσται*, and others *Λυγχεσταί*: *Μάραθαι*, H. D.; but the passage in Athen. 575 B. does not justify this accent: *Σάννιγαι*, St. Byz., for which *Σαννίγαι* is also found. In Strab. 296, *καὶ τοὺς Ταυρίσκους δὲ Τευρίσκους καὶ Ταυρίστας φασί*, some read *Ταυριστάς*. A few names of men are also met with, e. g. *Διοκορυστής*, Apollod. 2. 1. 5: *Κυρρεστής* (and *Κυρρέστης*), Lob. Par. 443: *Ποριστής*, Schol. Plat. Menex. 235 E.



Words in *α* and *η*.

62. In the accentuation of words in *α* and *η* a few general principles are dimly discernible. Substantives which express in a general and abstract manner the notion of the verb with which they are etymologically connected are frequently oxytone, and this is especially the case when they substitute another vowel sound for that of the verb, as *στέλλω* *στολή*, *τέλλω* *τολή*, *ΦΕΝΩ* *φονή*, *δείρω* *δορά*, *φέρω* *φορά*, *ἀμείβω* *ἀμοιβή*. Collectives (*περικτικά*) are commonly oxytone; for example, such words as *ἰωνιά*, *ῥοδωνιά*, and plural names of towns. Supposing the quantity of the word known, it is generally true that the accent is thrown as far back as possible, except common substantives in *γη*, *δη*, *μη*, *φη*, *χη* and *ωη*, which are oxytone. The great majority of proper names retract the accent. But to all rules so general as these there are such hosts of exceptions that they are of little or no use in practice.

63. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. E. 202, τὰ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ μετὰ συμφώνου δισύλλαβα ὀξύνεται τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα, εἰ γένοιτο ἀπὸ ῥημάτων τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῃ, οἷον στρέφω, στροφή, τροπή, τροφή, ῥοπή, σπονδή, νομή, ὀλκή, πλοκή, οὕτως καὶ φορβή. προσέθηκα τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῃ, ἵνα νῦν ἐκφύγω τὸ πόρρη· τοῦτο γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πείρω.

64. Though it does not fall within the province of the present work to determine the quantity of final syllables, yet it may be remarked that, subject to many exceptions, the final *α* is short when the genitive ends in *ης*, and long when it ends in *ας*, except 1. hyperdissyllabic words in *εια* with a corresponding adjective in *ης*, as *ἀλήθειᾶ ἀληθής*, *ἀσάφεια ἀσαφής*, *ὑγίεια ὑγιής*; 2. feminine forms like *εὐπατέρεια*, *ἡριγένεια*, *τριτογένεια*, *δυσαριστοτόκεια*, with no corresponding masculines; 3. feminines in *εια* corresponding to masculines in *εως*, as *βασίλεια βασιλεὺς*, *ἱέρεια ἱερεὺς*, *πανδόκεια πανδοκεὺς*, though this last word is by some derived directly from *πανδοκεύω*, and consequently written *πανδοκεῖα*; the words *βοήθειᾶ*, *θάλειᾶ*, *κράνειᾶ*, and *κώδειᾶ*, have a short final syllable; 4. common names of women in *τρια*, as *μαθήτρια*, *ποιήτρια*, *πλύντρια*; 5. hyperdissyllables in *οια*, as *εὐνοια*, *Εὐβοια*; 6. those in *νια*, as *μνία*, *χαλκόνια*, but *θυῖα*, *μητρνία* and *ἀγνία* are long. The termination *ρα* is *short* in all simple hyperdissyllables with a *naturally* long penultimate, as *ἄρουρᾶ*, *γέφυρᾶ*, *μάχαιρᾶ* (except words in *ωρα* with *τιάρα* and *κολλύρα*); in all words ending in *ιρα* (except *χειρά*, *σειρά*, *χοίρα*, *ἐταίρα*), and in

σφῆρα and κραῖρα, Κίρρα and Πέρρα: elsewhere it is *long*. All in δρα, θρα, and τρα, are long, except σκολόπειδρα. No notice is here taken of the Doric forms in  $\bar{a} = \eta$ .

65. Monosyllables in *a* and *η* are perispomena, as δᾶ, μᾶ, Λᾶ, Μᾶ, Χνᾶ, βῆ, γῆ.

NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 7; St. Byz. s. v. Μόστραρα. Λᾶ and Μᾶ are wrongly written Λά, Μά, in St. Byz. For φλᾶ νῆσος in Joh. Alex. 8. 4, Göttling rightly conjectures Φλᾶ νῆσος, quoting Herodot. 4. 178, where however our editions read Φλά.

#### -ΛΑ and -ΛΗ.

66. All substantives in *aa* or *ah* are paroxytone, as ἐλάα, μῤᾶα, Κρανᾶα, Ναυσικᾶα, δᾶη, Δανᾶη, Κρανᾶη.

67. NOTE.—When contracted they become perispomenon, as μᾶ, Ἀθηᾶ, Herodian π. μ. λ. 7. 33. Hecateus, ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1, has τῇ Δανᾶ μίγεται Ζεὺς for Δανᾶη. Lob. Prol. 75, 'Δανααὶ hoc est Danai filia oxytonon est in Hesiod. Fr. 72, Goettl. ut Cranaī filia Κρανᾶῆ eodem quo adjectivum accentu Apollod. 3. 14. 5, fortasse ut a gentilitio distingueretur quasi patronymicum.' Cf. Lob. Rhem. 253.

#### -ΒΑ and -ΒΗ.

68. All substantives in *βα* and *βη* are paroxytone, as Ἀβα, Ἀλβα, ἀλάβη, ἀρτάβη, βλάβη, βόλβα, ἐκατόμβη, ἐρυσίβη, ἥβη, καλύβη, κύμβη, λώβη, σόβη, στίβη, στίλβη, φόβη, Ἀλβη, Ἀλύβη, Ἀρίσβη, Βούβη, Βόλβη, Δέρβη, Ἑκάβη, Θήβη, Θήβαι (§ 13), Θίσβη, Κύρβη, Νιόβη, Ὑσβη, Φοίβη; except oxytone, ἀμοιβή, λαβή, λειβή, στοιβή, τριβή, φορβή, and ὦρή.

69. NOTE 1.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 257. 16: Ἀβά = βόη appears in Cyril. Lex. ap. Zonar. p. 90: ἄλαβα, in Hesych. and elsewhere, should probably be paroxytone: ἀμοιβή, Arc. 104. 10: ἀνασοβή, Soer. II. E. 2. 23. p. 115; H. D.; yet μινεσσε and σόβη are paroxytone, a fair test of the reliance to be placed on the rule which declares that verbals in *η* are oxytone: ἀποκρυβή, Eust. 974. 45; H. D.; βηβή (?) = προβατον, Hesych.; γραβά, *pil.* Hesych.; δολβαί, Hesych.; ἐκθλιβή (?) Sept.; κολοβή (sc. χλαίνα) is an adjective used substantively; Charob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 227. 11, κολοβὴν βαρύνεται, Ἀττικοὶ δὲ δύνουσιν. A distinction (it is to be suspected a vain one) is sometimes made between λαβή, *lead*, and λάβη, *amuse*. Λάβη, paroxytonas e Cyrillo affertur pro Excusatio, Steph. Thes. p. 5590. ed. Lond. I have been unable to discover the passage alluded to. λειβή, Arc. 104. 13: στοιβή, Arc. 104. 13; Lob. Rhem. 200, note 14; τριβή, Arc. 104; φορβή, Arc. 104; Schol. Ven. E. 202; Eust. 539. 13. 19: ὦβή, Plut. 1. 43 A; Suid. s. v. ὠβάς.

70. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἀβη, Arc. 104. 11; Ἀβαι is occasionally found oxytone in the books, e.g. Soph. (Ed. R. 804 = 900; Eust. 279. 1, παρ' ἐστὶν δὲ (sc. Sophocles) καὶ ὀξείονται κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἀντιγραφῶν αἱ Ἀβαι. Ἀλαβα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Ἀλβή in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀλβα is certainly an error: Ἀρυββα (?) St. Byz.: Βαββα (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 6: Δαραβά (?) Strab. 771, where Meineke reads Δαραδα: Ἐντριβαί, St. Byz.: Κοβή, Ptol. 4. 7. 10: Κόρδυβα, Strab. 141, yet Κορδυβή, Ptol.

2. 4. 11; S. 4. 4; Μαίνοβα, Strab. 143; Μαρίαβα, St. Byz.; Μίσσοβα (?) St. Byz.; Μοναβαί, St. Byz.; Όνοβα, Strab. 143; Ptol. 2. 4. 11; Όσσόνοβα, Strab. l. l.; Ptol. 2. 5. 3; Σαβά, Strab. 770; Σάβα, Ptol. 4. 6. 30; Σαδα, Strab. 771, and St. Byz., but he observes s. v. Ταδα, βαρύνεται δε, ὡς Σαδα; hence Σαδῆ should probably be paroxytone, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Σαδα; Σίονβα, St. Byz.; Τούκαβα (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 25. As to those marked with a note of interrogation, I do not know whether they belong to this declension or not; they may be neuter plurals, or barbarous and indeclinable altogether, like Ἀγίσυμβα, Ptol. 4. 6. 3; 1. 7. 2.

### -ΓΑ and -ΓΗ.

71. Common substantives in γα and γη are oxytone, as ἀναζυγή, ἀναφυγή, ἄρμολή, ἄρωγή, δημιουργή, κλαγγή, κραυγή, μαρμαρυγή, οἰμωγή, ὀλολυγή, ὄργη, πηγή, ῥωγή, σιγή, στοργή, σφαγή; except paroxytone, ἄρη, wonder, ἀμόρη, ἀρπάγη, a hook, ἡλύγη, λύγη, πάγη, a snare, στέγη, τέγη, τρύγη, and the contracted nouns γή, αἰγή, τραγή, which are perispomena.

72. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 2. 412. 4; Ἀγή, *breakage*, ἀπόκλασις τοῦ κύματος; ἄγη, wonder, E. M. 8. 35; αἶγα = αἶς, a late form, Valekn. ad Ammon. p. 230; αἰγή = αἰγέα, Arc. 105. 2; ἀμόρη, Arc. 105. 12; ἀράγη, *H. D.*; ἀρπαγή, *rapture*; ἀρπάγη, a hook, Arc. 102. 7; A. G. 446. 10; Ammon. 22; E. M. 87. 38; Eust. 906. 48; 1390. 52; γᾶ, Dor. = γῆ; γῆ = γέα, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 3; γίλγη, Eust. 927. 53; it is a plural neuter in Pollux 7. 8; Lucian Lexiph. 3; γόγγα, a barbarous word, Georg. Synce. p. 28 C; *H. D.*; γύγη (?) Arc. 105. 1; ἑόρη and εὐέρη, Pollux 6. 88; ἡλύγη, Arc. 105. 7; θήγη (?) or θηγή, Lob. Rhem. 258; κρηνάγη (?) Hesych., is corrupt; κρίγη (?) and κρηγή, the latter being better attested, E. M. 539. 2; λάγγα, Hesych.; λαλάγη, Suid. s. v. κολλύρα; λατάγη, Eust. 1170. 55; L. S. have λαταγή, which seems the better way of writing the word; λεύγη, Hesych.; for λιβύρη in Arc. 105 the last editor has rightly substituted Ἐλιβύρη; λόγγη, Hesych.; 'Verum est λóιτη,' *H. D.*; λύγη, Eust. 689. 18, 809. 44; E. M. 91. 27; λώγη, Hesych., but λωγή, Zonar. 1325; μάρη, Lob. Par. 340; Hesych.; ὀλίγη (?) Arc. 105. 12; ὀξύγη, a load; παγή (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23; πάγη, Arc. 104. 24; πανάγη, Arc. 105. 8, who says it means ἡ ἀγνή ἱέρεια; Meineke (cf. Lob. Prol. 44) thinks it a contracted form for παράγια, but this is doubtful; παταγή, Eust. Dion. Per. 560, τὸ δὲ παταγή κοινότερον μὲν ὀξύνεται, ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ὃ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς βαρύνει αὐτὴν, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ πατάσσω γίνεταί, ὀξύνετο γὰρ ἂν ὡς τὸ ἀλαλαγή, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ πάταγος, ὃ τὸ θηλεκὸν φησιν ἢ πατάγη; πέγη (?) ; πλαταγή, *noise, din*; πλατάγη, a rattle, but it is not unfrequently oxytone in the latter sense, e. g. Arist. Polit. 8. 6. 2; Plut. 2. 714 E; Arc. 105. 9, καὶ τὸ πλατάγη δέ τινας βαρύνουσιν; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1056, ὃ μὲν οὖν Ἡρωδιανὸς τὴν πλαταγὴν ὀξύνεσθαι φησιν ἐν τῇ καθόλου· βέλτιον δὲ ἴσως τὴν μὲν πλαταγὴν, τὴν ἥχον, ὀξύνει, τὴν δὲ πλαταγὴν, τὸ κρόταλον, παροξύνει, cf. Lob. Rhem. 266; πρασόρη, Hesych.; σάγη, Arc. 104. 25, τὸ μέντοι σαγή τὸ πληθὸς τινὲς μὲν ὀξύνουσι, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι, cf. Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 207; E. M. 707. 23; ῥόγα, Suid.; σαλάγη, Hesych.; better σαλαγή, *H. D.*; σαιρίγη, Hesych.; σμώγη, Hesych.; σπατάγη, Athen. 91 C; it seems doubtful whether this is the proper form for the nominative, though it is that given in *H. D.* Should it not be σπατάγη; στάγη (?) Hesych.; στίγη, Arc. 104. 24; τάγη, Alex. Aphrod. Prob. 2. 70, ed. Sylb.; but ταγή is also found, cf. *H. D.* s. v. and Lob. Par. 341; τέγη, Arc. 104. 24; τραγή—τραγὴν δορά, Eust. 374. 37, 276. 11; τρύγη, Arc. 104. 24; ὕρη (?) Lob. Par. 34, note 36; ὕγη, Suid.; φυσίγη (?) Lob. Par. 145; ὠλίγη, A. G. 318. 10.

73. Proper names in *γα* or *γη* are paroxytone, as *Βάγα*, *Βέλγη*, *Βέργη*, *Γάγαι*, *Θίγγη*, *Κραύγη*, *Λαλάγη*, *Πέργη*, *Σέλγη*, *Σίγη*, *Ψώγη*; except *Αιγαί* and *Ταγαί*.

74. NOTE.—*Αιγά*, in Achaia, Strab. 387 (also *Αιγαί*): *Αίγα*, St. Byz.: *Αιγᾶ* (?) or *Αιγά*, in Mysia, Strab. 615: *Αιγή*, in Macedonia, Herod. 7. 123: *Αιγαί*, Strab. 385. 386; St. Byz. s. v.; E. M. 27. 57, 28. 24: *Ἀπήγα*, Polyb. 13. 7: *Αύγαί*, in Cilicia, H. D.: *Βάγαι*, in Lydia, Hierocles, p. 671; H. D.: *Βαγαί*, in Sogdiana, Arrian Anab. 4. 17. 4: *Βώλιγγα*, St. Byz.: *Γυγᾶ*, *Ἀθηνᾶ ἐγχώριος*, Hesych.: *Λαταγή*, in India, Aelian H. A. 16. 10: *Παγαί* = *Πηγαί*, Strab. 380.: *Πελαργή*, daughter of Potneus, Pausan. 9. 25. 7: *Σίγη*, a town in the Troad, St. Byz.: *Σιγή*, a woman's name, Athen. 583 E: *Ταγαί*, Polyb. 10. 29. 3.

#### -ΔΑ.

75. Words in *δα*, whether proper or common, are paroxytone, as *ἄρδα*, *ἐπίβδα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Ἴδα*, *Ἰλέρδα*, *Λάβδα*, *Λήδα*, *Ὀσικέρδα*; except *δᾶ* for *γῆ*, and *σποδά* for *σπουδή*.

76. NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptional: *ἄδα*, Hesych.: *ἰώκνδα* (?): *κνώδα* (?) = *caput papaveris*, H. D.: *λεδδά*, Hesych.

*Proper Names.* *Ἀδᾶ*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18. 4: *Ἄδα*, daughter of Hecatomnus, Strab. 657: *ἡ Ἀλάβανδα* (?) Strab. 660; cf. H. D. s. v.; generally *τὰ Ἀλάβανδα*: *Ἄλυδδα*, Ptol. 5. 2. 14; according to Fix ap. H. D. the cod. Par. reads *Ἄλυδδᾶ*: *Ἄμιδα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀρούνδα*, Ptol. 2. 4. 15: *Ἀρύκανδα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀττάλυδα*, St. Byz.: *Βούρσαδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *Γάλαδα*, St. Byz.: *Δάραδα*, Strab. 771: see above, § 70: *Ἐβουδα*, Ptol. 2. 2. 11: *Ζάβιδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Θαμουδᾶ* (?) St. Byz.: *Θέρμυδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Θρύανδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἰεουβέδα*, Strab. 161, 162, is proparoxytone in Ptol. 2. 6. 21: *Ἰερδα*, St. Byz., is rightly *Ἰέρδα* in Strab. 161: *Κάλυνδα*, Strab. 651; St. Byz.: *Καρύανδα*, St. Byz.; Strab. 658: *Κέσαδα* or *Καίσαδα*, Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *Κηδαί*, an Attic deme; Pape quotes Demosth. adv. Euerg. § 5, which proves nothing: the accent is doubtful: *Κύαρδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Λήδα*, Eust. 1687. 16, *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ Λήδη, Λήδα λέγεται κατὰ Ἡρωδιανὸν δωρικῶς. δῶρια δὲ φησι, καὶ ὁ Φιλομήλα καὶ ἡ Ἀνδρομέδα, τροπὴ τοῦ Η εἰς Α πεποιημένα. καὶ λέγει ἐκείνος καὶ τινα αἰτίαν εἰς τοῦτο, προπερισπῶν τὸ Λήδα κατὰ τὸ μῦθος. ἴσως δὲ Δῶριον καὶ ἡ τύλμα, ὃ ἀναλογώτερον τοῦ τόλμη φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός.* Pape quotes *Λύδη* as a woman's name from Athen. 598 C, where it does not occur: *Λυδή* however is found in that author 597 A, and elsewhere, as a proper name. The former is certainly the better way of writing it. *Μάλλαδα* is cited by Pape from St. Byz., where however *Μαλλάδα* is printed in Westermann's edition. *Μασανώραδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Μονάοιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 2. 12: *Νάαρδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ὀρτόσπεδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 21: *Ούάραδα*, Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Ούάσαδα*, Ptol. 5. 4. 10: *Ώδαί*, St. Byz.: *Σέβεδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Σέτιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 12: *Σπονδή* as a proper name is wrong; it should be *Σπώνδη*: *Φοῦνδα*, St. Byz.: *Ψίμαδα* (?) St. Byz.

#### -ΔΗ.

77. Common substantives in *δη* are oxytone, proper names paroxytone, as *ἀνακομιδή*, *ᾠοιδή*, *αὐδή*, *ἐδωδή*, *κομιδή*, *σπονδή*, *σπουδή*, *φραδή*, *χλιδή*, *χορδή*; *Ἀγαμήδη*, *Ἰδη*, *Λάδη*, *Λύδη*, *Μένδη*, *Νέδη*, *Ρόδη*, *Σίδη*, *Χόνδη*; except *ἴδη*, *κνίδη*, *κράδη*, *πέδη*, *σίδη*, *σχέδη*,



*σχίδη*, and the contracted words *ἀδελφιδῆ*, *ἀνεψιαδῆ*, *θυγατριδῆ*, *ρόδῆ*, *νιδῆ*.

78. NOTE.—*Ἀδελφιδῆ*, Pollux 3. 22: *ἄλδη*, in Arc. 105. 18, is doubtful; *II. D.* consider it to be a proper name: *ἀνεψιαδῆ*, A. G. 15. 18: *αὔδῆ*, in Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304, is a strange form, probably corrupt: *ῥδῆ* = *δεσμός*, E. M. 465. 56; Dindorf ingeniously conjectures *πέδη*: *εἶδη* — *ἴδη*, Hesych.: *θυγατριδῆ*, Plut. 2. 608 B: *ἱγδῆ*, Lob. Phryn. 164: *ἴδη*, E. M. 465. 52: *ἱκτιδῆ* = *ἱκτιδέα*, sc. *δορά*: *κνήδη*, a false form for *κνίδη*: *κνίδη*, Arc. 105. 25; E. M. 465. 55: *κράδη*, E. M. 465. 56: *μελίδη* (?) a false form for *μελέτη*: *ῥβδη* = *ῥψις* seems only to occur in the accusative as an adverb: *πέδη*, Arc. 105. 25: *πλάδη*, Suid. s. v. *πλάδαρόν*: *ρόδῆ* = *ρόδέα*, Eust. 1963. 48: *Ῥόδη* is a proper name: *σάγδη*, a barbarous word, sometimes *σάγδας* or *ψάγδας*, Athen. 691 C: *σιβδη* = *σιδη*: *σίδη*, Arc. 105. 25: *σφίδη* (?) Hesych.: *σχέδη*: *σχίδη* or *σχίδα* (?) Hesych.; Lob. Par. 83: *νιδῆ* or *νιδῆ* are contracted, Pollux 3. 17. Götting quotes *Μενδαί* from St. Byz., where I do not find it.

#### -EA.

79. Substantives in *εα*, both proper and common, are paroxytone, as *ἄλῆα*, *θέα*, *sight*, *ιδέα*, *ἰτέα*, *κοκκυγέα*, *λεοντέα*, *λευκέα*, *μηλέα*, *μορέα*, *πτελέα*, *συκέα*, *Ἀλέα*, *Θυρέα*, *Ἰτέα*, *Κεδρέαι*, *Μαλέα*, *Μαντινέα*, *Μενέα*, *Νεμέα*, *Πτελέα*, *Τεγέα*, *Χοιρέαι*, *Ὠχαλέα*; except *ἀδελφεά*, *γενεά*, *δωρεά*, *ζεά*, *θεά*, a goddess, *Ἀρνεαί*, *Ὀρνεαί*, and *Φεαί*.

80. NOTE 1.—*Ἀδελφεά* = *ἀδελφή*, and *ἀδελφεή*: *αἰμαλέα*, E. M. 35. 5, would be better *αἰμαλέα*: *ἄλῆα* = *ἡ θερμασία*; *ἄλῆα* = *ὁ τοπὸς ὃ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου θερμαινόμενος*, E. M. 58. 23. The latter word was also a name of Athene, cf. Herodian ap. St. Byz. s. v., though Strab. 388 has *Ἀλέα Ἀθηνᾶ*: *γενεά*, Theog. Can. 102. 30; *δεά*, Dor. = *θεά*, must be distinguished from *δέα*, a Tyrrhenian word = *ρέα*, mentioned by Hesych.: *δωρεά*, Theog. Can. 102. 30; this of course retains its accent in composition as *ἀντιδωρεά*: *ῥεά*, which Lob. Par. 338 mentions, seems to be an error on his part; the word is rightly paroxytone in Athen. 197 B; Strab. 196, and elsewhere: *θεά*, goddess, Arc. 98. 11: *θέα*, *sight*, is regular: *ἰερεα* is a Doric form of *ἰέρεια* (like the Ionic *ὑπώρεα* for *ὑπώρεια*); also *ἰερέα*: *καίτρεα*, Hesych.: *κοιῶτῆα*, Hesych., is a false form for *κολουτέα*, *II. D.*: *κόλῆα*, Hesych., should be *κολέα*: *κωλέα* (falsely *κωλέα* in Hesych.) is often contracted *κωλῆ*, Aristoph. Nub. 976; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26: *κώπεα* and *κῶπα* (?) Suid.: *νεά* (sc. *γῆ*), also *νέα*, Lob. Par. 355; this was contracted into *νῆ* by Aristophanes, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 10: *ὄχεά*, Theog. Can. 102. 30; also *χεά* and *χειά*: *σχελεαί* should be *σχελέαι*, Pollux 7. 59: *στελέα* or *στελεή* = *στευλεαί*: *στερεά* (sc. *γῆ*), Lob. Par. 350: *τάλαια* (?): *ὑπώρεα* Ionic = *ὑπώρεια*: *φορβεά* (Götting Accent. p. 128), a false form for *φορβεαί*: *φωλέα*, Tzetzes ad Hesiod. Op. 373; *H. D.*

81. NOTE 2.—According to Götting Accent. p. 130 plural names of towns in *εαι* are oxytone when there is a parallel form in *εαι*, as *Κερχρεαί* = *Κερχρεαί*, but *Κεδρέαι*, *Χοιρέαι*, as there are no corresponding forms in *εαι*. This rule, however, does not seem to hold good; Lentz would apparently make all plural names of places oxytone, a very convenient mode of accenting if there were any authority for it. The following exceptions to our rule are met with:—*Ἄρδεα*, St. Byz., a very questionable accent: *Ἀρνεαί*, St. Byz.: *Ἄττῆα* (?) Strab. 607: *Βρεά*, St. Byz. is rightly *Βρέα*, Theog. Can. 102. 20: *Γενεά*, St. Byz.: *Δέρεια* (?) St. Byz.: Pape quotes *Εὔρυτῆαί* from Paus. 7. 18. 1, where however *Εὔρυτῆαί* stands:



**Ζέα**, St. Byz. s. v. *Ζαΐά*: **Κεγχρεαί**, St. Byz.; but Strab. 369 and 380 has **Κεγχρεαί**, the name to whichever city it belongs fluctuates between these two accents: **Κελεαί**, Paus. 2. 12. 4: **Κόρρσεαί**, St. Byz.: **Μελαινεαί**, Paus. 8. 3. 3; Eust. 271. 1, and 286. 32, distinguishes the Boeotian **Μίδεια** from the Argive **Μίδεια**: **Ὀρνεαί**, St. Byz. s. v. **Ἀρνεαί** and **Ὀρνεαί**: some wrote **Πτελεαί**, but Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: **Τεγέα** is sometimes, e. g. in St. Byz., incorrectly written **Τέγεια**, for the *a* is long, cf. Eust. 271. 1: **Φεαί**, Strab. 350, and **Φέα**, **Φιά**, or **Φειά**, cf. H. D. s. v.: **Πάνθεα**, a name given to Drusilla, is quoted by H. D. from Dio Cass. 59. 11, but it must be an error for **Πανθέα**.

**82. NOTE 3.**—Many of these nouns are liable to contraction; they then by rule become perispomena, though later writers not unfrequently make them oxytone, Lob. Par. 336. A list of them is subjoined. For further information reference must be made to the several terminations which they assume after contraction: **ἀδελφιδῆ**, **αἰγῆ**, **ἀκτῆ**, **ἀλωπεκῆ**, **ἀμυγδαλῆ**, **ἀνεψιαδῆ**, **ἀνθρωπῆ**, **ἀρκτηῆ**, **αὐδῆ** (?), **αὐξῆ** (?), **αὐλῆ** (?), **βοῆ**, **γαλῆ**, **γῆ**, **ἐχινῆ**, **θυγατριδῆ**, **ἱκτιδῆ**, **ἰξαλῆ**, **κερδαλῆ**, **κυνῆ**, **κωλῆ**, **λεοντῆ**, **λυκῆ**, **μοσχῆ**, **μυογαλῆ**, **νεβρῆ**, **νῆ**, **ὄσυχῆ** (?), **παγῆ**, **παρδαλῆ**, **ρή**, **ρόδῆ**, **σησαμῆ**, **συκῆ**, **ταυρῆ**, **τραγῆ**, **ὕδῆ**, **φακῆ**, **φοινικῆ**.

### -ZA.

**83.** Words ending in **ζα** have the last syllable short, and the accent, both in proper and common nouns, is retracted: those in **ζη** are paroxytone, as **ἄζη**, **ἀργυρόπεζα**, **γάζα**, **γλυκύριζα**, **κνύζα**, **ὄζη**, **ὄρυζα**, **ρίζα**, **σχίζα**, **τράπεζα**, **φύζα**, **χάλαζα**, **Βάδιζα**, **Βαρύγαζα**, **Βόρυζα**, **Γάζα**, **Δούριζα**, **Τίριζα**, **Τυρόδιζα**.

**84. NOTE.**—Arc. 96. 9. The quantity of the doubtful vowels before double consonants is most perplexing: see especially Lob. Par. 412. The determination of this point is of course necessary before it is possible to affix the proper accent to such words as **μαζα**, **βυζα**, **κνυζα**, and others. According to Herodian π. μ. λ. 31. 29, **μαζα** is the only word of this termination which has a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate syllable, and accordingly he accents it **μάζα**. The same thing is asserted by Draco 72. 3; 95. 2; 100. 1; and by Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1. According to the Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328, the penultimate is short, whilst Mæris, p. 258, apparently reconciles these conflicting statements by asserting that **μάζα** is the Attic, **μάζα** the un-Attic and common form. Supposing this to be true, it will explain why **μάζα** is most commonly met with in our editions, the scribe having written the word not as it was anciently pronounced, but as he was accustomed to use it. If Herodian be right, **βύζα** and **κνύζα** for **βύζα** (Lob. Par. 408.) and **κνύζα** are wrong, though they are sometimes so written. **Ἀρπέζα** for **ἄρπεζα** is incorrect. **Καρζά**=**καρδία** in E. M. 407. 21, is said to be Æolic, if so it must surely be **κάρζα**. **Θελαμούζα** in St. Byz. is probably erroneous.

### -HA and -HH.

**85.** The following seem to be nearly all the words in **ηα** or **ηη**: **Ἀναξίκληα**, *H. D.*, which Pape makes properispomenon; **βιζῆαι**(?), **κοῖται**, **στιβάδες**, Hesych.; **δηαί**=**κριθαί**, a Cretan word, E. M. 264. 12; **μεταδήα**, Hesych. is corrupt; **παρηή**=**παρειά**: an Æolic(?) form **παρηά** is mentioned by E. M. 653. 33, but the accent is false.

## -ΘΑ and -ΘΗ.

86. Substantives in *θα* and *θη* retract the accent, the final *α* being short, except in the names of women, as ἄανθα, ἄκανθα, κολόκυνθα, μίνθα, Ἐρθα, Κύναιθα, Κύπαιθα, Λύκαιθα, Σάκανθα, Σάρκανθα, Σύμαιθα, but Ἀγάθα, Σιμαίθα, Aristoph. Ach. 534; Theocr. 2. 101, 2. 114; λήθη, μάλθη, πόσθη, σάθη, σπάθη, Ἀγάθη, Αἴθη, Βρένθη, Ξάνθη, Ὀρθη, Σίθη, Σκίθαι, Σμίνθη, except κριθή and ποθή, oxytone.

87. NOTE 1.—Arc. 96. 14: Ἐδωγαθή in Hesych. is corrupt: ἰθή (?) Hesych.: κριθή, Arc. 106. 3; Theog. Can. 109. 18: γυμνοκριθή, quoted by H. D. from Myrepsus de Antidotis, c. 449, is probably an error; I have not been able to verify the reference: πειθή (?) Hesych.: ποθή, Arc. 106. 4; E. M. 678. 36; Eust. 94. 28; this was the accent of Aristarchus and of Herodian: τήθη is the more usual form, though τηθή (and ἐπιτηθή, E. M. 366. 11, or ἐπιτήθη, Pollux 3. 18) is also met with, Eust. 565. 30, 971. 24; προτήθη is paroxytone in Pollux 3. 18: τίθη, if not altogether false, is at least paroxytone, Arc. 106. 2: the accent of τίθη is variable; the word is oxytone in Pollux 3. 50, 2. 163; Plut. 2. 673 A; Eust. 650. 21; paroxytone in Plut. 2. 69 C, 3 C, D, 754 D; Arist. H. A. 7. 10. 10, Rhet. 3. 4. 3 (codd. τιθαῖς and τίθαις); Plat. Rep. 343 A (codd. τιτή, τίτην, τίθη, and τήθη), 460 D, where Bekk. and Stallb. read τιτοή; Aristoph. Eq. 713, Thesm. 609, Lys. 958; Demosth. 1155. 1312, etc; the balance of authority makes it paroxytone: ψιθή (?) Hesych.: κακιθή (? κακηθή), Theog. Can. 109. 24.

88. NOTE 2.—Ἀμαθαί, St. Byz., though the singular is Ἀμάθη; the accent is suspicious: Γαββαθά, N. T. John 19. 13: Γαβάθη is sometimes written Γαβαθή or θά: Γολγοθά, N. T. Matth. 27. 33, is barbarous: Θεβηθά (?) St. Byz.: Κυμαίθα and Κιναίθα, Theocr. 4. 46: Κυναίθα, Theocr. 5. 102; but Κύναιθα, the name of a city, Strab. 388: Μαλόθα, Strab. 782.

## -ΑΙΑ.

89. Dissyllables in *αια* are properispomena, the rest paroxytone, as ἀγλαία, αἶα, ἄλμαία, γαία, γραία, μαία, ραία, Αἶα, Ἀχαία, Γραία, Ζαία, Μαία, Φαία, Χαλδαία, except πυρκαϊά, oxytone, and names of towns in the singular number, which are proparoxytone, as Ἀστυπάλαια, Ἰστιάια, Κάρθαια, Λίλαια, Νίκαια, Πλάταια (but Πλαταιαί oxytone in the plural), Ποτίδαια, Φώκαια.

90. NOTE 1.—According to Theog. Can. 103. 2 plural names of towns in *αiai* are oxytone. Eust. 269. 1 says that Πλάταια and Θέσπια are oxytone in the plural, but he does not there assert that all similar nouns are so. Eust. 1419. 39 mentions a hill called Ἀνόπαια, and also a path so called.

91. NOTE 2.—Ἀδραϊά, Maced. = αἰθρία, Hesych.: ἀνοπαῖα, Schol. Hom. Odys. 1. 320, ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτονῶς ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὕριθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἔν' ἧ οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὥς τὸ 'πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων' διὸ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησὶν: ἀραῖα, which is really an adjective used substantively, is ἀραία in Rufus Eph., Lob. Par. 307: γραῖα and γραία (?) Lob. Par. 347: ἐραῖα, Suid.: λαιαί, Arist. de Gen. An. 1. 4. 16, and

5. 7. 18; also λαῖαι, λείαι, and λέαι in E. M. 558. 57; λεά, Hesych.: λαῖα = λεία, Pind. Ol. 11. 46.; H. D.: πυρκαῖά or πυρκαῖά (falsely πυρκαῖᾱ in Arc. 194. 7) is so accented διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι: φορβαῖά and φορβαῖα are both corrupt forms of φορβεῖά.

92. NOTE 3.—The following names of towns deviate from rule in the places referred to: Αἰγαῖαι = Αἰγαί, Herodot. 1. 149; Strab. 676: Αἰγαῖαι = Αἰγυαῖαι, Strab. 364: Αἰθαῖα, St. Byz.: Ἀλύκαῖα, Pape, Ἀλυκαῖα, H. D., both quoting Paus. 8. 27. 3, where Dindorf reads Λυκαῖα: Ἀμφαναῖα, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀμφαναί: Ἀναῖα St. Byz.: elsewhere this is τὰ Ἀναῖα: Ἀνακαῖα, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz.: Ἀρταῖα (?) St. Byz.: Ἀσπραῖα, St. Byz.: Ἀταῖα, St. Byz.: Ἀχαιαί (sc. πέτραι), Strab. 347: (Ἀχαιά = Demeter, E. M. 180. 34): Βαῖαι = Βαῖα, Strab. 243, is wrongly accented Βαῖαι in E. M. 192. 45: Δρυμαῖα, Paus. 10. 33. 11.: Δρυμαῖαι, E. M. 291. 13: Ἐλαῖα, St. Byz.: Εὐταῖα, Paus. 8. 27. 3: Ἐφυραῖα, Paus. 2. 1. 1: Ζαῖά and Ζεά, St. Byz.: Ἡραῖα, Strab. 357: it is strictly an adjective, Ἡ πόλις or ἄκρα: Ἰασαῖα, Paus. 8. 27. 3: Καθαῖα (?) and Καρταῖα, Strab. 486: the former word is proparoxytone in Strab. 699: Κάρθαῖα is prescribed as the proper accent by St. Byz. s. v. Ἀναῖα, and Theog. Can. 102. 33: Κασθαναῖα and Καστανναῖα, Strab. 443: Κυρταῖα (?), in St. Byz. it is Κυρταῖα like Βαρκαῖα: Κυρταῖα, or better Κῦρταῖα, St. Byz. and E. M. 548. 57: Λιμναῖα, Thucyd. 2. 80: Λυκαῖα, see above: Μελιταῖα, St. Byz.: Νισαῖα, St. Byz., Thucyd., etc.: Νυμφαῖα, St. Byz.: Ὀρδαῖα, St. Byz.: the island Παγχαῖα, Diod. Sic. 5. 42, is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 6. frag. 1: Περταῖα, St. Byz.: Πλάταῖα is oxytone in the plural, Eust. 269. 1: Πυραῖα, St. Byz.: Πυρηνναῖα, St. Byz., perhaps Πυρηνία would be better: Πυρωναῖα, St. Byz.: Ραῖα (?) St. Byz.: Ρήναῖα is variable, it is proparoxytone in Strab. 486; Theoc. 17. 70; properispomenon in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 44; but the former is alone right: Ροξονοκαῖα, St. Byz. (H. D. print Ροξονοκαῖα): Τιθοραῖα (?) St. Byz., should be Τιθορέα, Paus. 9. 17. 4; 10. 32. 8: Τραγαῖα, St. Byz.: Τριταῖα, St. Byz.: Ὑαῖα, St. Byz.: Φαλανναῖα, St. Byz. as the name of a city probably wrong; cf. H. D. s. v. Φάλαννα: Φασταῖα, St. Byz., wants correcting: Φηγαῖα, a deme, St. Byz., probably Φηγαῖά: Φηραῖα (?) Strab. 357, where Meineke reads Ἡραῖα: Χαλκαῖα, St. Byz. should be Χάλκεια.

93. NOTE 4.—Contrary to analogy, Pape has the female names Ἑτυμοκλήδαῖα and Σκαῖα, which last is oxytone in Paus. 7. 1. 6: Νίκαῖα, however, as the name of a woman, occurs in Phot. Bibl. 233. 40; Strab. 565.

94. NOTE 5.—Names of countries or districts are paroxytone; they are really feminine adjectives, as Ἐρυθραῖα (sc. γῆ), Χαλδαῖα, Ἀχαιαῖα, Περταῖα: Ἰδυμαῖα in Chærob. E. 151. 12 seems to be an error.

#### -IA.

95. Common substantives in ια retract the accent, as ἀθανασία, ἀμαθία, ἀνδραγαθία, ἀνία, ἀνορεξία, ἀρμονία, γωνία, διδασκαλία, ἐστία, εὐτυχία, εὐχαριστία, ξημία, ἡγεμονία, ἴα, κακία, κονία, μαθήτριᾶ (§ 64. 4), μανία, μοναρχία, μορφώτριᾶ (§ 64. 4), ξενία, οἰκία, πενία, ποιήτριᾶ (§ 64. 4), προεδρία, σοφία, ὑπερηφανία, φιλία, χορηγία, except oxytone, αἵμασις, ἀλαοσκοπία (ῆ), ἀνεψία, ἀνθρακία, ἀπομαγδαλία, ἀρμαλία, ἀχυρμιά, ἐσχατιά, θριά, ἰά, *a voice*, ἱμονία, ἰωνία, καλία, κρινωνία, λαλία, λοφία, νεοσσις, νεοττία, ὀρμιά, παιδία, πατριά, πρασις, σκία, σκοπία, σπογγία, σποδία, στρατιά, σχοινία,

ταρσιά (τερσιά τρασιά), φλιά, φυταλιά. The word *πότνια* also, though not belonging in strictness to the present rule, may be noticed. *Μόρρια*, in Paus. 8. 18. 5, if a feminine singular, ought to be corrected.

**96. NOTE.**—*Αίμασιά*, Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 748. 18; E. M. 461. 34: *ἀλαοσκοπία* or *ιή* is incorrectly paroxytone in Hom. II. 22. 515: *ἀλιά*=*ἀλιαία* (?) E. M. 427. 31: *ἄματροχία*=*ἡ τῶν τρόχων σύγκρουσις*: *ὁ τύπος τοῦ τρόχου*, is to be distinguished from *ἄματροχία*=*ἡ εἰς ταὐτὸ συνδρομή τῶν ἄρμάτων*, E. M. 79. 31; S. V. Ψ. 422, *ἔστι δὲ ἄματροχία τὸ ἅμα τρέχειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι*, . . . *ἄματροχία (sic) δὲ τῶν τροχῶν τὸ ἔχνος*: *ἄμία*, *L. S.*, is *ἄμια* in Eust. 868. 5; E. M. 83. 37 (?); Arist. de Part. Animal. 4. 2. 1, where one MS. reads *ἀμία*, and *ἄμια* in Hesych. Arist. H. A. I. 1. 24, where two MSS. have *ἀμιαί*; see *H. D. s. v.*: *ἄμία*=*φυλακία* in Hesych., seems to be corrupt: *ἀνεψιά*, Lucian Dial. Meret. 2. 2. etc.: *ἐξανέψιαι* (*sic*), Pollux 3. 29: *ἀνθρακιά*, Arc. 100. 9; E. M. 801. 21: *ἀπομαγδαλιά*, Arc. 99. 20; Aristoph. Eq. 413; also *ία*, Plut. 1. 46: *ἄρμαλιά*, Theoc. 16. 35: *ἄρμονία*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 5. 248, *ἄρμονιῇσιν*: *προπερισπωμένως* *ἔστι γὰρ Ἰώνων ὁ καταβασμός*: according to A. G. 7. 31, some wrote *αὐτοχειριῶ* for *αὐτοχειρία*: *ἄχιά* (?) *ἄχυνιά*, Eust. 748. 18: *γυμνοπαιδία* is also found oxytone: *δεξία* (*sc. χεῖρ*) is an adjective used substantively, Theog. Can. 105. 26: *ἔσχατιά*, Eust. 118. 60; Diod. Sic. 2. 49, etc.: *ἔρμακιά*, Gloss. Herod. 1. p. 345, Schweig.; *H. D.*: *ἐψία* or *ἐψία* is found also written *ἐψιά* and *ἐψεία*; see *H. D. s. v.*: *θαλαμία*=*ἡ θαλαμία ὁπή* (Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1105=1071) is oxytone in Aristoph. Pac. 1198, and Schol. ad loc., paroxytone in Herodot. 5. 33: *θημωνιά*, or *θημωνία*, Eust. 1539. 18; E. M. 451. 8, occurs in Hesych., under the forms of *θημονιά* and *θειμωνειά*: *θριά* (falsely *θρίαί* in Phot. Lex. and in E. M. 455. 34); also *θριαί*, and as a proper name, *Θριαί*, Arc. 98. 15: *θωΐή*=*θωή*, E. M. 26. 24: *ία*, or *ιη*, *voice*, or *cry*, is stated to be paroxytone by Joh. Philop., and it is so written in Eust. 794. 54; Etym. Gud. 268. 46, and Suid.; but it is oxytone in Etym. Gud. 269. 47, and in Herodot. 1. 85: *Æschyl. Pers. 937*; Eurip. Rhes. 553; quoted by *H. D.*: *ἱμαλιά* (?) Hesych.: *ἱμονιά*, this was the Attic accent, Arc. 99. 15: *ἰωνιά*, *a bed of violets*, Arc. 99. 14, is to be distinguished from the P. N. *Ἰωνία*: *καλιά* (*ιή*), E. M. 485. 51; Schol. Ven. B. 532: *κοπρία* ought to be oxytone from its meaning, but is not, Arc. 100. 6: *κρινωνιά*, Suid.: *κωλιά* (?) see *H. D.*: *λαλιά*, Chærob. E. 130. 34; E. M. 657. 54: (*ἀλαλιά*, *καταλαλιά*, *μογυλαλιά* (?), *προλαλιά*, *προσλαλιά*, *διαλαλιά*, E. M. 818. 28); yet *πολυλαλιά* and *φιλολαλιά* are quoted by *H. D.*, but are probably mere errors: *λαχανιά* or *ία*, Suid. s. v. *πρασιαί*: *λοφία* is sometimes written *λοφία*; its compounds however are paroxytone in the books, as *ἀκρολοφία*, *γεωλοφία*, *παρалоφία* (and *ιά*), *τριλοφία*: *λοχία*, Hesych.: *μαγδαλιά*, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 412, is paroxytone in Eust. 462. 37: *μαλιή*, Hesych.: *μονία*, *remaining*, is distinguished by *L. S.* from *μονιά*, *celibacy*; *H. D.* make them both paroxytone: *μυρμηκιά*, *an ant-hill*, Eust. 748. 19: *μυρμηκία*, *a kind of tumour*, Galen Def. Med. 401: *Μυρμηκία*, *a town*, St. Byz. *Μυρμήκιον*: *νεοσσιά*, *νεοττιά*, or *νοσσιά*, Chærob. E. 166. 3, is sometimes paroxytone: *οικοδομία* was oxytone by the Attics; Suid.; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 93; Lob. Phryn. 487: *δρμιά* (*ιή*) Theog. Can. 105. 27: *ὄρυγιά*, *H. D.*: *παιδιά*, Arc. 98. 23; it was paroxytone in Attic, according to E. M. 657. 51; Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1056; Athen. 323 C, *σπίας* . . . *ὡς αἰτίας ἡ παραλήγουσα παροξύνεται, ὡς Φιλήμων ἱστορεῖ, ὁμοίως καὶ ταῦτα, παιδία, ταινία, οἰκία*: *πολιά* (*sc. θρίξ*), Arc. 100. 3: *πρασιά*, Arc. 99; Eust. 1574. 27; 1967. 29; E. M. 461. 34: *προσεψία* is oxytone in Hesych.: *προστασία* is, according to Arc. 99. 9, oxytone, but in our editions it is always paroxytone: *πυρκαϊά*, Chærob. E. 130. 34: *ῥοδωνιά*, Arc. 99. 13; Theog. Can. 105. 26; *ῥο-*



δανία, Draco 14. 4; E. M. 705. 3; Lob. Par. 317: σιά, Dor. = θεά: σκαφία is probably false: σκοπιά, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1183. 60: σπογγία in Attic; Suid.; Greg. Cor. p. 148. ed. Schäf.: σποδιά, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1547. 45: (θερμο-σποδιά, ? Lob. Phryg. 603): στραγγαλιά, Hesych.; in Choerob. E. 180. 14, it occurs both as oxytone and paroxytone; the former is probably alone correct: στρατιά, Choerob. E. 131. 1, and στρατή (Στρατία and ἡ are proper names; cf. Philom. Lex. p. 63. § 169): σφηκιά, this is no doubt the proper accent, but the word occurs as a paroxytone in Plut. 2. 461 A, and elsewhere: ταρσιά (Ταρσία, P. N.), τερσιά, τρασιά, E. M. 764. 25: τροχιά, Arc. 100. 3 (ἀματροχιά, ἡ, ἀμαστοροχιά, ἀρματοτροχιά, is paroxytone in Photius: τρυμαλιά and ἡ, Hesych.: φλιά, Arc. 98. 15: φλογιά, ἡ, Lob. Par. 318; Nicand. Alex. 393: φορβιά is a false form of φορβεία: φυταλιά, Arc. 99. 21: χιά (?): χλιά, Diod. Sic. 34. 5, frag. 37. Bkk.: χροτή (?), Anth. Pal. 15. 35: ψιά, Hesych. and ψία, also ψειά: ὠλιγγιά, Hesych., *ia* L. S., which seems better.

The grammarians hold that many of the above nouns are oxytone, because they are collectives; E. M. 555. 42, τὰ σημαίνοντα ἄθροισιν ἢ περιεκτικὰ τινῶν. προσηγορικῶν ὀξύνεται; Choerob. E. 131. 4; Eust. 1574. 28.

97. Proper names in *ia* are paroxytone, as Ἀρμενία, Ἀσία, Βοιωτία, Ἰταλία, Ἰουρία, Καππαδοκία, Κιλικία, Κορασσίαι, Λυκία, Ὀλυμπία, Πανδοσία, Παφλαγονία, Σικελία, Τισία, Φημίαι, Φθία, except Ἐρέτρια, Πολύμνιαι; the demes Κηφισιά, Λουσιά, Χελιδονία, Στειριά; and the nymphs Θριαί.

98. NOTE.—If correct, the following deviate from the rule: Αἰθαλία = Πνα, Strab. 123; 223 (also Αἰθάλεια), is falsely written Αἰθάλια in St. Byz. s. v. Αἰθάλη; Αἰθαλιά in Hesych. is a deme-name: Αἴλια, St. Byz.: Αἰμοναί, Paus. 8. 3. 3, is elsewhere Αἰμονία: Ἀζηνία, a deme, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz., should probably be oxytone: Ἀκρόνια, St. Byz.: Ἀκριαί, Paus. 3. 21. 7: Ἀκυτάνια (?) St. Byz.: Ἀλλάδια, St. Byz.: Ἀλλάρια, St. Byz.: Ἀλτέρνια (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: Ἄντια and Ἄδρια in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγκαρα are strange, and most likely wrong: Ἀριάνια (?) St. Byz.: Βυσάλια, St. Byz.: Βρασαί, St. Byz.: Βρυσαί, Ἠρησιαί (?): Γυμνήσαι (sc. νῆσοι), Diod. Sic. 5. 17, is an adjective: Δία, Diod. Sic. 4. 69, Δία, ἡ νῆσος, Draco 40. 6: both are really feminines from δῖος: Ἐρέτρια, Strab. 446, etc.: Θέσπια is oxytone in the plural Θεσπιαί, St. Byz.; Arc. 98. 2; Eust. 265. 41, 266. 1; Schol. Ven. B. 498, ἐν μέντοι τῷ ἰα' τῆς καθολικῆς προσηγίας ἐν τοῖς προπαροξυτόναις καὶ ἔχουσι πρὸ τέλους τὴν Εἰ δι' ὁμορρογὸν αὐτὸ καταριθμεῖ [sc. ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς] καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ Ὅμηρικόν παρατίθησι, καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ λέγει τὴν Εἰ ἔχειν αὐτὸ φανερώς, καὶ ἐπιφέρει ὅτι καὶ Θεσπιά ὀξυτόνως λέγεται: E. M. 305. 34, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταληκτούντων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἰωνες βαρύνειν τὰς λέξεις, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ὄλον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια: Πλάτεια, Θέσπεια, ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελειοταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἰωνικῶς ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος ὄλον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια. Θεσπεία: Θρία (or Θρεία?), a deme, Phot. Lex. Θριαί and Θριαί, Hesych., is falsely Θριαί in E. M. 455. 34-49: Ἰάμνια, Eust. 265. 43; St. Byz.; Ἰαμνία, H. D.: Καλαυρία, Strab. 369, or Καλαύρια, Eust. 287. 29; St. Byz. has Καλαύρια, which accent and spelling are expressly prescribed in A. G. Paris. 3. 137. 4: Κηφισιά, deme, Arc. 99. 11; yet Ἐπικηφισία or ἡσία, St. Byz. is paroxytone; Κορσσία, Paus. 9. 24. 5: Κορσιαί, Demosth. de Fals. Leg. p. 385, is Κορσάια in Harpocr.: Κωπιαί, Strab. 263: Λακιά (?), a deme; there seems more authority for Λακία: though many deme-names were oxytone, all were not so, St. Byz. v. Αἰζωνία: Λάμνια, the monster, Eust. 265. 43; E. M. 555. 50; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Λαμία, a city in Thessaly, E. M. 555. 50: Λουσιά, a deme, is oxytone, according to



Are. 99, though St. Byz. s. v. et s. v. 'Αζηνία has both it and Λουσία, a daughter of Hyacinthus, paroxytone: 'Ολμιαί, Strab. 380: 'Ομπνία, Are. 95. 17; *Imos* 20. 21; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πειρεσιαί, Apollon. Rhod. 1. 524, though the singular is Πειρεσία, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 37, or Πειρασία, St. Byz.; H. D.: Πλωθιά, a deme, is given by Pape, but his authorities do not justify such an accent; the word is Πλωθία in St. Byz. s. v. 'Αζηνία, and also Πλώθεια, St. Byz.; Harpocration has Πλωθιά: Πολύμνιά, Draco 20. 21; Diod. Sic. 4. 7; Theog. Can. 95. 31, is falsely paroxytone in Apollod. 1. 3. 1: Πότνια, Are. 95. 16; Theog. Can. 95. 31: Πότνια in Boeotia is commonly proparoxytone, e. g. St. Byz.; Strab. 409; but Ποντιαί in Paus. 9. 8. 2, Dindorf thinks this the right accent, but gives no reasons for his opinion: Πρασιαί, in Argolis, Strab. 362; cf. Are. 99. 9; *Pras* 1967. 29: Πρασία, a deme, St. Byz., is Πρασιά in Strab. 399, rightly; another form of the same name, Πρασιαί, occurs in Paus. 3. 21. 7: Σκιά, St. Byz. v. Σκιάς, better Σκία: Στεριά (Στηριά, Στεριά), a deme, Are. 99; Strab. 399; is Στείρα in St. Byz.: 'Υσιαί, in Argolis, Strab. 376; is 'Υσιαί in Paus. 2. 24. 7: 'Υσιαί, in Boeotia, Strab. 404; Paus. 9. 1. 6; as the name of a deme it is oxytone, Are. 99. 11: Φλιαί (?) Pape quotes this from Diod. Sic. 14. 41; one of his many false references: Χελιδονιά, deme, Are. 99. 15: 'Αβιά (Hebr.), in Zonar. 5, and N. T., is barbarous and indeclinable.

## -EIA.

99. Common substantives in *εια* are proparoxytone, except dissyllables, and derivatives from verbs in *εύω*<sup>1</sup>, which are paroxytone, as ἀκρίβεια, ἀλαζονεία, ἀλήθεια, ἀσφάλεια, βασιλεία, a queen, βασιλεία, a kingdom, βοήθεια, δαία, ἐνέργεια, ἐντερρόεια, εὐγένεια, εὐπατέρεια, εὐσέβεια, θάλεια, θεία, θεραπεία, ἰατρεία, ἰέρεια, priestless, ἱερεία, priesthood, λεία, μνεία, νηστεία, παῖδεία, χρεία, ὠφέλεια. Compounds of these words retain their accent according to the general rule, as χρεία, ἀχρεία, λεία, ἀγελεία, μισεταιρεία, δαία, σιτοδοεία, yet we find ἔκδοεια, ἔνδοεια, ὀλιγοδοεία, as if from ἐκδοής, ἐνδοής, ὀλιγοδοής. The following are oxytone, ἀρειά (ειή), ζειά, παρειά, σπειλειά, φορβειά, χειά; while ἀνδρεία, αἰσυμνητέα, νωθεία, πνευστέα (?), are paroxytone.

Words in *ειη* are paroxytone, except such as correspond with the oxytones in *εια*; they are oxytone, as σπειλειά, σπειλειή, χειά, χειή.

100. NOTE 1.—*Paroxytones in εια*: Αἰκέα is an error for αἰκεια; see H. D. s. v.: αἰσυμνητέα is always thus written, though there does not appear to be any verb in *εύω*: ἀλαβαρχεία (for ἀλαβαρχείη) seems not to occur, H. D. make it proparoxytone according to rule: ἀλεία (ἀλη), Hesych.: ἀλεία for ἀλεία (compare ὕγεια for ὕγεια) is found in one MS. of Arist. (*Econ.* 2. 4. 2: it is however almost certainly like ὕγεια, a late and incorrect form: ἀλειτέα (?), ἀλητέα (εύω): ἀλκεία (?) *L. N.*: ἀλφιτέα (?), it is doubtful whether ἀλφιτεύω exists; see H. D.

<sup>1</sup> It is sometimes said that all verbal derivatives in *εια* are paroxytone, a statement contrary to the declarations of the grammarians (cf. E. M. 558. 1; Chorob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1, etc.), as well as contrary to fact.

s. v. ἀλφειστεύω: ἀναγνεία retains the accent of ἀγνεία (εὔω): ἀνδρεία (ἀν-δρεία), according to (Cherob. E. 91. 31, nouns in εια from properispomenon adjectives are paroxytone, hence ἀνδρείος, ἀνδρεία; and this is probably the best account of the matter, ἀνδρεία being a feminine adjective used substantively, while ἀνδρία is a genuine substantive; see Lob. Par. 360. Compare also ἐλεγεία, which is strictly the feminine of ἐλεγεῖος, *sub. ποιησις* or *ἐπὶ δῆ*: ἀντλεία (?) Hesych., should be ἀντλία: ἀπολλεία (?) probably false for ἀπώλεια: ἀριστοκρατεία (?) as κράτεια is proparoxytone (Cherob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1), there can be little doubt that this and similar forms are clerical errors: ἀσκέα (?) : ἀσπανιστεία (?) : ἀφηγορεία : ἀχρεία, Lob. Phryn. 106 : βαθρεία (?) Æschyl. Supp. 859, the only place quoted, proves nothing as to the accent; if not altogether corrupt, it should by analogy be βάθρεια : βαμβακεία (?) Hesych. : δεία, Arc. 98. 18, (ἐκδεα, ἔνδεα are formed from ἐκδεής and ἐνδεής; Philem. Lex. p. 20; ἄδεια, A. G. Paris. 3. 136. 31;) δολιγοδεία, Suid., ὀψοδεία, Suid.; on these words in δεία, see Lob. Path. 1. 243; σιτοδεία, *want of food*, A. G. 1418; Cherob. E. 92. 1; Diod. Sic. 2. 16; Lobeck Phryn. 493, writes σιτόδεια wrongly, that word meaning, according to H. D., *congiarium*: δημοκρατεία, if this exists at all, it should be proparoxytone: δικαστεία (?) : the forms διοσημία and θεοσημία seem to be better attested than διοσημία and θεοσημία: εὐρύδεια, *L. S.*, is said to be paroxytone by E. M. 396. 24; but according to Zonar. 911 some made it proparoxytone: ἐγγεία = ἐγγείη, E. M. 313. 15 : ἐλεγεία, E. M. 461. 51; vide supra: ἐντερονεία is wrong; cf. Schol. Arist. Eq. 1181, and Dind. ad loc. : θεία, Cherob. E. 91. 35 : θεομαντεία : θεοπτεία should be θεοπτία : θύεια is in Attic θυνεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; Lob. Phryn. 165 : ιδρεία = ιδρείη, Hesych. : ἱππωνεία, Xenoph. Hipp. 1. 12; De re eq. 1. 1; 3. 1; *H. D.*; there is another form, ἱππανία : καθημερεία (?) : καρπιστεία (?) and ια : καστανεία = καστανεία (?) Lob. Par. 337 : κερατεία (?) = κερατία, Strab. 822; *H. D.* : κητεία (κῆτος), Athen. and κητία, Ælian : κνιπεία and ία : κορεία and εἴη : κράνεια, *cornel*, Schol. Ambros. Odys. 10. 242 : κράνεια and κρανεία (?) a *cornel spear*, Lob. Par. 339 : κροκοδειλεία is doubtful both in spelling and accent : Κυκλωπεία (sc. διήγησις, or the like) : although this is the accentuation given by H. D., yet L. Dindorf (*Thes.* vol. 3. p. 2438 A) makes Εὐρώπεια, Δευκαλιώνεια, Ὀδύσσεια, Πατρόκλεια, Δολώνεια, which are exactly parallel with it, proparoxytone, and as substantives that is no doubt the best way of accenting them : thus also Λυκούργεια, Ὀρέτσεια, Οἰδιπόδεια : in A. G. Oxon. 2. 189. 7, Ὀδύσσεια, Δολώνεια and Γιγάντεια are expressly made proparoxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 3. 278. 13; Lob. Ajax 97; A. G. Paris. 3. 76. 30 : κυρεία or ία, though Dindorf condemns the latter form : κυρτεία (?) (εὔω) : λαφυροπωλεία should be λαφυροπωλία : λεία, Arc. 98. 17 : λιθεία, if not an adjective, should be λιθία or λιθία : λυκεία (sc. δορά), Polyb. 6. 22. 3; *H. D.* : μνεία, Arc. 98. 16, the *a* is said to be *short* by Theog. Can. 103. 26 : what does he mean? νεανεία seems to be a doubtful form for νεανιεία : νεοεία (?) = νεοίη : νηλεία is a false lection in Theoph. H. P. for which μηλεία is now read : see *H. D.* s. v. : νουθετεία (?) Pollux 9. 139 : νωθεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; cf. E. M. 462. 9 : ὀψεία is false for ὀψία : πανδόκεια, Arc. 194. 27 : πανσκαφεία (?) the passage quoted from Geopon. 5. 9. p. 341 (where some read ία) proves nothing : πελατεία (?) : Πενεστεία (?) Arist. Pol. 2. 5. 22, 2. 9. 2 : πηλαμυδεία (?) Strab. 549, (where ία is also read,) proves nothing : προκοιτεία is probably a false form for προκοιτία : σμημία, corrupt for σμημία : σκοτεία should be σκοτία : στασιωτεία, Plat. Legg. 715 B : τανεία (?) Theoph. H. P. 4. 1. 2; *H. D.*; τανία seems preferable : τελωνεία is false for τελωνία : τωθεία (?): ὑγεία, a late and incorrect form, Herodian ap. Herm. de. emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 16; Cherob. E. 92. 3; compare however E. M. 774. 36; Porson ad Eurip. Orest. 229 : χημεία, Suid., or χημαία : χυμεία (?) (εὔω). Excluding those forms which are obviously corrupt, or doubtful, it will be seen that there are really few exceptions to the rule laid down above.

101. NOTE 2.—Among the adjectives which are used substantively, the following may be noticed: 'Αργεῖαι, Hesych.; E. M. 462. 3: βοεῖα (sc. βορά), so also κυνεία, λυκεία, λεοντεῖα, ταυρεῖα, ὄνεια, Lob. Par. 336. 353: γλυκεῖα (sc. ῥίζα) and εὐθυγλυκεῖα: πλατεῖα (ὄδus and other words understood): θαλεῖα (?) Lob. Par. 354, note: ἡρακλεία (sc. λίθος): καδμεία, Lob. Par. 331: χειμερεῖα (sc. ὥρα), also θερεῖα, for which θέρεια, E. M. 466. 57, is not so good; 'codices Polybii θερεῖαν vel θερίαν scribunt: v. Schweigh. ad 1. 25. 7; in quo 1. θέρεῖαν est ap. Suid. s. v.' H. D.

102. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in εια*: 'Αδελφεῖή = ἀδελφή, Quint. Smyrn. 1. 30: ἀρεῖά (ἀρεῖή), Arc. 98. 25; Herodian ap. E. M. 139. 29; Draco 25. 15: ζεῖα, Arc. 98. 15; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 410. 17; and ζέα, E. M. 914. 24: νευρεῖή = νευρά, Lob. Par. 354: παρειά, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Arc. 98; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 139. 33: στελεῖά (?) or στείλειά (στείλειή), E. M. 726. 52: φεῖά (?) Chærob. E. 131. 1: φορβεῖά (φορβεά, φορβιά,) Arc. 98; Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 862; E. M. 139; Chærob. E. 131; Lob. Par. 354: φορεῖά = βόρβορος, Arc. 98: χεῖα (χειή), Chærob. E. 131; E. M. 410. 17: a later form, χέεια, occurs in Nicand. Ther. 79 if we admit the conjecture of Bentley, the MSS. have χελείαις; cf. Lob. Rhem. 188, note 11: ψεῖά = ψιά or ψία, Heysch.; cf. Theog. Can. 105. 28.

103. NOTE 4.—The grammarians teach that concretes in εια are oxytone, abstracts proparoxytone; E. M. 410. 15, etc. The older Attics made the final α in derivatives from adjectives in ηs (and substantives in εus?) long, as ἀληθείᾱ, ἀναιδείᾱ, ὕγιεᾱ, ἰερέια (?) (on which see E. M. 313. 22; Herod. ap. Lob. Phryn. 456); Chærob. ap. A. G. 1314, πολλάκις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΑ προπαροξυτόνων μακρὸν ποιοῦσι τὸ Α, καὶ καταβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον. καὶ φυλάττουσι τὴν ΕΙ δίφθογγον, οἷον ἀλήθεια κοινῶς καὶ ἀληθεία Ἀττικῶς, ἰερέια κοινῶς καὶ ἰερέα Ἀττικῶς, εὐκλεία κοινῶς καὶ εὐκλεία Ἀττικῶς: Arc. 194. 26; διὸ Ἀττικοὶ ἱερέως λέγοντες ἰερέια ἐκτεταμένους λέγουσιν' ἀλλ' οὐκέτι πανδόκεια βασίλεια, Eust. 1579. 28; E. M. 774. 33; Matthiæ Gr. gr. § 68. vol. 1. p. 118; Götting Accent. p. 133; Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 17. 2, d.

104. Proper names in εια have the α short, and retract the accent, as Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀμάλθεια, Δεκέλεια, Θάλεια, Θεσσαλονίκη, Ἰφιγένεια, Καισάρεια, Μάλεια, Μαντίνεια, Μήδεια, Σαμάρεια, Φιγάλεια, Χαιρώνεια, except plural names of cities, which are oxytone, as Ἀγυαί, Βρυσαί, Ἐχειαί, Κεγχρεαί, Ὀρνεαί, so Θεσπεαί, but Θέσπεια.

105. NOTE 1.—*Names of Places*. Eust. 291. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 532, 813; Arc. 98. 2; Schol. Ven. Φ. 493: Αἰζωνεία, E. M. 37. 2, should be Αἰζώνεια: Ἀνάγνεια in Polyb. is false for Ἀναγνίαι: Βάτεια, as it is rightly written in St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀρίσβη, Δάρδανος, is quoted by Lob. Par. 29, from Diod. Sic. 4. 77 (should be 75), and Apollod. 3. 12. 1, as paroxytone; but in both places it is Βάτεια: Ἐρχεία, a deme, Harpoc. is Ἐρχία in St. Byz.: Ζεῖα, a harbour in Peireæus, is thus spelled by Phot. Lex. s. v. Μουνυχία; but Ζέα is found in A. G. 311. 17: Ἥλεια = Ἥλεις, Strab. 351, etc., an adjective *sub.* γῆ: Καδμεία, St. Byz., also an adjective substantively used: Κεγχρεῖα (or Κεγχρέα), Thucyd. 8. 10. 20, and Wass. ad l.: Κερδεῖαι (?) 'Xenoph. Hell. 2. 1. 15: πόλει... ὄνομα Κεδρέαις' cui Κεδρέαις restituendum puto, W. Dindorf, rightly; St. Byz. has Κεδρέαι: Κογχεία (?) a river, Lycoph. 869; H. D.: Κρωπεῖα, Thucyd. 2. 19: Κυχρεῖα, St. Byz. (and Κύχρεια, Strab. 393) is an adjective: Λατωρεῖα, Athen. 31 D, or better, Λατορεῖα, Eust. 871. 25: Λυγκεία, Paus. 2. 25. 5, probably an error; H. D. have Λύγκεια:

Λυκωρεία, E. M. 571. 46, is false for Λυκώρεια : Ὀφειτία (?) Paus. 10. 23. 10; one MS. has Ὀφειτία : Περσεία (sc. κρήνη), Paus. 2. 16. 6; Πολιτεία, St. Byz. : Ταριχία, Strab. 834, etc., a significant name : Τενεΐαι (sc. πηγαί), Paus. 8. 13. 5; Ὑδρεία, St. Byz. : Φειά, Schol. Ven. H. 135; Theog. Can. 103. 25; Φλυεΐα, deme, E. M. 795. 39; false for Φλυεΐα; cf. *H. D.* s. v. Φλυεΐς. The names Αἰπεία, a city in Cyprus, E. M. 721. 47, and Βαθειά, Plut. 2. 196, are really adjectives used elliptically; the former name however occurs as a substantive Αἰπεία in St. Byz. and elsewhere; e. g. Eust. 743. 23; thus also Ὀρεΐαι, St. Byz. : Πλατεΐα, St. Byz. : Τραχεΐα, St. Byz.; Strab. 634 : Χαλκεΐα, St. Byz. On Αἰολεΐαι, Plut. 2. 299 E, where Wytttenbach reads αἰ δλεΐαι, see *H. D.* s. v.

106. NOTE 2.—*Names of Women.* Ἀργεΐα, Paus. 4. 3. 4; Ἐλευχεΐα (?) Apollod. 2. 7. 8, which is quoted for this accent, proves nothing, as the name is in the genitive case; Heyne and Bekker read Ἐλαχέας : Ἥδεια, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted (Plut. 2. 1129 B) proves nothing as to the accent : Θεία, Hes. Th. 135; Θεΐα, Hes. Th. 371 : Ἰοξεία (?) Tzetz. : Νυκεΐα (?) Theocr. 13. 45 : Ρεΐα (?) Hes. Th. 135; Ρεΐη, Hes. Th. 453; on the several forms of this word, see *H. D.* s. v. Ρεΐα (Ἀχιλλεία, Θρασεΐα, Ὠκεΐα, as names of ships, are of course only adjectives) : Νηστεΐα, a festival mentioned by Ælian V. H. 5. 20, is formed from νηστεύω. The name Ἰφιγένεια has a long final syllable in Æschyl. Agam. 1526 ed. Didot, and is therefore made paroxytone.

### -OIA and -OIH.

107. All substantives, both proper and common, in οῖα, where οῖ is a diphthong, are paroxytone as dissyllables, and proparoxytone as hyperdissyllables; those in οῖη are paroxytone, as ἄγνοια, ἀνάπνοια, ἀνάρροια, ἀντίπλοια, διάνοια, δύσχροιά, εὐθύπλοια, ζοΐα, μυοΐα, πρόνοια, Ἀλίνδοια, Βέροια, Εὐβοια, Κοΐα, Οῖη, Οῖα, Περίβοια, Τροΐα; except δοιή, πνοιή, ποιά, ροιά, a pomegranate. Words like δξυηκοΐα, φιληκοΐα, where οῖ is not a diphthong, are paroxytone.

108. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* Γλοΐα (or γλοΐα) in Hesych. = γλία; δοιή, E. M. 289. 24; νεοΐα, Theog. Can. 103. 12; πνοιή (ά); ποιά, E. M. 705. 2, 612. 42; 677. 56; Phot. Lex.; Hesych., or ποΐα, E. M. 770. 9; Arc. 100. 16; the Ionic form ποΐη is barytone in Eust. 1851. 50; Hesych.; Suid.; but oxytone in E. M. 677. 55; see Lob. Phryn. 496; on the various forms πτοΐα, πτοΐά, πτοΐα, see Lob. Phryn. 495; ροΐά, a pomegranate, Eust. 94. 4; E. M. 705. 2; Arc. 100. 14; ροΐα, a horse-pond (?) Hesych.; στοΐά, Phot. Lex., and στοΐα (?); cf. Arc. 100. 18; Lob. Phryn. 495; Στοΐαι, a city mentioned by St. Byz., is barytone; φλοΐά, 'φλοΐαν sic Musurus; codex Φλοΐα apud Hesych. τὴν Κόρην τὴν θεὸν οὕτω καλοῦσι Λάκωνες,' *H. D.* : χροΐά (Attic χροΐα or χροΐα, E. M. 679. 39; χροΐή), see Lob. Phryn. 496; Arc. 100. 18; Eust. 94. 2; E. M. 705. 2; ψοΐά, 'apud Aristot. H. A. 3. 3, Schneiderus pro ψοΐάς bis emendat ψύας (codd. Bekkeri plerique ψοΐάς, pauci ψύας vel ψνάς) enimvero Polybi est vox, Aristoteles νεφρούς vocat,' *H. D.*

109. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἀβροΐά, a female name, Lucian Asin. 4; Βοΐα, Strab. 364, is Βοιαί, Paus. 1. 27. 5; 3. 21. 7, and elsewhere; Οῖή (?) a deme, usually Ὄα or Ὄη; Ὀτροΐα, a town, Strab. 566.

110. NOTE 3.—According to Ælius Dionysius, the old Attics regarded the final α in all these words as long, e. g. ἄγνοΐα, πρνοΐα, Eust. 1579. 28. Traces of this



are still found in the dramatists, see Matthiä Gr. gr. § 68, 3 b, and the authorities there quoted.

## -ΥΙΑ.

111. Substantives in *via*, both proper and common, where *vi* is a diphthong, have the final *a* short, and the accent is thrown as far back as possible, as ἄγνια, αἴθνια, ἄρπνια, κυνάμνια, μνία, νέκνια, ὄργνια, χαλκόμνια, Εἰλείθνια, Θυία; except μητρνιά and the plurals ἄγνιαί, ὄργνιαί, which are oxytone, and θυία paroxytone. When *vi* is not a diphthong, these words are paroxytone, as ὀρθοφυτία, συμφυτία, εὐφυτία. The forms in *νη* follow so far as they can those in *νιά*. In the genitive and dative singular and plural ἄγνια and ὄργνια are circumflexed, as ἀγνιάς, ἀγνιά, ἀγνιαῖς, ἀγνιών.

112. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Chærob. C. 405. 27: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α Βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυντοεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἷον ἄγνια, ἄρπνια, Πλάταια· ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρὰ Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἷον ὄργνιας, ἀγνιάς, Θεσπιᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς. This was the practice of Aristarchus, Eust. 652. 53; cf. also Schol. Ven. Z. 422; S. V. E. 502; Arc. 98. 3. It is observed by Eust. (1631. 29, and 1653. 3) that ὄργνια and ἄγνια were so accented only in old Attic. According to Zonar. 24, some wrote ἀγνιά, while E. M. 14. 21 declares for ἀγνιά and ὄργνιά, and such appears to be their common accent in our editions.

Εὐρύαγνια, A. G. Oxon. 2. 323. 14: θυία (?) *citrus*: θυία, *a mortar* (Sext. Emp. adv. Gramm. 1. 10. p. 265), according to Lob. Phryn. 165, is also found under the form *θυία*; Arcadius (97. 23) mentions *θυία*, but he may refer to the proper name; cf. Theog. Can. 102. 27: for λυσίγνια, Hippocrates, De locis in hom. p. 415. 37, H. D., Lobeck Par. 333, would read λυσίγνια, Schneider proposes λυσίγνια: μητρνιά (ματρνιά), Arc. 98. 4; E. M. 14. 24: νέκνια (cf. Lob. Phryn. 494) is probably the best accentuation, though νεκνία is common, while it occurs under the strange form of νεκνία in Schol. Anibros. in Odys. Ω. 1, where however Dindorf alters it to νεκνία: σικνία, Galen, cf. H. D. s. v. σικνία.

113. NOTE 2.—Proper Names. The mythical names Ἰδυία, Hes. Theog. 352, Εἰδυία, Hes. Theog. 960, or Ἰδυία, A. G. Oxon. 2. 442. 4, and Παντεῖδυία, are accented as though they were feminine participles: Νηκουία, St. Byz.: Σνία (? Σνία) St. Byz.

## -KA and -KH.

114. Common substantives in *κη* (and *κά*) are paroxytone, as ἀνάγκη, δίκη, ἐρείκη, εὐλάκα, θήκη, κάκη, λέυκη, μυρίκη, νάρκη, νίκη, παιδίσκη, πεύκη, σαμβύκη, φενάκη, φοινίκη, φρίκη; except oxytone, 1. words of more than two syllables in ἱκη and ωκη, as γραμματική, λεοντική, μηδική, μουσική, παρθενική, πρωτερική, παρμική, σινωπική, χαλκιδική (yet ἑλική, πελική, and χοινική are paroxytone), ἀκωκή, ἰωκή (but φώκη is paroxytone); 2. αἰκή, ἀκή, *a point*, and *silence*, ἀλκή, *strength*, βοσκή, δοκή, προδοκή, ὀλκή.



παλλακή, πλοκή, ὑλακή, φυλακή; 3. the contracted forms ἀλωπεκῇ, λυκῇ, συκῇ, φακῇ, φοινικῇ, which are perispomena.

115. NOTE 1.—On words in *ωκη* see E. M. 55. 27; Arc. 107. 20; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 110. 13.

The hyperdisyllables in *ικη* are nearly all feminine adjectives used substantively, as λακωνικάι, (βλαῦται), βασιλική, (στέγη), περσικάι, τροπική, etc.; see Lob. Par. 331: Πηνικῇ is possibly a mere clerical error for πηνήκη, the interchange of η, ι, and υ in MSS. and early printed books being constant and notorious. The accent of μηδική varies: 'Μηδικὴ χόρτος, Medica, sic ut χόρτος sit interpretatio. Τρίφυλλον interpr. etiam Hesychius et λατὸν κτήνεσιν ἀρμόζοντα. Ceterum accentum μηδική præcipit Arcad. p. 107. 10; Eust. Od. p. 1967. 27: Μηδική μὲν χόρτος, ὃ καὶ σημείωσαι' Μηδικὴ δὲ ἡ Περσική. Atque sic scriptum ap. Diod. 3. 43: 'Ἀγρωστὴν καὶ μηδικὴν ἐτι δὲ λατὸν. Μηδική rursus etiam ap. Theophrastum ejus 11. v. ap. Schneider; 'H. D., and the same is the case with several words of like termination.

116. NOTE 2.—'Ἀκῇ, E. M. 9. 54: αἰακή (αἰάζω), Arc. 107. 2, where Schmidt reads ἀκή: αἰκή, Schol. Ven. O. 709; Eust. 1039. 15: ἀκή, a point, silence, Arc. 106. 19 (ἡκη is paroxytone in E. M. 424. 18): ἀκη and ἀκή, a cure, see H. D. s. v.: ἀλιακή (ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀλιευτικῆ, A. G. 376. 3), an adjective used substantively, cf. E. M. 63. 40: ἀλκή, strength, Arc. 106. 26: the heteroclitie dative ἀλκί follows the laws of the Third Declension: ἀλκη, an elk, Paus. 5. 12. 1; 9. 21. 3: ἀλωπεκῇ (sc. δорά), Eust. Opusc. 177. 48; H. D.: αὐκά, Cretan = ἀλκή, Hesych.: βατιακή, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 49, is paroxytone in Athen. 484 E, according to the precept of Arc. 106. 28: βῆκα (?) and βῆκη, see H. D. s. v.: βοσκή, Schäfer ad Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1085 thinks that βόσκη would be more in accordance with analogy, but it is doubtful whether it would: on γλαυκή or Γλαυίκη see Lob. Par. 350; Arc. 106. 11: γλυκή, Hesych.: δοκή = ἡ ὑπόνοια, Arc. 106. 16: ἡκή, Ion. = ἀκή, ἀκωή, E. M. 47. 23; 49. 15: Ἰακή (sc. διάλεκτος), and in Hesych. ἰακή = βοή: καρδαμαντική, Diosc. 1. 138; H. D.: κηκή (?) = ἀκή: λεύκη, Schol. Ven. E. 292: λυκή (sc. δорά), Eust. 374. 40: μυκή, roaring, Arc. 106. 12, and L. S. s. v.: μύκη, a case, receptacle, see H. D. s. v.: ὀλκή, Arc. 106. 25: παλλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: πλοκή, Arc. 106. 16: ποκή, Arc. 106. 16, is πόκη (πόκαι) in Suid., cf. Lob. Par. 107: προδοκή, such compounds as αὐλοδόκη, ἀχυροδόκη, ἱστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, are paroxytone according to the general rule given above, § 28; cf. Eust. 992: συκῇ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21; Eust. 1963. 48; according to Lob. Par. 379 χαμαισύκη is found as well as χαμαισυκῇ; it has been before observed that late writers made all nouns in ῆ = έα oxytone; hence they would have written συκῇ, and then χαμαισύκη follows from the general rule of composition; but as there is no reason to suppose that authors of the best age ever made such forms oxytone, it seems as certain as anything of the kind can be that χαμαισυκῇ is the proper mode of accenting the word: τριβακή (sc. χλαμύς), Lob. Prol. 314: ὑλακή, Schol. Ven. O. 709: φακῇ, Arc. 106. 20; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 22; Eust. 1572. 51; the compounds of this word (βολβοφακῇ, πολβοφακῇ, τευτοφακῇ) are, like those of συκῇ, found paroxytone, see Lob. Par. 379: φυλακή, Arc. 107. 2; Schol. Ven. O. 335: φοινικῇ = έα: φοινίκη, Schol. Ven. O. 709.

On the words ἀβίλτακα, ἀφακα, if indeed they belong here, which seems extremely doubtful, see H. D.

117. Proper names in κα and κη are paroxytone, as Ἀκη, Βεβρύκη, Βερενίκη, Γλαύκη, Ἑλίκη, Ἑώκη, Ἰθάκη, Καλύκη, Κίρκη, Λύκη, Ὀγκα, Σκυλάκη, Φοινίκη, Χάλλη; except the cities Ἀνδριακή, Strab. 319: Ἀρμοζική, Strab. 501: Ἑλμαντική or Σαλμαντική,

St. Byz.: 'Ινδική, St. Byz.: the island Κυρακτική (Κυρικτική or Κηρυκτική), Strab. 315: Παλίκη, St. Byz., 'Παλίκη ap. Diod. 11. 88 et 90 cui oxytonum restituit L. Dindorf,' *II. D.*: Φωτική, Ψιττακή, St. Byz.: Κορακαί, Λευκή (or Λευκή νῆσος), Strab. 125, is an adjective: Λεῶκαι is however barytone, Strab. 646: and in the singular Λεύκη, Diod. Sic. 15. 18, Σεγεστική, Strab. 313: Συκαί, St. Byz.: Συκῆ, Strab. 319. The deme Ἀλωπεκή is oxytone.

118. NOTE 1.—The names of countries and districts in *κη*, which are really adjectives, are very frequently oxytone: the chief of them are Ἀκτική, Ἀμφιλοχική, Ἀργολική, Ἀττική, Βαιτική (according to Arc. 107. 10 this is paroxytone), Βελγική, Κελτική, Μαγιστρική, Μαρμαρική, Μασσαβατική, Μεσαβατική, Μηδική (paroxytone according to Arc. 107. 10), Ὀδομαντική, Ὀμβρική, Πακτυκή, Πρετανική, Σαπαϊκή, Σινδική, Χαλκιδική (but Χαλκίδεια, a city, Philop.), Λιμυρική, Τρωγλοδυτική, Βυλλιακή, Αἰζική. The accents of such words are greatly confused in the books; editors would commit no grammatical sin if they made every one of them oxytone: see Lob. Prol. 326.

119. NOTE 2.—The city Ἀκη in Phœnicia is sometimes found oxytone, though this is contrary to the express declaration of St. Byz. and Arc. 106. 19; cf. E. M. 47. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 709.

Ἀλωπεκή, Arc. 107. 5: this is sometimes falsely written Ἀλωπέκη and Ἀλωπεκή; Ἀριακή, *II. D.*: Ἀσκᾶ (?) Strab. 782: Γάζακα (?) St. Byz.: Ἰτάλικα, Strab. 141: Ἰταλική, Arrian Hisp. c. 38: Ἰταλική, St. Byz.: Κόρσικα, Diod. Sic. 5. 13; Ptol. 3. 2. 1: but Κορσική, St. Byz.: Λοῦκα, Ptol. 3. 1. 47, etc.: Μάλακα, Ptol. 2. 4. 7; Strab. 156; but Μαλάκη, St. Byz.: Αὐτομάλακα (?) St. Byz.: Ὀλυκα (?) St. Byz.: Πετρόσακα (?) St. Byz. is written Πετροσάκα Paus. 8. 12. 4, and that is the correct accent: Σάλμυκα, St. Byz.: Σάρακα (?) St. Byz.: Ptol. 6. 7. 41; 6. 2. 10: Συκῆ, Thuc. 6. 98; also Συκή, Τυκῆ, and Τυκῆ, cf. Ahrens de dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 64: Συκαί, St. Byz.: Ταύακα, St. Byz.: Ψιττακή πόλις παρὰ τῷ Τίγριδι ἐν ᾗ τὸ φυτὸν τῶν ψιττακίων, Athen. 14. 649 C; gravandum sine dubio [?] exemplo aliorum ejusdem generis, Lob. Prol. 312.

Συκῆ, Athen. 78 B, and Φακῆ, Athen. 158 C, though female names, are not distinguished by their accent from the corresponding common nouns.

### -ΛΑ.

120. Substantives in *λα*, both proper and common, have the *a* short, and the accent is thrown back as far as possible, as ἄελλα, ἄμιλλα, ἀνάπαυλα, ἄσιλλα, βδέλλα, δέκελλα, θύελλα, παῦλα, ψύλλα; Ἀκριλλα, Ἀνθυλλα, Βάλα, Βῶλα, Γέλα, Ἴππολα, Νίκυλλα, Νῶλα, Πέλλα, Σίβυλλα, Σκύλλα, Τελέσιλλα; except the Doric forms in *λᾱ*, which follow the accentuation of the corresponding forms in *λη*, as ἀλαλά = ἀλαλή, Φιλομήλα, σκανθάλα, ἀμβολά = ἀναβολή.

121. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Arc. 96. 14: ἄβόλλα, a cloak, and Ἀβόλλα, a city of Sicily, St. Byz., are paroxytone, though the latter word is proparoxytone in Zonar. 8: ἀκερσίλα, a Sicilian word = ἡ μυρσίνη, Hesych.: ἀλαλά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5: ἀποκαλά, A. G. 315. 9: ἀπτύλλα, in Hesych. can hardly be

right: βωλά, Cretan = βουλῇ; in Æolic βόλλα: γαβαλά = κεφαλῇ, Hesych.: δι-σκέλλα is false, it should be δίσκελλα: εἶλα, Hesych., better εἶλη, *H. D.*: ἐλλά (?) = ἔδρα, Hesych.: ζεύγλα, Chærob. *C.* 325. 23; also ζεύγλα and σδεύγλα; on Θέκλα see Chærob. *C.* 324. 25; *A. G.* 1201: θερμόπλα = η, Hesych.: ἰζέλα, Maced. = ἡ ἀγαθὴ τύχη, Hesych.: on ἰσσίλα (?) Hesych., see *H. D. s. v.* ἰζαλῇ: the compounds of κόλλα seem to vary, but are generally paroxytone, as σαρκοκόλλα, πετροκόλλα, ξηροκόλλα, Hesych., and ξηρόκολλα, λιθοκόλλα, ταυροκόλλα (?), ξυλοκόλλα, χρυσοκόλλα and η; but χρυσόκολλα also occurs, e. g. Strab. 764, as well as ἰχθυόκολλα, see Lob. Par. 369; 'χρυσόκολλα, hoc accentu ap. Galen. vol. 13. p. 130. 272. 738 (ubi etiam σαρκοκόλλα et ἰχθυοκόλλα), 754; genit. χρυσοκόλλης Galen. p. 272, accus. χρυσοκόλλην, sed χρυσοκόλλαν, p. 287; recta scriptura, Galeno aliisque medicis et Theophr. De lap. § 26. 40, restituenda est χρυσόκολλα, χρυσοκόλλης, χρυσοκόλλη, χρυσόκολλαν, pariterque in aliis hujusmodi cum κόλλα compositis,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* tom. 8. p. 1736 D: ὀπισθοσίλα, see *H. D. s. v.*: σκανδάλα = η, not σκανδαλά, as it is sometimes printed: Φιλομήλα, Chærob. *C.* 324. 14, both as a proper name, and that of a fish.

122. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* 'Αγύλλα, *St. Byz. s. v.* 'Αβόλλα, is more correctly written 'Αγυλλα in Strab. 220 and elsewhere, for the last syllable is short, Lycoph. 1355: 'Αέρλαι, *H. D.*: 'Αθηλά, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1. 548; *H. D.*: 'Ακίλα (?) Strab. 769: 'Αμύκλα and 'Αμύκλαι, *St. Byz.*; Paus. 3. 19. 6: 'Ατέλλα, *St. Byz.*; Ptol. 3. 1. 68: Βαβίλα (?) Ptol. 5. 13. 17: Βοῖλλαι (?) *St. Byz.*: Βουκεφάλαι, *St. Byz.*: (Εὐάσπλα (?) *Arrian Anab.* 4. 24. 1, is indeclinable): 'Εχέτλα, *St. Byz.* is 'Εχετλα in *Diod. Sic.* 20. 32: 'Ιλίπα (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 13, but 'Ιλιπα, Strab. 141: Καταγέλα, *Aristoph. Ach.* 581: Μεσόλα, *St. Byz.*: Προπάλαι, *St. Byz.*: 'Ρεσόλα, *St. Byz.*

The following names of women are paroxytone, at least in the places indicated: 'Αρχεβούλα: Κλεόλα, *Schol. Eurip. Orest.* 5: Κριτύλλα, *Aristoph. Thesm.* 898: Λαινίλλα, *Ælian H. A.* 7. 15: *Suid.* has Λαίνιλλα, without however explaining its meaning; *H. D.* understand it to be the name of an island spelled Λαίνιλα elsewhere: Μυρτίλα, *Zenob.* 2. 84; cf. Lob. Prol. 120, who mentions besides these, Αἰθίλλα, Μυρίλλα, Χρυσίλλα, Μαξιμίλλα, Πρισκίλλα; probably all are wrong.

### -ΛΗ.

123. Common substantives in λη with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as ἀπειλή, αὐλή, βουλή, εὐλή, ὠφειλή; except paroxytone, δέιλη, δούλη, εἶλη, ἐξούλη in the phrase ἐξούλης δίκη, ζεύγλη, and οὐλή, a scar.

124. NOTE.—On these nouns see Chærob. *E.* 16. 7; *Eust.* 1169. 34; *E. M.* 392. 50; *Philem. Lex.* p. 133. § 320; *Schol. Ven. T.* 26: δέιλη in Hesych. is seemingly corrupt: δέιλη, *Philem.* § 320; *Schol. Ven. T.* 26; *Theog. Can.* 110. 32: δούλη, Chærob. *E.* 16. 11: εἶλη, *E. M.* 21. 39; εἶλη, *Arc.* 108. 18; cf. *Theog. l. l.*: ζεύγλη, for this accent there seems to be no express authority; but in the books it is paroxytone: κοίλη is an adjective used substantively, Lob. Par. 333: the grammarians seem somewhat uncertain as to the accentuation of οὐλή; οὐλή, a scar, is unanimously said to be oxytone, Chærob. *E.* 16. 10; *Eust.* 1169. 39; 133. 20; 1869. 23; *Philem. Lex.* p. 133. § 320; *Arc.* 108. 14; *E. M.* 640. 57: οὐλή, as applied to barley, is barytone according to Chærob. *E.* 16. 10; *Schol. Ven. T.* 26; *E. M.* 641. 36; oxytone according to *Eust.* 1169. 39; 133. 20; this variation arises from a difference of opinion as to the origin of the word, see *L. S. s. v.*: παστείλη, the last day of the year, *E. M.* 655. 48, is regular, if really a compound: ταύλη or ταῦλα is the Byzantine mode of spelling τάβλα = tabula.

**125.** Words in ωλη and ολη are oxytone, as ἀμαρτωλή, γαμφωλή, εὐχωλή, θεραπεωλή, μεμφωλή, παυσωλή, τερπωλή, χαριτωλή, ἀναστολή, ἀνατολή, βολή, ἐμπολή, προμολή, στολή, σχολή, χολή; except ἀπαιόλη, ἀσβόλη, ἐριώλη, and the contracted word κωλή.

**126.** NOTE.—See Arc. 109. 20 : ἐριωλή, a hurricane, is paroxytone in Arc. 109. 22 ; E. M. 375. 11 ; Eust. 918. 17 ; Theog. Can. 111. 28, *et alibi*, and such seems to be its proper accent, though others make it oxytone; see *L. S. s. v.* : κωλή = κωλέα, Athen. 368 D ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26 : ὀνοκώλη, a name of Empusa, is a feminine adjective from ὀνόκαλος : ἀβιόλη, Hesych. : ἀβόλη (?) Theog. Can. 111. 19 : ἀπαιόλη, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1314, Ἀριστοφάνης [sc. Byzantius] δὲ ὀξύνεσθαι φησι τὴν ἰσχύατην, Ἀπαιολή, Arc. 109. 13 : θερσόλη, Arc. 109. 13, its meaning is not known : τρυβόλη, Theog. Can. 111. 10.

**127.** The remaining substantives in λη are paroxytone, as ἀγέλη, αἰθάλη, ἄλη, ἀνθήλη, ἀρβύλη, βασίλη, ζάλη, θυμέλη, κήλη, κίχλη, κοτύλη, μαρίλη, μύλη, μυστίλη, πάλη, *wrestling*, πύλη, σάλη, στήλη, στρέβλη, τρίγλη, τρώγλη, τύλη, φιάλη; except ὑλαλή, γαμφηλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, ὁμοκλή, ὀπλή, πιμελή, παλή, *meal*, σμειλή or σμιλή, σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, φυλή, χηλή, which are oxytone, and the contracted words, ἀμυγδαλή, an almond tree, γαλή, (μυογαλή, μυγαλή), ἰζαλή, παρδαλή, perispomena.

**128.** NOTE.—Ἀλάλη = ὁ θόρυβος, Arc. 108. 23 ; E. M. 55. 47 : ἀλαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5 ; Eust. 994. 57, and usage is in favour of this accent : ἀμυγδαλή, an almond tree, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23 ; Arc. 108. 24 : ἀμυγδάλη, an almond, Ammon. p. 12 ; Athen. 52 F, ὅτι περὶ τῆς προφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου τῆς ἀμυγδαλῆς Πάμφιλος μὲν ἀξιοῖ ἐπὶ τοῦ καρποῦ βαρύνειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἀμυγδάλῳ τὸ μέντοι δένδρον θέλει περισπᾶν . . . Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καὶ τὸ δένδρον ὁμοίως προφέρειται κατ' ὅξειαν τάσιν. Φιλόξενος δ' ἀμφότερον περισπᾷ . . . ἄλλοι δὲ ἀμυγδαλᾶς ὡς καλὰς, Τρύφων δὲ ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφιδίᾳ ἀμυγδάλην μὲν τὸν καρπὸν βαρέως, ὃν ἡμεῖς οὐδετέρως ἀμύγδαλον λέγομεν, ἀμυγδαλή δὲ τὰ δένδρα κτητικοῦ παρὰ τὸν καρπὸν ὄντος τοῦ χαρακτήρος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο περισπωμένον : ἀπλαῖ, an adjective used substantively, Lob. Par. 333 : αὐλή (?) Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304 : γαλή, and μυογαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23 ; Eust. 374. 41 ; Arc. 108. 6 : μυγαλή is also found under the forms μυγάλη, μυγαλή, Lob. Par. 378 : γαμφηλή, Schol. Ven. I. 220 ; Arc. 109. 5 : διπλή, an adjective used as a substantive : ἐπιβλή (?) Hesych. : ἐπιπλή, Ælian H. A. 14. 16, where Schneider reads ἐρίπνας for ἐπιπλάς : θηλή, Arc. 108. 11 ; Eust. 872. 17 : θυηλή, Arc. 109. 6 ; Schol. Ven. I. 220 ; Eust. 872. 17 : ἰζαλή, Eust. 450. 25 ; also ἰζάλη in Hippocr. and Galen : ἰσθλή (?) Hesych., a corrupt form of the same word : κερδαλή = εἶα, a fool, Lob. Par. 339 ; sometimes erroneously κερδάλη : κεφαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 1 ; Arc. 108. 23 ; the various dialectic forms of this word are also oxytone, γαβαλά, Hesych. ; κεβαλή, κεβλή, Arc. 107. 26 ; but we find κέβλη in E. M. 498. 41 ; perhaps for κελή in Theog. Can. 110. 17 κεβλή should be read : κονθηλή (?) Hesych. : κορυδαλλή (?) *L. S.* : κυλή (?) *L. S.* : κωλή, Theog. Can. 110. 25 : μαρίλη, E. M. 574. 29 ; Arc. 109. 8 ; μαριλή in A. G. Oxon. 2. 259 is a mere MS. or typographical error; cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 111. 11 : ξυλή (?) Jo. Damasc. vol. I. p. 57 D ; H. D. : ὁμοκλή, Arc. 107. 25 ; A. G. Oxon. I. 328. 6 : ὀπλή, Arc. 107. 25 : παλή, *meal*, Schol. Ven. K. 7, yet it always seems to be paroxytone in our books, the distinction between it and πάλη, *wrestling*, Arc. 108. 4, is probably an invention of the grammarians : παρδαλή = ἐή (sc. δορά),



Eust. 450: *πιμελή*, Arc. 109. 2; St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγγελή, E. M. 672. 21: *σμειλή*, Arc. 108. 19, or *σμιλή*, Theog. Can. 110. 33, is always paroxytone in MSS. and our editions: *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes; Ptolemaeus Ascalonites and Heraclides condemned this, the common accent, Eust. 341. 35: *ἀγριοσταφύλη* is a false accent for *ἀγριοσταφυλή*: *σταφύλη*, a plummet, Ammon. p. 124; Arc. 109. 17; Schol. Ven. B. 765: *τυφλή*, *H. D.*: *φυλή*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 12: *χηλή*, Arc. 108. 10; Eust. 872. 17; in Theog. Can. 110. 21 it is written as a proper name: *χιλή* (?) Suid.; A. G. Oxon. 2. 276. 23: *ψωλή*, Aristoph. Av. 560 etc. is the corresponding feminine to *ψωλός*, used substantively.

129. Proper names in *λη* are paroxytone, as 'Αγχιάλη, 'Αμύκλαι, 'Ελλη, Ζάγκλη, Θερμοπύλαι, Θούλη, Καβύλη, Μυκάλη, 'Ρακώλη, Σεμέλη, Σταφύλη, Στρογγύλη, 'Υβλη; except the demes 'Αγγελή, 'Αγρυλή, or 'Αγραυλή, 'Αγκυλή, 'Αλή, Κεφαλή, Πεντελή, Φυλή, and Αύλαι, 'Επιπολαί, Καλαί, Κεφαλαί, Φιλαί.

130. NOTE.—'Αβίλη, Joseph. Ant. J. 4. 8. 1; *H. D.*: 'Αγγελή, St. Byz.; Arc. 109. 3, is falsely 'Αγγέλη in A. G. 335. 20: 'Αγκυλή, Arc. 109. 19; wrongly 'Αγκύλη in A. G. 338. 12: 'Αγραυλή, St. Byz.: 'Αγρυλή, Arc. 106. 19; in A. G. 332. 30 it is wrongly paroxytone: 'Αλή, Arc. 108. 5, and 'Αλαί, names of demes, St. Byz., sometimes wrongly written 'Αλαί or 'Αλαι: 'Αλαί in Boeotia and 'Αλή, St. Byz.: 'Απαιόλη, according to Aristophanes Byz. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1134, should be 'Απαιολή: Αύλαι, St. Byz.: 'Επιπολαί, Thucyd. 6. 91; St. Byz.: Καλαί, Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 267. 2: Κεφαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5; St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγγελή: Κεφαλαί, Ptol. 4. 3. 13: Κονθύλη, a deme, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 233: Μυλαί, St. Byz. is also paroxytone, e.g. Strab. 266; 'Μύλας, ap. Strab. 6. p. 266. ut ap. Theophr. H. Pl. 8. 2. 8; Μυλαίς, 272, Thuc. 3. 90, rursus Μύλας, Diod. 14. 87; 19. 65; Exc. p. 499. 2; 'H. D.: Παλή is quoted by *H. D.* from Schol. Thucyd. 1. 27, where in Didot's edition Πάλη is rightly printed: Πεντελή, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγγελή, Arc. 109. 3: the deme Σφενδαλή is falsely written Σφενδάλη in St. Byz.; Hesych.: Φιλαί, Strab. 818, is generally paroxytone; in Ptol. 4. 5. 74 we have Φιλαί (ἢ Φίλαι): Φυλή, Strab. 404, etc.: Χηλαί is also written Χήλαι.

—MA and —MH.

131. Common substantives in *μη* are oxytone, as αἰχμή, ἀκμή, ἀνατομή, αὐτμή, γραμμή, διαδρομή, δρομή, δυσμή, ἐφετμή, νομή, ὁδμή, ὄρμή, πυγμή, στιγμή, τιμή; except paroxytone, 1. those in *ημη*, *υμη*, *ωμη*, as ἐπιστήμη, κνήμη, μνήμη, φήμη, ξύμη, λύμη, ῥύμη, τρύμη, γνώμη, κόμη, ῥώμη; 2. those in *ᾱμη*, as ᾱμη, θαλάμη, παλάμη, πυράμη, yet σπιθαμή is oxytone; 3. ᾱλη, βρίμη, δέσμη (?), εἰσίθμη, θέρμη, κόμη, λόχη, μάμη (and α), οἴμη, πάρη, πλήσμη, (πλήμμη), στάθμη, τόλη (and α), τόρη (and α), χάρμη, χάσμη, χραίσμη, ψάμη; 4. the contracted word *σησαμή*, which is perispomenon.

Οἰκοδομή and διοικοδομή are oxytone.

132. NOTE 1.—'Αλμη (ὀξάλμη), Arc. 110. 1; Lob. Par. 396 quotes ἀλμή from Lucian Gall. c. 23, where however Jacobitz reads ἀλμη: ἀνέμη, Soph. Gloss. s. v.:



ἄρμη, or ἄρμη, ἄρμή, or ἄρμα; see L. S. s. vv. and Lob. Par. 396: βάθμη, H. D.: βλίμη, Hesych.: βρίμη, E. M. 214. 12: δεσμή, Arc. 109. 25, according to Lob. Par. 396, this word is more frequently paroxytone; ἀναδέσμη is never oxytone, Arc. 103. 3; στηθοδέσμη, E. M. 749. 44: δοχή, Aristarchus, δόχη, Trypho, Eust. 1291. 43: δακτυλοδόχη, Pollux 2. 157: θυμή (or θυμή?) Lob. Par. 395: εἰσθήμη, Schol. Ambros. Odys. Z. 264, and εἰσθήμη: ἐπιλήσμη, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 780: ἐρίμη or ἐρμή (?) see H. D. s. v.: θερμή and θερμα, Lob. Phryn. 331; Theog. Can. 112. 5: ἰάσμη, L. S.: ἰθμή, Lob. Par. 395: ἰκμή, Theoph. H. P. 4. 11; H. D.: ἰσμή, Lob. Par. 395: ἐξίσμη, Hesych.: κοίμη (?) Theog. Can. 112. 13: κόμη, Arc. 110. 11: λόκη or λόκη (?) see H. D. s. v.: λόχη, Eust. 896. 60; Theog. Can. 112. 4: μεσόδη, as a compound, is regular: for ξυσμή, ξύσμη also occurs, but is probably a mistake: οἰκοδομή, Lob. Phryn. 490: οἶμη, Theog. Can. 112. 15: πάλμη = *palma*, Hesych.: πλήσμη, Hesiod. Frag. 25; L. S.; also πλήμη or πλήμμη: σησαμή, Arc. 110. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. γ. 1; this is not uncommonly found paroxytone, though, according to Photius, Aristarchus made it perispomenon: σίμη, Hesych. s. v. Ἀπεσίμωσε, is probably wrong: σκάλη, Arc. 110. 2, is oxytone in the text of Pollux 10. 165: σπιθαμή, Arc. 110. 7: στάθμη, Schol. Ambros. Odys. Z. 264, and κρεοστάθμη: τόλη (and τόλη), Arc. 110. 2; A. G. Oxon. 2. 417. 19: τόρη, Hesych.: χάρμη, Arc. 110. 2: χάσμη, Arc. 109. 26: χραίσμη, Nicand. Ther. 583: χρομή (?) Hesych.: ψάμη (and ψάμη), Æschyl. Prom. 573.

133. NOTE 2.—According to Pape (Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Gr. Spr. p. 34) *μάμα* and *τόλη* are the only words in *μα* belonging to the First Declension, all others so called are neuters of the Third; but this seems hardly to be in accordance with the facts.

A distinction is drawn between *θαλαμαί* = τὸ τῶν Διοσκούρων ἱερόν, and *θαλάμαι* = αἱ καταδύσεις, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 68; Eust. 1541. 47; and Ælius Dionysius ap. Eust. 906. 50.

134. Proper names in *μα* and *μη* are paroxytone, as Ἀριστοδάμα, Ἀρτακάμα, Αὐτοκόμα, Διοτίμα, Σεγεσάμα, Γράμμη, Εὐρυνόμη, Θαλάμαι, Θέρμαι, Ἰθώμη, Καλάμαι, Κύμη, Οἰσύμη, Σάμη, Σύμη, Τίμη, Διδύμη, one of the Liparean isles, St. Byz.; but Διδυμή, a village in Cilicia, is oxytone, as is expressly stated by St. Byz.

NOTE.—Ἱεραμαί, St. Byz.: Σίδυμα (?) St. Byz.

# -NA.

135. Substantives in *να* have that syllable short, and retract the accent, as ἄμνα, γέννα, δέσποινα, εὐθνα, θέαινα, θεράπαινα, λείαινα, λύκαινα, μάραγμα, μέριμμα, μύραινα, πείνα, τρίαίνα, χλαίνα; except Doric forms in *ā* = *η*, as δυσσελένα, διθυραμβοχόνα, μυρρίνα (?), γαλάνα, σελάνα, and ἡμίνα.

136. NOTE.—Ἀγρεῖφνα, Analect. Brunek 2. p. 53; Zonar. 29, should probably be written ἄγρεφνα: ἀθρινᾶ = *η*: ἀνάνα (?) Hesych.: δολανᾶ (?) Hesych.: ἐρίπνα = *η*: εὐθυκαίνα (?) Hesych.: on κατακόνα see L. S. s. v.: κυδάνα (?) Hesych.: μαγγάνα, Suid.: according to Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 817, Herodian made μάραγμα

paroxytone, it is however proparoxytone in Eurip. *l. l.* and elsewhere; Hesych. has *σμαράγνα*: *μεμβράνα* (?) N. T.: *μνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *ὀθόνα* or *ὀθύνα*, see H. D. s. v.: *ὀξίνα*, Hesych.: *πῆνα*, Hesych.: *πισάκνα* = *πιθάκνη*, H. D.: *σκανά*, Dor. = *σηνή*: *σπαρτίνα* or *σπαρτίνη* is an adjective used substantively, Eust. 191. 33: *σωωδίνα*, an epithet of Athene, see L. S. s. v.: *ὑρτάνα* (?) Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 175; for *χαύνα*, a kind of fish, *χάννα* or *χάννη* is now read: *ῥράνα* is corrupt in Hesych., *ῥ'ράνα* is suggested.

137. Proper names in *να* follow the same rule as common nouns, e.g. *Ἄρνα*, *Ἐριννα*, *Ἐρκυννα*, *Κέρκυννα*, *Κίκυννα*, *Κόριννα*, *Λοῦνα*, *Μέθανα*; except Latin names in *ίνα*, which are properispomena, as *Ἰουστίνα*, *Κωνσταντίνα*, *Σαβίνα*, *Φανστίνα*, together with *Ἀκυλίνα*, St. Byz., a city in Illyria, and *Τερίνα*, a city, Strab. 256.

*Ἀθηνᾶ* is contracted from *Ἀθηνάα*, like *Δανᾶ* for *Δανᾶη* in Hecataeus ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1.

138. NOTE 1.—*Ἀθηνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *Αἰνᾶνα* (?) Strab. 508; *Ἀνθάνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀρδουέννα*, Strab. 194: *Ἀρήνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἄρπινα* is expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, yet it is written *Ἄρπινα* in Chceroboscus ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 171. 10, and *Ἄρπινα* (*sic*), A. G. Oxon. 2. 298. 7; cf. Lob. Prol. 222: *Ἀτάρνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀφίδια* is according to St. Byz. *Ἀφίδναι* in the plural: *Ἀχάρνα*, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; the derivatives imply an oxytone, as *Ἀχαρνῆθεν*, etc., Götting suggests *Ἀχάρνη*: *Ἀχραδινά*, St. Byz., is doubtful both as to quantity and to accent: *Ἀχραδίνη* is preferred by Lob. Prol. 218: *Βαρβασάνα* (?) or *Καρβασάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Βαρβοράνα* (?) Ptol. 7. 1. 43: *Βέλβινα* expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, is also found paroxytone: *Γοργόνα*, Lucian Mer. Dial. 1. 1: *Ἐλένα* = *Ἐλένη*, Theog. Can. 99. 20: *Ἐλευθέρινα*, St. Byz.: *Ζαρίνα* (?) Diod. Sic. 2. 34: *Ἱεράνα*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 471: *Ἰστριανά*, St. Byz.: *Καισήνα*, Strab. 217, is *Καίσινα* in Ptol. 3. 1. 46: *Καλύμνα*, Eust. 319. 28, is *Κάλυμνα* in Strab. 489, and St. Byz.: *Καπίνα* (*Καπίνναι*?) St. Byz.: *Καπουτάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Κρώμνα*, E. M. 541. 34, should be *Κρῶμνα*: *Μολυβδᾶνα*, *ανη*, St. Byz.: *Μυρίνα* (?) E. M. 595. 24, false for *Μύρινα* or *Μυρίνη*; Theog. Can. 101. 1: *Οἶνα* (?) St. Byz.: in Arist. Ause. Mirab. 94 it is *Οἰναρέα*: *Ῥέσινα*, St. Byz.: *Σήνα* or *Σήνη*, Strab. 285; Arc. 111. 12: *Σινά* is barbarous and indeclinable, Cherob. E. 153. 27: *Σκοτινά*, St. Byz.: *Ταρρακινά* (?) St. Byz.: *Τερίνα* is proparoxytone in St. Byz.: *Φαῖνᾶ*, a woman's name, Paus. 3. 18. 6; 9. 35. 1.

139. NOTE 2.—Many of these names are misaccented in Pape's Lexicon, e.g. *Ἐρκύνα* for *Ἐρκυννα*, Paus. 9. 39. 2: *Ἰντεράμνα* for *Ἰντέρμνα*, Strab. 227: *Καλασάρνα* for *Καλάσαρνα*, Strab. 254: *Κοτίνα* for *Κότινα*: *Λικύμνα* for *Λίκυμνα*, Strab. 373: *Μυρίνα* for *Μύρινα*, Strab. 550. 573; St. Byz.; Theog. Can. 101. 1; Lob. Prol. 280: *Χαροπέινα* for *Χαρόπεινα*: *Χριστίνα* for *Χριστίνη*; the last mentioned name occurs, it is true, as a paroxytone in Cherob. E. 139. 31, but that is the only one instance out of many of a practice common enough; the scribes frequently substitute the acute for the circumflex: for *Περπερήνα*, which Götting mentions, *Περπερήνη*, or *ηγή*, is now read in Strab. 607.

-NH.

140. Common substantives in νη are paroxytone, as αἰσχύνη, ἀνεμώνη, ἀπήνη, ἀράχνη, ἀρτάνη, βοτάνη, γαλήνη, δαπάνη, δάφνη, δικαιοσύνη, δίνη, δουλοσύνη, εἰρήνη, ζώνη, ἡρώϊνη, θοίνη, κλίνη, κορώνη, κρήνη, λεκάνη, μνημοσύνη, ὀδύνη, πλάνη, ραστώνη, τέχνη, τιθήνη, φήνη, ὠλένη; except oxytone, 1. abstract words in ονη, as γονή (which is also oxytone as a concrete), ἡδονή, καλλονή, μονή, πεισμονή, πημονή, πλησμονή, φονή (εὐφρόνη however and σωφρόνη are barytone); examples of concrete substantives are, ἀκόνη, ἀρπεδόνη, ἡγεμόνη, ὀθόνη, περόνη, σφενδόνη; and 2. γυνή, δεξαμενή, εἰαμενή, εὐνή, μενουή, μηχανή, ποιή, σκηνή, στρωμνή, φανή, φερνή, φωνή, ὦνή.

141. NOTE 1.—Words in ονη. Philem. Lex. p. 17. § 46; E. M. 194. 47; Theog. Can. 115. 5; A. G. Oxon. 2. 385. 7: αὐονή (αὐονά Dor.) is paroxytone in E. M. 170. 45; 171. 52: ἀγχονή=ἄγχις is distinguished by the grammarians from ἀγχόνη, a rope, Philem. Lex. p. 17. § 46; E. M. 194. 50; Zonar. 28; Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 125; the distinction however is not generally observed in MSS, see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.; the compounds of γονή or γονός are irregular, ἀπογονή and ἐπιγονή are oxytone, ἐγγόνη, δισεγγόνη, τριτεγγόνη, and προγόνη paroxytone; at least such seems to be their accentuation in our editions; the difference of meaning probably determines this variation: εὐφρόνη, Arc. 102. 6: δυσφρόνη (?) see H. D. s. v.: σωφρόνη, Arc. 102. 6; E. M. 87. 38, seems only to occur as a proper name, e. g. Aristænet. Ep. 1. 6. p. 20.

142. NOTE 2.—Ἀμνή is once or twice paroxytone; MS. authority is for the former accent: ἄνη, Arc. 110. 26: βακτηριανή (sc. camel), Lob. Par. 331: βαρακινή, Hesych.: βουκανή, ἀνεμώνη τὸ ἄνθος: Κύπριοι, Hesych.: βωληνή, βολωνή, or βωλινή, a kind of vine, Geopon. 5. 17. 5; H. D.: γανή=γυνή, see H. D. s. v.: the Doric (or Sicilian) γάνα is paroxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 345, as is the Boeotian βάννα, Hesych. or βάνα in Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 25; though it might perhaps be inferred that Herodian considered it to be oxytone, as it is written in Apoll. de Pron. 65. 2: γενή=γενεά, E. M. 225. 23: γεντιανή is an adjective; if not one it ought to be paroxytone by Herodian's rule in π. μ. λ. 18. 18: γυνή, Arc. 112. 16; for the accentuation of the oblique cases γυναικός, γυναική, etc. see the rules for the Third Declension: δεξαμενή, Arc. 111. 9: E. M. 328. 13: εἰαμενή, Arc. E. M. l. l.; in Hesych. it is wrongly ἱαμενή: εὐνή, Arc. 111. 4: ἐχινή=ἐχινέα, Arc. 112. 3; Theog. Can. 114. 3: θανή (?) Theod. Prodr. p. 221; H. D.; cf. Lob. Rhem. 259: κεστιανή (sc. βάλαρος); Aetii Sern. 8. 73; H. D.: κυνή=κυνή: ληνή or ληναί for Ἀληναι is probably, or even certainly wrong, see H. D. s. v.: μαζινή (?) Hesych.: μενουή, Theogn. Can. 114. 17: μηχανή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 18; Arc. 111. 2: μουσάχνη, Eust. 575. 32, Suid., is the feminine of μουσαχρός, and is oxytone in Hesych.: νή=νέα, Aristoph. ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 9: παιδνή, Anth. Pal. 2. 410: Götting, Accent. p. 156, quotes Schol. Ven. Ω. 315 to prove that πόρνη is oxytone; the passage does not prove it, and the word is undoubtedly paroxytone; cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29: περγαμηνή (sc. χάρτα), Suid. etc.: ποινή, Arc. 112. 7; Theog. Can. 114. 8: προχανή is false for προχάνη, Lob. Rhem. 265: ρινή, a file, Arc. 111. 24; Theog. Can. 113. 8; Charob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 255. 6: ρίνη, a shark, Arc. l. l.: but this distinction is not observed in our editions; in both senses the word is paroxytone: σκηνή, Herod.

π. μ. λ. 16. 30; Arc. 111. 13: *σπενή* (sc. *ὁδός*), Thucyd. 2. 99, quoted by Lob. Par. 361: *σπρωμνή*, Theog. Can. 115. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 12: *ὕννη*, a ploughshare, Hesych., but *ὕννη* is better: *φανή*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 22, not unfrequently found paroxytone, but wrongly: *φερνή*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29; Arc. 113. 23 = *προίξ*, Suid.; E. M. 790. 45; others have this paroxytone, Zonar. 1802; 'Apud Suidam *Φερνή*, *προίξ* et *Φέρνη*, ἀμοιβή: sed codex Leid. utrobique *Φέρνη*, qui accentus etiam in locis scriptorum passim invenitur,' H. D.: *φωνή*, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2: *ὠνή*, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2.

143. Proper names in *νη* are paroxytone, as *Αἴτνη*, *Ἀλκυόνη*, *Ἀντιγόνη*, *Βύνη*, *Δωδώνη*, *Ἑλένη*, *Ἑρμιόνη*, *Ἡλώνη*, *Ἰσμήνη*, *Ἰτώνη*, *Καρίνη*, *Κλυμένη*, *Κυρήνη*, *Λέρνη*, *Μιτυλήνη*, *Πελλήνη*, *Πέρνη*, *Πριήνη*, *Ῥήνη*, *Σάνη*, *Σήνη*, *Φρύνη*. Names of countries or nations in *ανη* and *ηνη*, and plural names of towns and places are for the most part oxytone, as *Ἀκεσαμεναί*, *Ἀλκομεναί*, *Θεναί* (cf. Schmidt ad Arc. 111), *Κελαιναί*, *Κλεωναί*, Arc. 112. 26 (but *Κλεώνη*, cf. Eust. 291. 4), *Κλαζομεναί*, *Κολωναί*, *Μολωναί*; *Ἀραξηνή*, *Ἀραρηνή*, *Ἀρζανηνή*, *Γαβιανή*, *Γαβιηνή*, *Κασπιανή*, *Μαργιανή*, *Ματιανή*, *Σαιδηνή*, *Σουσιανή*; but there are many exceptions to this rule.

144. NOTE 1.—*Plural Names of Towns which are barytone.* *Ἀθήναι*, *passim*: *Ἀκκαναί*, St. Byz.: *Ἀκόναί*, St. Byz.: *Ἀντεμναί* (?) ap. Strab. 230 *Ἀντεμναί* certe scribendum pro *Ἀντέμναί*, H. D.: *Ἀφάνναι* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἀφίδναι*, St. Byz.: *Ἀχαρναί* is oxytone, though *Ἀχάρνα* is paroxytone in St. Byz., where Götting conjectures *Ἀχάρνη*: *Ἀχναί*, St. Byz.: *Ἀχραδινή*, St. Byz.: *Βάτναι*, St. Byz.: *Ἐχίναί*, St. Byz.: *Θεράπναι*, Strab. 409: *Ἰσχναί* (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 13: *Ἰχναί* in Thessaly, Strab. 435; and in Macedonia, St. Byz.: *Καλύδναι*, Eust. 319. 28; E. M. 486. 28: *Κάναί*, Strab. 446; 615: *Κανή* and *Καναί* τῆς Αἰολίδος ἄκρα, St. Byz.: *Κάνναι* = *Cannæ*, Strab. 285; *Κασμέναι*, Thucyd. 6. 5: *Κορβήρηναι*, Polyb. 5. 44. 7: *Κολωναί*, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 13, is *Κολῶναι* in Paus. 10. 14. 1: *Κρήναι*, Thucyd. 3. 106, etc.: *Λίμναι*, Strab. 363: the Arcadian *Μέλαιναι* (*Μελαινεαί*, Paus. 8. 3. 3), is distinguished by St. Byz. from the Lycian *Μελαιναί*: *Μελαιναί* in the Troad is oxytone in Strab. 603: *Μιντοῦρναι*, Strab. 233: *Μυκῆναι*, *passim*: *Πότναι*, Eust. 269. 34: *Σίναί*, St. Byz., or *Σίναί*, Ptol. 7. 3. 6: *Ταμύναι* or *Ταμύνη*, Arc. 194. 2: *Τελλήναι*, Strab. 231: *Τυρακίναί*, St. Byz.: *Φάναί*, Strab. 645, is oxytone in Aristoph. Av. 1692, and in some copies of Thucyd. 8. 24; H. D.: *Φιδήναι*, Strab. 230.

145. NOTE 2.—The names of countries and nations in *ανη* and *ηνη* are strictly adjectives, and as such they generally retain the adjectival accent, yet the following are exceptions to the rule, *Ἀδιαβήνη*, Suid.: *Αἰαμήνη* (?) St. Byz.: *Μεσσήνη*, Theog. Can. 113. 13: *Χωρήνη*, Strab. 514, for which H. D. have *Χωρηνή*. Cities of this termination are regular, as *Ἀνθῆνη*, elsewhere *Ἀνθηνή*, Lob. Prol. 195, *Ἀρήνη*, *Ἀρμήνη*, *Ἀτρήνη*, *Καρήνη*, *Κισθῆνη*, *Κυδρήνη*, *Κυλλήνη* (mountain and town), *Κυρήνη*, *Κοδρομήνη* (*Κοδρομηνή* in Theog. Can. 113. 21), *Μαλήνη*, *Μεσσήνη*, *Μιτυλήνη* or *Μυτιλήνη*, *Μυκῆνη* and *Μυκῆναι*, *Παλλήνη*, *Πειρήνη*, *Πελλήνη*, *Πιρῆνη*, *Πυλῆνη*, *Πυρήνη*, *Συτήνη*, *Τελλήνη*, *Φιδήνη*, etc. The following are irregular, *Ἀθμονή*, a deme, for which St. Byz. has *Ἀθμόνη*: *Αἰανή*, St. Byz.: *Αἰξωνή*, a deme, St. Byz. s. v.; Arc. 112. 26: *Ἀκραβατηνή*, besides being variable in its accent, is written nine or ten different ways, see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.: *Ἀρσηνή*, a lake, Strab. 529: *Ἀχριανή*, St. Byz.: *Γερμηνή*, Arc. 111. 17, τὸ δὲ *Γερμηνή* ἢ



συνήθεια δέδυνει: Εἰδομένη, Thucyd. 2. 100, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz: Κνανή (sc. πηγή), Diod. Sic. 5. 4, is Κνανῆ in Ælian V. H. 2. 33: Κνανῆ (sc. λίμνη), Strab. 529: Κυνή, a city, St. Byz.: Μαντιανή, a lake, Strab. 529: Μελητηνή (?) a city, Theog. Can. 113. 21 is Μελιτηνή in St. Byz.: Ὀλανή, Strab. 529: Παταληνή, Eust. ad Dion. Per. 1093, πόλις ἀξιόλογος τὰ Πάταλα, ἀφ' ἧν ἡ νήσος Παταληνὴ δρυτόνας, ὡς οἱ ἀκριβεῖς λέγουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνας Παταλήνην ὡς Πριήνην ἀναγινώσκουσιν: Σιβερηνή, St. Byz.: Συρβανή, an island, St. Byz.; cf. Lob. Prol. 195 sqq., who, after enumerating a large number of irregular accents, at last says, 'ceterum in hoc universo genere librorum inconstantia tanta est ut sæpe idem nomen diversos habeat accentus.'

Σιφυληνή, as an epithet of Demeter, is oxytone, Theog. Can. 113. 22, though Δινδυμήνη is paroxytone, Arc. III. 21.

146. NOTE 3.—*Female Names.* The following irregular female names are quoted by Pape, Ἀξωνή (Arc. 112. 26), Δαμιανή, Εἰδομένη, Ἑλλαμένη, Ἑρμιανή (?), Κελαινή, Ælian V. H. 3. 42: Κνανή, which he cites from Ælian V. H. 2. 33, is there Κνανῆ, and is the name of a fountain; the woman's name Κνάνη is expressly declared to be paroxytone by Arc. 110. 26, though it is Κνανῆ in Plat. Theag. 125 E; but there cod. Clark. reads Κνάνη, which has been adopted by Stallbaum; Ποθεινή, Athen. 576 F: Ῥαδινή (?) is paroxytone in Strab. 347; Paus. 7. 5. 13: Φοιβιανή: Φωτεινή, E. M. 276. 53. Probably some, if not all of these, should be barytone, though Theog. Can. 153. 6 seems to assert that all in *μενη* are oxytone, and so some wrote Δεξαμένη, to distinguish it from the feminine participle δεξαμένη, but properly it is paroxytone, S. V. Σ. 44.

### -ΞΑ and -ΞΗ.

147. Those in ξα have the final *a* short and retract the accent, those in ξη are paroxytone, as ἄμαξα, δόξα, μύξα, αὔξη, ἐπαύξη (Plat. de Legg. 815 E), Ἄμαξα, Ἀραξα, Λίξα, Φρίξα.

148. NOTE.—Αὐτοδόξα, Arist. Top. 8. 11. 14, not αὐτόδοξα: it may be doubted whether a Greek grammarian would consider it a synthetic compound. It seems to have been a question whether αὔξη should be paroxytone or perispomenon, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304 decides for the former accent; Theognostus ap. A. G. 1347, on the contrary, says that Herodian made it oxytone, cf. Arc. 96; 113; Theog. Can. 116. 5: ἑρπυξή, Diosc. 3. 73; H. D.

### -ΟΑ and -ΟΗ.

149. All words in οα and οη are paroxytone, except those in οα = οη, which follow the accent of the latter form; as ἄλoή, ζoή, ὄα, πoά, πoή, πτόα, ρoά, *a pomegranate*, χλόη, χνόη, χροά, Ἀρσινόη, Βερόη, Γενoά, Θεισoά, Paus. 8. 27. 4, Θoή, Λυκόα, Paus. 8. 3. 4, Μερόη, Μεσoά, Οἰνόη, Χωλόη; except oxytone, στοά, ἀκοή, βοή, πνοή (and πνοά?), ροή, ρoά, χοή.

150. NOTE 1.—*Exceptions in οα.* See E. M. 705. 1; Arc. 100. 11: ἐπιχροά (?) Athen. 42. E; Lob. Phryn. 495; but ἐπίχροια is quoted from Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 792: ρoά = ροή, *stream*: ρoά = ροιά, Eust. 94. 4, *pomegranate*, is oxytone according to Arc. 100. 14; but he is doubtless mistaken, or the epitomator has not copied Herodian correctly: στοά, Arc. 100. 13, also στοιά.



*Exceptions in οη.* Ἄκοή, Arc. 103. 21 : βοή, Arc. 103. 19 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; (Chcerob. E. 113. 1, but βοή=βοέα, Theog. Can. 108. 9 : κοροή in Hesych. is probably corrupt : πνοή, Arc. 103. 20 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; ροή, Eust. 94. 30 ; χοή, Arc. 103. 18 ; E. M. 202. 35.

The dialectic form βουδα = βουσδα (cf. μῶδ = μούσα) in E. M. 391. 19 is curious.

151. NOTE 2.—The compounds of these words follow the general rule, e.g. ἰστοβόη, ἀναπνοή, παλιμπνόη (H. D. are mistaken in saying that this should be oxytone), ἀπορροή, διαρροή, διαρροά, ὕδρορροή (Arc. 102. 21, τὸ ὕδρορροή οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐβάρυναν, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι ὀξύνουσιν οὐχ ὑγῶς), καλλιρροή, θερμorrroή : yet it is expressly stated by Eust. 992. 57 (and perhaps by Arc. 103. 2, though the MSS. there read either ἀναρρώη and ἀναρώη), that ἀναρροή is barytone contrary to rule : Götting (Accent. p. 148) is quite mistaken when he says that the same thing is asserted by S. V. Ξ. 372, the passage runs as follows, βαρυντέον τὸ παναίθησι· τὰ γὰρ εἰς Ἡ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δυσύλλαβα ὀξυνόμενα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει μὴ γινόμενα κύρια, τότε μὲν φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον ὅταν μετὰ προθέσεως συντίθεται, ὡς τὸ ἀνατολή· εἰ δὲ μετὰ ἄλλου τινός, ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὕδρορροή παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἀναλόγως βαρύνεται, τὸ δὲ ἀναρροή ὀξύνεται : ὁμορροή is altogether false, see H. D. s. v. : δακρυρροή, quoted by H. D. from Epiph. t. 2. p. 197 A. is certainly an error, and εὐροή, Aret. p. 100, *H. D.* is very doubtful : ἀναχοή οἰνοχοή, τυμβοχοή (Schol. Ven. Φ. 323), πλημοχοή, ὕδροχοή are conformable to the rule : τυμβοχοή is sometimes falsely oxytone, Lob. Phryn. 498, and a distinction is occasionally drawn between προχοή, *outlet, mouth of a river*, E. M. 692. 52 ; Suid. ; and προχόη, *a pitcher*, Anth. Pal. 6. 292. 6 ; but they are frequently confounded in MSS.

152. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Ἀγχόη, as the name of a place, occurs in Strab. 406, but the plural is Ἀγχοαί in Hesych. : Μέσσοδα (or Μεσόδα), Strab. 364, is wrongly Μέσσοα in St. Byz.

### —ΠΑ and —ΠΗ.

153. Words in πα and πη are paroxytone, as ἀγάπη, ἄρπη, κάπη, λύπη, πόρπη, σκέπη ; except those in οπη and ωπη, which are oxytone (but κερκώπη, κώπη, λώπη), as ἀστεροπή, ἐνωπή, ἐσωπή, κλοπή, κοπή, ὀπή, ὀπωπή, περιωπή, ῥοπή, σιωπή, σκοπή, τροπή, together with ἀστραπή, ἐνιπή, καμπή=κάμψις (but κάμπη, *a worm*, is paroxytone), μολπή, πομπή, ῥιπή, τυπή.

154. NOTE.—Ἀξαπα· πτισάνη, Hesych. : αἰγυλώπη (?) or αἰγυλώπη, *H. D.* : ἄλωπά (?) Hesych. : ἀστραπή, Arc. 113. 15 : βορβορόπη, Lob. Par. 466, as a compound of βόρβορος and ὀπή is regular ; another form of the same word is βορβορόκη, Arc. 107. 6 : γύπη is probably better than γυπή, Theog. Can. 116. 24 : διόπη, *an ear-ring*, is regular, the syllable δι not being the preposition διά : ἐνιπή, Arc. 113. 16 : ἐνοπή=φωνή, Arc. 113. 15 ; but Ἐνοπή, *a town*, Theog. Can. 116. 16, or Ἐνόπη and ἐνόπη, *an ear-ring*, Eust. 743. 16 : κάμπη=τὸ ὄρος καὶ σκώληξ, Arc. 113. 8 ; E. M. 488. 33 ; in Aristoph. Pac. 870, some books have κάμψαις for καμπαῖς, but the latter is right : κώπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : λαμπή (?) or λάμπη, Lob. Rhem. 271 : λίσπη, Apollonius oxytoned this word, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 849 : λώπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : μολπή, Arc. 113. 9 : ὁμπή is oxytone in A. G. 287. 21, but better paroxytone in Photius : ὀνόπη, Hesych. : πομπή, Arc. 113. 9 :

*προσώπη*, Hesych. should be *προσωπή*: *ρήπή* (?) cf. H. D. s. v.: *ρίπή*, Eust. 301. 28; Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169; Theog. Can. 116. 33: *σηπή* or *σήπη*, Lob. Rhem. 258, note 11: *τυπή*, Arc. 113. 4; Schol. Ven. E. 887; *τύπη* in Hesych. is false: *λατύπη*, *χαμαιτύπη*, *μοιχοτύπη*, are not compounds of this word, though they are regular even if they were so; according to Theog. Can. 116. 25, *λατύπη* and *χαμαιτύπη* are oxytone: *ψοθόκη*, *ἡ ἀκαθαρσία*, Arc. 107. 6; cf. Lob. Prol. 330.

155. Proper names in *πα* or *πη* are paroxytone, as *Ἀερόπη*, *Ἀντιγόνη*, *Εὐρώπη*, *Καλλιόπη*, *Κάλπη*, *Κάπαι*, *Λάμπη*, *Μερόπη*, *Μετώπη*, *Ὀλπη*, *Ὀλπαι*, *Πηνελόπη*, *Πόμπη*, *Ῥίπη*, *Σινώπη*, *Στερόπη*, *Στίλπαι*.

156. NOTE.—The Attic deme *Ἀμφιτροπή* is oxytone in Hesych., but paroxytone in St. Byz., though he gives the adverbial forms *Ἀμφιτροπήνδε* and *Ἀμφιτροπήσι*: *Ἀρυπή*, Theog. Can. 116. 25, is *Ἀρύπη* in St. Byz.: *Ἐπωπή*, an old name of *Ἀκροκύρινθος*, St. Byz. is paroxytone in Eust. 290. 25, and that is the better accent: *Ζαριάσπα* (?) Strab. 514, or properly *Ζαριάσπη*, is proparoxytone in St. Byz., but he and others have it as a neuter plural: *Μολπή*, a female name, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 892, should be paroxytone: *Σιωπή*, *ἡ ὁδὸς Σιωπῆς*, Paus. 6. 23. 8, can hardly be considered an exception: *Στεροπή*, Diod. Sic. 3. 60, yet it is expressly made paroxytone by Theog. Can. 116. 16, and Arc. 113. 13.

#### -PA.

157. Dissyllables in *αρα*, *ευρα*, *ουρα*, and all words in *ορα*, are oxytone, as *ἀρά* (but *κατάρα*), *χαρά*, *εὐρά*, *νευρά*, *πλευρά*, *οὐρά*, *κουρά*, *φρουρά*, *ἀγορά*, *βορά*, *δορά*, *σπορά*, *φθορά*, *φορά*.

158. NOTE.—*Ἀμόρα*, Hesych.: *βάρα* (?) Hesych., where in one sense it seems to be a neuter plural, though, as *νόσημά τι καρηβαρικόν*, it may be a singular: *μορά*, E. M. 589. 23; Zonar. 1369, is *μόρα* in Pollux 1. 129; *L. S.*; *H. D.*; in E. M. 590. 33, both forms are found; but the express declaration of E. M. and Zonar. *ll. ll.*, that it is oxytone, ought to outweigh all other considerations; cf. Lob. Rhem. 267. The compound *ἐπαρά* is oxytone, but *κατάρα* always paroxytone, contrary to rule. *Κόρα* and *κούρη* = *κώρη* is paroxytone.

159. Hyperdissyllables in *ηρα*, *υρα*, and *ουρα* are proparoxytone, as *μέρμηρα*, *μελίκηρα*, *ἄγκυρα*, *γέφυρα*, *ὄλυρα*, *ἄρουρα*; except *ἀθήρα* and *κολλύρα* paroxytone.

160. NOTE.—*Ἀθήρα* (?) = *ἀθήρη*, *ἀθήρα*, Chærob. A. G. 1173, or *ἀθάρα*; *ἀθηρά* is altogether false: *ἀλματύραι* (?) Hesych.: *ἀμβολογήρα*, Paus. 3. 18. 1; Lob. Phryn. 538: *δασπλήρα* (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: *διφούρα* (?) Hesych.; *λειξούρα* (?) Hesych. is *λειξούρα* in Suidas s. v. *λεῖξα*, both = *λευρία*, and are probably misaccented: *μαμηρά*, or *μαμρά*, is a barbarous word, see H. D.: *μενθήρα* (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: *μενθήρα* (?) E. M. 580. 6: *μερμήρα* (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, or *μέρμηρα*, as in A. G. 28. 4; see H. D.: *ἐμούρα* (?) = *ἀμόρα*, Hesych., where Schmidt reads *ὄμουρα*: *ὀτρήρα* (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, 'qui fortasse vulgari forma dixit Amazonem quæ ap. Apoll. Rh. 2. 387, Tzetz. Posth. 8. 57. 127, Schol. Ven. Hom. Il. 3. 189, *Ὀτρηρή* vel *Ὀτρήρη*, itemque in Lycophronis libris plerisque 997, nonnullis tantum edd. ad *Ὀτρηρός* ab n. *Ὀτρηρώ* aberrantibus, dicitur, nisi

quis substantivum *ὀτρήρα* exstitisse putet;’ *L. Dindorf*, ap. *H. D.*: *πανδοῦρα* (?) *Pollux* 4. 60, also occurs as a paroxytone *πανδοῦρα*. The rare word *γέργυρα* = *γοργύρη* is of doubtful quantity; but the penultimate is probably long, and the word proparoxytone, like *γέφυρα*, *ἄγκυρα*, *ὄλυρα*, *πλήμυρα*; and it is actually so written in the text of *E. M.* 224. 56: *ταυρουρά*, *H. D.*, is almost certainly false: on *κολλύρα*, see *Arc.* 194. 16.

161. Words in *ιρα* have the *a* short, and retract the accent, as *αῖρα*, *εῖρα*, *μαῖρα*, *μάχαιρα*, *μοῖρα*, *πεῖρα*, *χίμαιρα*; except *ἐταῖρα*, paroxytone, and *ζειρά* or *ζιρά*, *σερά*, *στειρά* (and *στεῖρα*), oxytone.

162. NOTE.—*Δειρά*, *E. M.* 256. 57; and expressly *Theog. Can.* 107. 6 is *δεῖρα* in *Hesych.* and *H. D.*; in *Attic* it is *δέρη*: *εῖρά*, so expressly *Theog. Can.* 101. 24, yet it is always paroxytone; perhaps we should read *ῖρά*, cf. *Arc.* 97. 1: *ἐταῖρα*, though used as a substantive, is only the feminine of *ἐταῖρος*: *ζειρά* (?), in *Theog. Can.* 101. 22, the ultimate is said to be short, and the word is accented *ζειρά*; *ζιρά* is another and less correct form of the same word: *κατεῖρα* (?) *Hesych.*: *εῖρα* = *ἐκκλησία* etc., *Eust.* 1160. 35; according to *Arc.* 97. 1 this is oxytone (in the MSS. of *Arc.* it is spelled *ήρά*), and also in *Theogn. Can.* 101. 24, where it is written *εῖρά*; in *E. M.* 692. 38 it is *ῖρα* or *εῖρα*; cf. also *E. M.* 303. 39: *μαῖρα*, *Lob. Rhem.* 256: *νεῖρα* and *πεῖρα* (*πειρά*, *edge*, only in *Æschyl. Choeph.* 847 = 860. ed. *Didot*, where *Ahrens* reads *πείραι*) sometimes have the *a* long; see *L. S. s. vv.*: *σειρά*, *Arc.* 97. 1; *Theog. Can.* 101. 24; 107. 6: *σέρα*, *Eust.* 914. 24; a *Doric* form *σηρά* is mentioned by *Etym. Gud.* 497. 45: *στεῖρα*, the keel of a ship, *A. G. Oxon.* 3. 396. 32, mentions a form *στεῖρη*: *στεῖρα* (sc. *βοῦς*), see *Lob. Par.* 347: *σχειρά*, *Theog. Can.* 101. 24, the meaning is unknown: *χοῖρα*, in *Herod. π. μ. λ.* 8. 12 is the proper name of a woman.

163. The rest are paroxytone, as *ἄγρα*, *αἰώρα*, *ἀμάρα*, *αὔρα*, *διόπτρα*, *διφθέρα*, *ἔδρα*, *ἐσπέρα*, *ἐσχάρα*, *ἡμέρα*, *θήρα*, *θύρα*, *κιθάρα*, *κολυμβήθρα*, *λύρα*, *μύρρα*, *ὀπώρα*, *παλαίστρα*, *πήρα*, *πληθώρα*, *πορφύρα*, *σαῦρα*, *σισύρα*, *φαρέτρα*, *φιλύρα*, *φράτρα*, *χαράδρα*, *χώρα*, *ῶρα*; except the oxytones *ἀριστερά* (*χείρ*), *ἐκυρά*, *ἐλπωρά*, *θαλπωρά*, *θερμανστρά*, *περιστερά*, *πενθερά*, *πυρά*; the properispomenon *σφῦρα* and the proparoxytones *Δήμητρα*, *σκολόπενδρα*, and *τάναγρα*.

164. NOTE.—*Αἶθρα*, in *Lycoph.* 699. 822, quoted by *H. D. s. v.*, it is wrongly properispomenon: *ἄκερα* (?) *Hesych.*: *ἀλεώρα* or *ἀλεωρά* is variable both in termination and accent; it is paroxytone in *Arist. H. A.* 9. 8. 1 (where three MSS. read *ἀλεωρή*); *De Part. Animal.* 4. 10. 23 (one MS. has *ἀλεωρά*) and elsewhere; oxytone in *Arist. De Part. Animal.* 4. 5. 23 (codd. *ἀλεώρα* and *ἀλεωρή*), and in one MS. of *H. A.* 1. 1. 31; *Diod. Sic.* 3. 34, etc.: *ἀλεωρή* seems to be almost always oxytone; according to the rules laid down by *Arc.* 101. 19; 113. 18, both words ought to be paroxytone: *ἡ ἀπομάκτρα* is sometimes confounded with *τὰ ἀπόμακτρα*; see *L. S. s. v.* and the passage of *Aristoph.* there quoted: *αὔρα* (for *αῦρα*), in *E. M.* 557. 45, is an error: *γεραρά*, *Demosth.* 1371, is an adjective used as a substantive; cf. *Æschyl. Suppl.* 666: *γλυκερά*, *Theog. Can.* 106. 31: *ἐγκατηρά*, *Alex. Trall.* 1. 12; *H. D.*: *ἐκυρά*, the feminine of *ἐκυρός*, *Arc.* 72. 8: *ἐλπωρά*, *Arc.* 101. 22, only occurs as *ἐλπωρή*: *εὔστρα*, *Hesych.* is sometimes incorrectly *εὔστρα*: *ἔψανδρα* is an error, it should be *ἔψανδρα*, *Lob. Par.* 213: *θαλπωρά*, *Arc.* 101. 22, generally *θαλπωρή*: *θερμαῦστρά*, or *θερμανστρά* in *Callimach. H.* in

Del. 144, should probably be paroxytone, and also *θέρμαστρα*, another form of the same word; by rule the final *α* would be long, and I can find no authority for making it short: *ἱαρά* in Hesych. is corrupt: *κασαύρα* (?) cf. Lob. Par. 80: *κυρρά*, a kind of fish, Hesych. is perhaps an adjective: *κράερα* (?) = *κραῖρα*, Hesych.: *κραύρα* and *κραυρά*, Lob. Par. 347: *λαύρα* in E. M. 557. 45 is wrong: *νάερα* (?) Hesych.: *ξηρά* (sc. γῆ); H. D. quote *ξήρα*, dryness, from Schol. Aristid. p. 326. ed. Frommel: *πέλεκρα* (?) Hesych.: *πενθερά*, Theog. Can. 106. 32: *συμπενθερά*, Anna Comn. p. 54, *II. D.* is a strange accent; whoever so wrote the word regarded it as the feminine of *συμπένθερος*: *περιστερά*, Arc. 101. 7: *πρῶρα*, Arc. 101. 17, or better *πῶρα*, has the *α* short in Attic, though it is not uncommonly written *πῶρα* (?); see Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 16. 12 b: *πυρά*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 29, and Dindorf. in præf. p. xiii; Arc. 97. 1: *σαλαμάνδρα*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19. 25, is sometimes written *σαλάμανδρα*, Geopon. 15. 1; see Lob. Par. 212, who rightly condemns this form: *σάντρα* (?) Hesych.: *σκολόπενδρα*, Arc. 97. 5; 101. 27; 194. 19; *σκολοπένδρα*, though found in some editions, is almost certainly wrong; cf. Lob. Par. 212, note 6: *σταθερά* (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: *σφύρα*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 28; Arc. 96. 27, is not unfrequently oxytone: *τάναγρα*, Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19: *τραφερά* (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 350: *ύγρᾱ* is also used substantively: *φωρά*, theft, is oxytone, and *φώρα*, search, paroxytone in Hesych., though this last is oxytone in Pollux 8. 69, and elsewhere; *II. D.*: *χολέρα* is the accentuation in all the passages quoted by H. D., and the word is expressly said to be paroxytone in Theog. Can. 101. 16; but *χολερά* is also said to occur; see Lob. Par. 355.

165. ACCENT OF COMPOUNDS. Compounds retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived, as *λαύρᾱ σποδησιλαύρᾱ*, *πήρᾱ σακκοπήρᾱ*, *αὔρᾱ μαψαύρᾱ*, *πεῖρᾱ ἀνάπειρα πρόπειρᾱ*, *ἄγρᾱ ποδάγρᾱ τραγφοποδάγρᾱ*; the last syllable of *κυνόσουρα* however is short, though the *α* in *οὔρα* is long (Herod. π. μ. λ. 13. 26; Eust. 706. 1; Arc. 97. 10), *σεισοῦρα* (?) and *λαμπουρά* are both doubtful: *τάναγρα*, whether as a proper or common name, has a short ultimate (Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19). In accentuation, compounds conform to the general rule, except *κατάρα*. *Χλωροσαῦρα*, in Schol. Theocr. 2. 58, can hardly be right, though it occurs again, Schol. Theocr. 7. 22, together with *σαῦρα* (?).

166. Proper names in *ρα* throw back the accent, as *Ἀντίφρα*, *Δάειρα*, *Δαῖρα*, *Δηϊάνειρα*, *Εῖρα*, *Ἐφύρα*, *Ἡρα*, *Θήρα*, *Κασσάνδρα*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κίρρα*, *Κλυταιμνήστρα*, *Κοισύρα*, *Κόρα*, *Λιπάρα*, *Πάλμυρα*, *Πανδώρα*, *Πολυδώρα*, *Φαῖδρα*.

167. NOTE.—Numerous exceptions to this rule are met with, but it is to be suspected that many of them are errors, while some are certainly so. *Ἀγκαρα* (?) Strab. 216; St. Byz.: *Ἀγκυρα*, E. M. 10. 30; 220. 8; Paus. 1. 4. 5: *Ἀγκύρα* in Illyricum, Polyb. 28. 8. 11, where Bekker reads *Ὑσκανα*: *Ἀγκύραι* in Sicily, Diod. Sic. 14. 48; there can be little doubt that this name ought to follow the general rule; see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.: *Ἀγορά*, St. Byz. or *Ἀγορή*, Herodot. 7. 58: *Αἰμηρά*, Eust. 287. 36: *Αἰραῖ*, St. Byz.: *Ἀμβολογήρα* (?); the passage in Paus. 3. 18. 1 proves nothing as to the accent; Lob. Phryn. 538 note, is confident that it is paroxytone, but he gives no reasons for his opinion: *Ἀμφείρα*, so Pape, who quotes Lycoph. 1163, which proves nothing; H. D. have *Ἀμφειρα*, which is probably



better : Ἀντικύρα, Strab. 416 (where Kramer reads Ἀντίκυρα), St. Byz. ; Herodot. uses Ἀντικύρη ; if therefore *a* is long (which does not seem certain), Ἀντικύρα will be the best mode of writing the word : Ἀντίκιρρα, Eust. 273. 30 : Ἀντίκυρα, Paus. 10. 36. 5, and often elsewhere : Ἀντίκυρα, as a female name, occurs in Athen. 587 E, where Meineke writes Ἀντίκιρρα : Ἀντίσαρα, St. Byz. can hardly be right, since Ἀντισάρη is quoted from Herodian by the same author ; cf. A. G. Oxon. 4. 412. 9 : Ἀπτερα, St. Byz. ; cf. Strab. 479 : Ἀραί, St. Byz. : Ἀργυρά, Paus. 7. 18. 6 : Ἀργυρα (?) another city, St. Byz. : Ἀριστεραί, Paus. 2. 34. 8 Ἀχέρραι, St. Byz. : Βαίταρρα (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βαιταρρῶν : Βούρα, St. Byz. s. v. Παναϊούρα, Strab. 59, is Βούρα in Ptol. 3. 16. 15, but wrongly, for *a* is short ; Callimach. H. in Del. 102 ; Βουρά therefore is a mistake in Philo Jud. T. 2. p. 514. 28 ; H. D. : Γέρμαρα (?) St. Byz. : Γίνδαρα (?) St. Byz. : Γλαφυρά is, according to Arc. 101. 14, oxytone as the name of a city : Γλαφύραι, Hom. Il. 2. 712, on which passage Eust. 327. 34 observes that the 'more exact critics' (οἱ ἀκριβέστεροι) barytoned the word to distinguish it from the adjective, but it is oxytone in most editions ; Pape quotes Γλαφύρα as a woman's name ; in Appian, Civ. 5. 7, it is in the MSS. oxytone, though Bekker has it paroxytone : Γλυκερά is oxytone according to Arc. 101. 6, though Γλυκέρα appears in Strab. 410 ; Athen. 584 A ; Suid. and elsewhere : Γόμορρα or Γόμορα, Suid. ; the genitive is usually Γομόρρας, but the accusative Γόμορρα, and perhaps Γόμορραν : Γόβορα (?) Suid. : Γυραί (sc. πέτραι), Hom. Odys. 4. 500 : Δαρά, St. Byz. : Δαρραί, St. Byz. : Δήμητρα, Paus. 1. 37. 2, etc. : Δηρά, St. Byz. : Δισοραί, St. Byz. : Ἐβορα, St. Byz. ; the Codex Vrat. has Ἐβηρα, and Ptol. 2. 5. 8 has it under the form Ἐβουρα ; if Ἐβορα be the correct orthography, the word ought to be paroxytone : Ἐλευθεραί, Diod. Sic. 4. 3 ; Strab. 375 ; Arc. 101. 8 : Ἐνυδρα (?) Strab. 753 ; Ἐραί, Thucyd. 8. 19 ; but Ἐραι, Strab. 644 : Ἐρυθρά, and Ἐρυθραί, Apion and Herodorus : others distinguished Ἐρύθραι in Beotia from Ἐρυθραί in Ionia, Eust. 267. 6 ; cf. Cherob. E. 27. 10 : Θερμυδραί, Apollod. 2. 5. 11 ; W. Dindorf thinks this corrupt ; the ordinary form of the word is τὰ Θέρμυδρα : Θοραί, a deme, St. Byz. : Θορά, Theog. Can. 107. 22 : Ἴνδαρα (?) St. Byz. : Ἰερά, Diod. Sic. 5. 7, etc. : Ἰρά, St. Byz. : Ἰρή, Aristarchus ; Ἰρη others, Schol. Ven. I. 150 ; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. II. 3 ; see Lob. Par. 343 : Λαμπτραί, a deme, Phot. Lex. v. Λαμπτρῆϊς : Λυκόσουρα is, like the other compounds from οὔρα, proparoxytone, Paus. 8. 2. 1 ; those not derived from that word are for the most part regular, as Κόσσουρα, Strab. 123 : Μάκκαραι, St. Byz. : Μανδαραί, St. Byz. : Μίσκερα, St. Byz. : Νόσορα, St. Byz. : Ξηρά, St. Byz. : Ὀλόβαργα (?) St. Byz. : Παναϊούρα (?) St. Byz. : Πειραί, Paus. 7. 18. 1 ; Theog. Can. 101. 12 : Σαύρα (?) St. Byz. : Σιρρά, St. Byz. : Στουρά, Arrian Ind. 21. 1 ; Pape : Φάρα, Strab. 388, another city in Africa, is oxytone, Strab. 831 : Φαλάκραι, St. Byz. : Φαράι, St. Byz., etc. ; sometimes falsely Φάραι : Φερά, female name, Eust. 327. 12 ; Theog. Can. 101. 13 : Φεραί, St. Byz. : Φηρά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 12 ; Eust. 580. 44, or Φηραί, St. Byz. : Χάραδρα (?) St. Byz. : Χέλμερα (?) St. Byz.

168. The Ionic words in ρη=ρα are oxytone when the common forms are so, paroxytone in other cases, as ἀγορή (ἀγορά), ἀθάρη, ἀλεωρή (ἀλεωρά), ἀναδορή (ἀναδορά), ἀποκουρή (ἀποκουρά), ἀποφορή (ἀποφορά), ἀρή (ἀρά), βορή (βορά), δεξιτερή, δέρη, though δειρή is oxytone, ἐκνή, ἐλπωρή, θαλπωρή, κόρη, νευρή, ξηρή (γῆ), οὔρη, πυρή, Ἀγορή, Ἀγρη, Ἀντισάρη, Ἀσχη, Δείρη, Ἐφύρη, Κάτρη, Κύρη, Ὀλύκη, Τερψιχόρη, Φηρή ; the following are oxytone, δειρή, θορή, καρή.



169. NOTE 1.—See Chærob. C. 515. 1 : Δεῖρή is in Æolic δέβρα, Chærob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 194. 11 : δέρη is paroxytone, E. M. 94. 4 : δορπαρή, Zonar. 562, not δορπορή, Suid. : καρή, Arc. 113; Theog. Can. 78. 30; Eust. 1257. 52; A. G. 1173; κάρη is neuter, though there are instances of its being used as feminine; cf. H. D. s. v. On φωρή, *theft*, see L. S. s. v.; they have also ἱερή=ἱερεία.

170. NOTE 2.—Ἀγορή, Herodot. 7. 58 : Αἰσχροί is oxytone in Plut. 2. 474 C : Δεῖρη, E. M. 262. 52; it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Strab. 769; 773; in Ptol. 1. 15. 11; 4. 7. 9; 8. 16. 12 we have either Δήρη or Δεῖρη : Δουσαρή, St. Byz. : Ἰρή, Aristarchus made it oxytone, others paroxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 150; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. 1173; see Lob. Par. 343 : Καῖρη, St. Byz.; in Strab. 220 it is Καῖρέα : Λειμηρή, Eust. 287. 35, a name of Epidaurus, is an adjective : Νηρή (?) : Περιστερή, St. Byz. : Φηρή, E. M. 791. 46 : Ῥῆ=Ῥέα, Pherecydes ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 5.

171. NOTE 3.—The contracted words νεβρή, Orph. Arg. 447, ταυρή, τραγή, Eust. 374, are perispomena.

-ΣΑ.

172. Words in σα have the final α short, and the accent is retracted, as αῖσα, ἄνασσα, βασίλισσα, βῆσσα, γλῶσσα, ἔμπουσα, ἡρώισσα (or ἡρῶσσα), θάλασσα, λύσσα, μέλισσα, μούσα, νύσσα, πείσα, πίσσα, σάρισα, φυλάκισσα, Ἀρέθουσα, Δοῦσα, Ἐδεσσα, Ἑρμώνασσα, Ἰφιδάνασσα, Κρίσα, Κόσσα, Λάγουσα, Λάρισα, Λίβυσσα, Νίσα, Νύσα, Συράκουσαι, Τίρσαι, Φαῖσα; except words in ησσα=ήεσσα, ουσσα=όεσσα, and ωσσα, which are properispomena, as τεχνῆσσα, τιμῆσσα, χερνῆσσα, Πιτυοῦσσα, Ῥοδοῦσσα, Μελιττοῦσσα, Ἰοφῶσσα : Συράκουσσα is however proparoxytone, and ἡρῶσσα properispomenon.

173. NOTE 1.—Arc. 97. 16; Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 25 : βασά, Hesych.; cf. H. D. s. v. : βηνῶσα=ἡ φωνή τῶν προβάτων, Hesych. : βῆσασα or βησασά, Diosc. 3. 53; βησασά, Paul. Æg. p. 277. 45, quoted by H. D. s. v., a barbarous (Syriac) word : βλήσσα (?) Hesych. : ἐπιούσα (sc. ἡμέρα) : ἡρῶσσα, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 1309, ἡρῶσσαί προπερισπωμένως Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν δεκάτῳ φησίν, ἐκ συναλοιφῆς τοῦ ἡρώισσαι τοῦ ἥρωος δὲ τὸ θηλυκὸν γίνεται ἡρῶσσα : κατακάσα or κατακάσσα in Hesych.; Suid.; and E. M. 494. 38, is doubtful; 'Glossa ex versu Callimachi sumta, quem servavit Etym. M. p. 819. 4, Σκύλλα γυνὴ κατακάσα καὶ οὐ ψύθος οὐνομ' ἔχουσα. Ex quo apparet κατακάσα esse scribendum, et sic duo codd. Suidæ nisi quis κατάκασσα præferat : nam κάσσα per πόρην explicatur a grammaticis.' H. D.

174. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* The books present a large number of proper names accented in such a manner as to violate the rule laid down above, but the explicit statements of the older grammarians leave little doubt that the majority of these apparent exceptions are really mistakes. The following rules are given by Arcadius for the accentuation of these words—96. 3, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα παρεσχηματισμένα προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ κατὰ συναλοιφὴν εἴη ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων εἰς ΗΣ· δαφνήσσα φωνήεσσα· τὸ δὲ τεχνῆσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ τεχνήεσσα· καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων εἰς ΗΣ· χερνῆς χερνήσσα, ἀργῆς ἀργήσσα, Κρής Κρητός Κρήσσα, θῆς θήσσα : Arc. 97. 12, τὰ εἰς ΣΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἀπαρασχημάτιστα<sup>1</sup> προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ

<sup>1</sup> 'ἀπαρασχημάτιστα dicit propter ἡρῶσσα, ut patet ex Herodian ap. Schol. Apoll. Rhod. 4. 1309;' Schmidt.

παραλήγοι ΟΥ· θάλασσα Ἰφίανασσα θέρμασσα (ἡ κάμινος). τὰ δὲ παραλήγοντα τῇ ΟΥ, εἰ μὲν ἔχουσιν ἐν Σ, προπαροξύνονται· Φαέθουσα Ἀρέθουσα Αἴθουσα· εἰ δὲ δύο ἔχουσιν, προπερισπῶνται· Πιτυοῦσσα Ῥοδοῦσσα (ὀνόματα νήσων) πλὴν τοῦ Ἑμπούσσα καὶ Συράκουσσα· Arc. 97. 19, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ δισύλλαβα βαρύνονται· αἶσα μοῦσα πείσα (ἡ πειθῶ) μεθ' ὧν γλῶσσα πίσσα νύσσα. A list of such deviations from the rule as have been noted is appended.

175. NOTE 3.—Αἰγείρουσα, St. Byz.: Αἰγοῦσα, Ptol. 3. 4. 17: Αἶγουσα, St. Byz.: Ἀκέσα, Philostrat. Heroic. p. 703, quoted by H. D.: Ἀκέσαι, St. Byz.: Ἀλιοῦσα is better Ἀλιοῦσσα, Paus. 2. 34. 8; I cannot find any authority for Ἀλφειῶσα or Ἀλφειοῦσα, which are given both by Pape and by H. D.: the passages to which they refer prove nothing: Ἀνεμῶσα, Paus. 8. 35. 9: Ἀνήτουσα, St. Byz., or better Ἀνητοῦσα; H. D.: Ἀνθοῦσα, St. Byz. s. v. Συκαί, is very doubtful; Ἀνθουσα, Phot. Bib. 340. 14, is the better form, unless we regard it as a significant noun; the name Ἀργινοῦσσα is spelled and accented in various ways, e.g. Ἀργίνουσα, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 697 = 710; Ἀργίνουσαι, Thucyd. 8. 101; Xenoph. Hell. 1. 6. 27 (Schneider prints Ἀργινοῦσαι in his index); Diod. Sic. 13. 98; Ἀργινοῦσαι, Harpocr.; E. M. 137. 15, 720. 28, on the former of which passages Sylburg observes, 'Rectius Ἀργεννοῦσαι, nempe ab ἀργεννός, 135. 39: ut docet etiam Stephanus Byz. Posterioriorem scripturam Ἀργινοῦσαι per ι, sequitur Androtion in Atticis, ut testatur idem Stephanus: vel per systolen scilicet ex ἀργεῖνός, vel per μεταβολήν ex ἀργίλος; Ἀργινοῦσσα, Strab. 615. 617; Ἀργίνουσα, Suid.; Zonar. 296 (where some MSS. have Ἀργένουσα and Ἀργίνουσα); Ἀργεννοῦσα, St. Byz. νήσος πρὸς τῇ ἡπείρῳ τῆς Τρωάδος παρὰ τὸ Ἀργεννὸν ἀκρωτήριον, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀργεννοίς, καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν Ἀργεννοῦς καὶ Ἀργεννοῦσα. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἀργεννοῦσις. Ἀνδροτίαν ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς Ἀτθίδος διὰ τοῦ ι: Ἀριστοφῶσα, woman's name, Pape: Ἀσαί, St. Byz.: Βαργόσα (?) Strab. 720, quoted by Pape, though it proves nothing as to the accent: Βάρουσαι, H. D., is Βαροῦσαι in Ptol. 7. 2. 28, on which L. Dindorf says, 'Præstat fortasse Βαροῦσαι scribi: Ἰθήουσα, St. Byz., or Ἰθήουσα, Zonar.: Γονοῦσα in St. Byz. is rightly, Γονοῦσσα, in Paus. 2. 4. 4. 5. 18. 7; another false form of the same word, Γονοῦσα, occurs in Eust. 291. 42: Δελφούσα, St. Byz. s. v. Δελφοί: Ἐλοῦσα, St. Byz.: Ἑμπούσσα, Arc. 97. 18; the usual form is Ἑμπούσα: Ἐρεικοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586, is properly written Ἐρεικοῦσσα in Strab. 276 and St. Byz.: Θηγανοῦσα (?) is correctly Θηγανοῦσσα in Paus. 4. 34. 12: Ἰχνοῦσα is found in three MSS. of Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 100. 2; the proper form is Ἰχνοῦσσα, Paus. 10. 17. 1, and this Bekker has rightly adopted in the passage of Aristot. just cited: Καββαλοῦσα, Lucian Ver. Hist. 2. 46: Κάρουσσα (?) Arrian Peripl. Pape: Κηλοῦσα, Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 7, where some books read Κοίλωσσα (?) : Κισσοῦσσα, Plut. 1. 449, this is the only correct form, as Κισσόεσσα occurs in Plut. 2. 772 B: Κισσοῦσα is certainly false: Κολοσσαί or Κολασσαί is oxytone: Κοτινοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586; Eust. ad Dion. Per. 456: Λαπίρσα, St. Byz., a mountain in Laconia, may as a Doric form be correct: Μαῖσα, Pape, is false for Μαῖσα, Herodian 5. 3. 2, etc.: Μαράθουσα, St. Byz.: Μελίτουσσα, St. Byz.: Μήλουσα, St. Byz.: Μύρτουσσα, St. Byz.: Ὀφιοῦσα, Scylax p. 29: Ὀφιοῦσσα, Strab. 306. 167: Παγασαί, Strab. 436: Πιτυοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586; Diod. Sic. 5. 16; for Πιτυοῦσσα, Strab. 394, etc., is unquestionably wrong; cf. Arc. 97. 17: Πιτυοῦσαι or Πιτύουσαι, St. Byz.: Πολεμοῦσα, an Amazon, Quint. Smyr. 1. 42; H. D.: Πύργησα, St. Byz.: Ῥόδουσα, St. Byz. for Ῥοδόῦσα is false: Σίδουσα, St. Byz.: Σκότουσα, St. Byz.: Σχίνουσα, St. Byz. should be Σχίνοῦσα: Arcadius, 97. 18, excepts Συράκουσσα from the rule, but that form does not seem to occur elsewhere; the ordinary forms are regular, as Συράκουσαι, Συράκουσα, Συρήκουσαι; cf. Theog. Can. 56. 28; Συρακοῦσαι in St. Byz. is clearly a mistake: Ταφιοῦσα s. Ταφιοῦσσα, H. D. quoting Pliny, N. H. 36. 21. 151; the latter form is correct: Τελφούσα (see below Τελφούσσα, etc.):

Τέλφουσα or Τελφούσσα, Polyb. 4. 77. 5 : Τέλφουσσα, St. Byz. : Τεύγλουσσα (?) : Τεύτλουσσα, St. Byz. ; Thuc. 8. 42 : Τιλφούσα, Paus. 9. 33. 1 : Τιλφούσσα or Τίλφουσσα, St. Byz. : Τιλφώσσα, Strab. 411 : Τίλφωσσα, Herodian ap. St. Byz. ; Τιμῶσα, a woman, Athen. 609 A : Τραγασαί (?) H. D. is Τραγάσαι in Pollux 6. 63, and Τράγασαι in St. Byz. : Ὑδροῦσα, a name of Ceos, Hesych. : Φάκουσσα, St. Byz. : Φασήλουσαι, St. Byz. should be οὔσαι.

176. NOTE 1.—*The Female Names* (also used as names of ships) Ἐπιπηδῶσα, Ἰοῦσα, Κρατοῦσα, Ναυκρατοῦσα, Στεφανοῦσα, Τιμῶσα, Τρυφῶσα, retain their participial accent.

## -ΣΗ.

177. Words in ση are paroxytone, as ἄση, ἔρση, ἑέρση, κόρση, Γενέση, Μέσση, Τεμέση, Χρύση, except the deme-names Βησσή and Περγασή.

178. NOTE.—The following exceptions occur:—βουσή (?) Hesych. : ῥυσή (or ῥυσά, νόσος), Lob. Par. 333.

*Proper Names.*—Ἄσαί, St. Byz. : Βησσή, Arc. 113. 24 ; Theog. Can. 117. 10 ; Βῆσσα, the Locrian city, is always properispomenon in our books : Δροσή, woman's name, Lucian Dial. Meret. c. 10, where Jacobitz and Meineke read Δροσί, from Δροσίς : Παγάση, E. M. 646. 39, is generally oxytone as a plural, Παγασαί : Περγασή, a deme, Arc. 113. 24 ; St. Byz. s. νν. Ἀγγελή and Περγασή.

## -ΤΑ.

179. Words in τα have the final α short: the accent is retracted, as δίατα, θήττα, Ἔγεστα, Λάδεστα, except contracted words in ουττα, which are properispomena, as μελιπτοῦττα, οἰνοῦττα, προσωποῦττα ; and Doric forms in τᾱ=τη, which retain the accent of the latter form, as στήτα (στήτη), ἀλακάτα (ἡλακάτη) ; the proper name Αὐγούστᾱ is paroxytone.

180. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives.* Arc. 96. 16 ; Eust. 1735. 52 : αὔατα = ἄφατᾱ, cf. L. S. s. v. : βαῖτα (?) is more generally found paroxytone, and in Doric βαῖτα is certainly right ; βαίτη, Arc. 114. 18, is also not uncommon : καίνιτα = ἀδελφή, Hesych. : κήτα (?) Hesych. : μορτά, Hesych. ; Pollux 7. 151, etc., is μόρτη in Eust. 1854. 31, as Dindorf thinks, wrongly : πελλύτα (??) Hesych. : τατᾱ, Anth. Pal. 11. 67. 4.

181. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Several Doric names are inserted which are not strictly exceptions to the rule:—Ἀέται (?) Hesych. : Αἷγεστα, Strab. 254 : Αἰγέστα, Pape ; Polyb. 1. 24. 2 : Ἀράτα = τη, Dor., Pape : Ἀρετά, woman's name, Anth. App. 53 : Ἀρτέμιτα, St. Byz., or Ἀρτεμίτα, Strab. 744, also one of the Echinadæ, Strab. 59 : Ἀσβύστα, St. Byz. : Ἀσταί, St. Byz. : Αὐγούστα, Charoboscus, C. 326. 9, wastes nearly a page over the name Αὐγούστα, and yet leaves the accent of the word doubtful ; as a proper name he says that the α is long, but that ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλίδος it is short, because it is an Italian word : Καισαραυγούστα, Strab. 161, where Meineke alters it to Καισαραυγούστα : Παξανγούστα, Strab. 151, where Kramer has Παξανγούστα, and Meineke Παξαγούστα : Αὐδάτα, woman, Athen. 557 C : Γαβρήτα, Strab. 292 : Ἐγέστα, St. Byz. is

rightly Ἐγεστα, Diod. Sic. 12. 83; 14. 48: Ἐόρτα, Strab. 318; also an Indian city, Ptol. 7. 2. 13: Ἐταξέτα, woman, so Pape, quoting Phot. Bib. 228. 9, which proves nothing: Ἰεταί, St. Byz.: Κερεαταί, which is quoted by Pape from Strab. 238, is there Κερεάτε or Κερεάτε: 'Κιλλοντά insula maris Indici ap. Arrian. Exp. 6. 19, nomen suspectum,' H. D.: Κοτύρτα, Thucyd. 4. 56: Κότυρτα, St. Byz.: Κουίντα = *Quinta*, Anth. App. 375: Κρατίστα = η, woman, Pape: Κυρίτα, woman, Lycoph. 1392: Λαναγήτα (?) woman: Παραπίτα, woman, Xenoph. Hell. 4. 1. 39; H. D.: Πικταί, Strab. 237: Πλαγκταί πέτραι, Hom. etc.: Πrolύτα, woman, Plut. 1. 606: Σαβάτα, Strab. 226: Σπαῦτα, Strab. 523: Τεύτα, woman, Pape: H. D. have Τεύτα, and quote Polyb. 2. 4: Τρήτα, Strab. 683: Φουρνίτα, St. Byz.

## -TH.

182. Common substantives in τη are paroxytone, as ἀπάτη, ἄτη, βλαύτη, δαίτη, δροίτη, ἐλάτη, ἡλακάτη, κασιγνήτη, κίστη, κοίτη, πλάτη, ὠμοπλάτη; except those in ετη, οτη, κτη, and ορτη, which are oxytone, as ἀρετή, τελετή, γενετή (but μελέτη, ἐρέτη, and ἀτρυγέτη, sc. θάλασσα), βιοτή, μοτή, ποτή (but ἀβρότη, sc. νύξ and ἀμβρότη), ἀκτή, εἰρκτή, πηκτή, στακτή: ἀορτή, ἐορτή, μορτή, and the following, ἀστή, αὐτή, βροντή, λιτή, παλαιστή, πυντή, τελευτή, φυστή. Those in στη involving a numerical idea are feminine adjectives, and consequently oxytone, as εἰκοστή, πεντηκοστή. Ἀκτη, ἀρκτή, and λεοντή are contracted.

183. NOTE 1.—Arc. 113. 25—115. 3; the apparent exceptions to this rule, which are numerous, are for the most part adjectives used substantively. Probably nothing more rational than popular caprice has determined the retention of the adjectival accent in some cases, and the adoption of a substantival one in others. Ἀβαρταί = πηναί: Κύπριου, Hesych.: ἀβρότη (sc. νύξ): αἰζυκτή = γῆ, Hesych.: ἀκοστή, an adjective according to Buttm. Lexilog. p. 76: ἀκτη, Arc. 114. 23: ἀλεστή (?) the only passage (Joseph. A. J. 3. 10. 5) quoted by H. D. proves nothing as to the accent, the nominative might be ἀλεστής: ἀλοιτή, though found, is false for ἀλοίτη: ἀπαντή, Sept. 2 Reg. 10. 5, etc.: ἀρετή, Arc. 114. 3: ἀστή, feminine of ἀστός: ἀστραγαλωτή (ἀστραγαλῶς) Lob. Par. 352: ἀτρυγέτη (sc. θάλασσα) Anth. App. 234: αὐαντή (sc. νόσος), Hippocr. p. 484. 24; H. D.: αὐτή, Arc. 114. 10: βαλλωτή, Diosc. 3. 117; H. D.; cf. Lob. Prol. 393: βλαστή, Arc. 114. 23, though he says that some barytoned it, and βλάστη is given as the proper accent by Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304; it seems to be always paroxytone in our books: παραβλάστη, 'apud Theophr. H. P. 1. 2. 6, codex Urbinas παραβλάσας duplici accentu,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: βροντή, Arc. 114. 22: βρυταί, Hesych.: γοιταί, Hesych.: γοσταί αἱ κριθαί, Theog. Can. 13. 27: γριτή, 'Lib. Ep. 1594,' H. D.: δεκτηί, Hesych.: δετή (sc. λαμπάς) Hom., etc.; δητταί, Hesych.: δωτή (?) Hesych.: ἐγγυητή (sc. γυνή) Lob. Par. 350: ἐγκαυτή, H. D.: ἐγκλειστή, H. D.: ἐμβατή, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 1055 = 1057, Suid. s. v. πύελος, is probably false for ἐμβάτη, Pollux 4. 115; 7. 91: ἐρέτη, E. M. 94. 51; Lob. Par. 475: ἐρκατή (?) Hesych.: ζυγητή (?) ἡ κλείς, Hesych.: ζωστή, H. D.: θεμιστή, Hesych., probably false for θέμισσι: θουρητή (?) Hesych.: θρεπή, Lob. Par. 350, really an adjective: καθέτη, if it exists, is a feminine adjective used substantively: καλαμωτή, Eust. 1533. 51: καμηλωτή, i. e. a camel's hair coat, Lob. Par. 332: καρατή



(?) in Hesych. is corrupt: **καταρρακτή** (sc. *θύρα*) or **καταρράκτη** (?) Lob. Par. 332: **κερωτή**, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30; Arc. 114. 14, where Schmidt reads **κηρωτή**: **κηρωτή**, strictly a feminine adjective used as a substantive, Arc. 114. 14, so also **κοκκωτή** (?): **κομιστή**, an adjective, Lob. Par. 351: '**κοπή** edulium, **κόπη** porrum sectile dici, non tenere sumi videtur, v. Schweighäuser ad. Athen. T. 7. 575;' Lob. Par. 351: **κόρτη** or **κάρτη**, Hesych.: **κοστή** and **κόστη**, Hesych.: **κρυπτή** (sc. *ἀρχή*) Lob. Par. 333; in the sense of *cellar* or *underground passage* it is sometimes oxytone, e. g. Athen. 205 A, where however Dindorf reads **κρύπτη**, and that is the better accent: **κωλωτή** (or **κωλώτη**) Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 23, for which Sylburg has **κωλώτης** in his index: **λειτή** (?) Hesych. = **λιτή**: **λεπαστή**, Arc. 115. 3, or **λεπάστη**, as some accented, Athen. 484 F: **οἱ μὲν δξύνουσι τὴν τελευταίαν, ὡς καλή, οἱ δὲ παροξύνουσιν, ὡς μεγάλη**: **λιτή**, Theog. Can. 117. 15; Arc. 114. 8; **λοιτή** is erroneous; the word is regular Theog. Can. 117. 28: **μαλλωτή** (sc. *διφθέρα*): **μελέτη**, Arc. 114. 4; E. M. 94. 51: **μέτη** (?) Hesych.: **μηλωτή** (sc. *δορά*) A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 29; Arc. 114. 14; Lob. Par. 332: **μυσητή** = *ἡ ἀξία μίσους*: **μωστή** = *ἡ καταφέρῃς πρὸς συνουσίαν*, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 94; Valck.; this distinction was also retained in Doric and Ionic, cf. Eust. 1650. 64, but it is often neglected: **μνηστή** (sc. *ἄλοχος*), Apollon. Rhod. 1. 780: **μορτή**, Lob. Par. 349: **νεάτη**, when used as a substantive = *νεάτη χορδή* is paroxytone; so also **ὑπάτη**, but **νεατή** (sc. *γῆ*): **οἰσπωτή**, Arc. 114. 15, is *οἰσπώτη* in E. M. 619. 10, and Aristoph. Lys. 575, quoted by L. S.: **παλαιστή**, or better **παλαστή**, Arc. 115. 3: **παλυντή** (?): **πελλαστή**, Lob. Par. 349; **πηκτή**, Arist. H. A. 9. 8. 8: **πινυτή**, some made it paroxytone, Aristarchus however wrote it oxytone, Schol. Ven. H. 289; I. 150; **Πινύτη** is a proper name Arc. 114. 10: **πλεκτή** (sc. *σειρά*) Pollux 10. 142; it is also used with the ellipse of other nouns: **πλέκτη**, in A. G. Oxon. 3. 351. 22, may be from the masculine *πλέκτης*, Lob. Par. 352: **πλωτή** (sc. *ἔγχελυσ*) Pollux 6. 63: **πτερωτή**, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30, is also an adjective used substantively: **ρυτή**, Nicand. Ther. 523; *H. D.*: **σεβαστή** = *Augusta*: **σηπή**, adjective, Lob. Par. 352: **σκεπαστή**, Eust. 1165. 52: **στακτή** (sc. *κονία*) Lob. Par. 352: **συναπή**, *H. D.*: **σχισταί** (sc. *βλαῦται*) Lob. Par. 352; Pollux 7. 85: **τελετή**, Arc. 114. 3: **τελευτή**, Arc. 114. 19; Chcerob. E. 38. 7: **τρυπή**, Lob. Par. 351: **ὑπαντή**, also *ὑπάντη*: **φώκτη**, Lob. Par. 351: **φυστή** (sc. *μάζα*) Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 608; this word is occasionally, though incorrectly, paroxytone; Moeris, p. 384, strangely enough has *φυστή*: **ψυκτά** (sc. *μάζα*) Lob. Par. 351.

184. NOTE 2.—The following are usually contracted:—**ἄκτη** = *ἄκτεα* is often written **ἄκτη**, e. g. Diosc. 4. 174; Theoph. H. P. 3. 13. 4; sometimes even *ἄκτη*, Galen de Simp. Med. Fac. 6. 21 = Tom. 13. 153 A: the compound *χαμαιακτη* is falsely written *χαμαίακτη* Diosc. 4. 175; Galen de Simp. Med. Fac. 6. 21: **ἄρκτη** (sc. *δορά*) Pollux 5. 16: **λεοντή** (sc. *δορά*) Eust. 450. 25; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21.

185. Proper names in *τη* are paroxytone, as *Ἀμφιπρίτη*, *Ἀρήτη*, *Ἀταλάντη*, *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Ἀφύτη*, *Δημαρέτη*, *Δίκητη*, *Ἐκάτη*, *Θεοδότη*, *Ἰοκάστη*, *Κρήτη*, *Μελίτη*, *Ναπάται*, *Οἴτη*, *Προχύτη*, *Σπάρτη*, *Ταῦγέτη*, except oxytone, the deme *Βατή*, and *Λιταί*, *Σεβαστή*, with a few others.

186. NOTE.—**Ἀβρωτή** (?) Lob. Prol. 393: *Ἀδρησταί*, *H. D.* for which they quote Diod. Sic. 17. 91, a passage which proves nothing as to the accent: **Ἀκτη**, an old name of Attica, and of other places, St. Byz.; the compound *Καλάκτη*: *Καλὴ ἄκτη*, is regular: **Ἀφέτη**, Eust. 1967. 21; this is the common accent, but the word is also found as oxytone, see Lob. Par. 475; the plural also varies, but



here there seems more authority for making it oxytone, Arc. 114. 2; St. Byz.; Diod. Sic. 11. 12: **Βατή**, the deme, Arc. 113. 28; St. Byz.: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 24 we find **Βάτη** (*sic*) δῆμος Ἀττικοῖς· ἀδιάφορα γὰρ τὰ τοῦ τόνου: according to E. M. 192. 13, **βάτη** was a Messenian word = γῆ: **Εἰρκτή** and **Εἰρκταί**, *inclosure*, also a place in Sicily, Polyb. 1. 56. 3, 'Cognominem Argorum locum dicere videtur Xen. H. Gr. 4. 7. 7,' *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D.: **Ἱμερτή**, name of Lesbos, Eust. 741. 32: **Κλειτή**, E. M. 518. 3; Apollod. 2. 1. 5, is sometimes paroxytone; but according to Etym. Gud. 325. 43 most made it oxytone: **Κορσωτή**, Xen. Anab. 1. 5. 4: **Κρεμαστή**, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 37: **Κριθωτή**, St. Byz.; according to Arc. 114. 13 this is paroxytone, and such is the reading of most books in Demosthenes and elsewhere, e. g. Strab. 459: **Λεοντή**, a woman, Phot. Bib. 149. 32: **Λητή** in St. Byz. and elsewhere is wrong; the word is expressly made paroxytone by Theog. Can. 117. 15: **Λιταί**, Hom., etc. naturally keeps the accent of the common noun: **Λυταί**, St. Byz.; Lob. Par. 475: **Περκωτή**, Theog. Can. 117. 33, is expressly said to be barytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 390. 26: the proper name **Πινύτη**, Arc. 114. 10, is oxytone according to the Schol. Ven. I. 150, and a sufficiently absurd reason is given for its being so: **Πλαγκταί** (*sc. πέται*): **Πρωτή**, an island, St. Byz., but **Πρώτη** as the name of a woman is paroxytone: **Σεβαστή**, St. Byz., etc.: **Σητή**, St. Byz. s. v. **Σητία**: **Τρητή**, Ptol. 6. 7. 45: **Φιλωτή** (?) a woman, *Pape*.

#### -ΥΑ and -ΥΗ.

187. Substantives, both proper and common, in *va* and *vh* are paroxytone, as γυά, καρύα, μύα, οἰσύα, ὄξύα, σικύα, Δατύα, Κρύα, Μαρσύα, Μιλύαι, Μινύα, ἀφύη, ἐγγύη, σμινύη, χλεύη, Λιβύη, Φύη; except Μάντυα, which is proparoxytone, and the oxytones ἀκουή (ἀκουά, Dor.), σκευή, and φυή (φυά, Dor.).

188. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in va.* Αὔα or αὔα as Æolic seems to be an error, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 36, note 11: βουά (?) Hesych.: διεγγύα (?), in Schol. Thucyd. 3. 70 it is rightly διεγγύα; ἐγγυή and παρεγγυή are found in some books, though they are unquestionably wrong, see Lob. Phryn. 302; Arc. 103. 27: concerning ἰγνύα, Theog. Can. 106. 21 makes the following observation, ἰγνύα ὀρύα Ἀρίσταρχος συστέλλει τὸ Α καὶ ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ καὶ προπαροξύνει, ἐναλλαγὴν τόνου καὶ χρόνου πεποιηκώς, ὥς φησιν Ἡρωδιανός: this explains the passage in Schol. Ven. N. 212, ἰγνύην· Ἰωνικῶς μετέβαλε τὸν τόνον, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀκόλουθον ἰγνύα ἔστιν, ὥς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ α' τῆς καθόλου: I have not however been able to find any place where ἰγνυα occurs, though ἰγνύα and ἰγνύη are common enough, see Lob. Phryn. 302.; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: σίκυα and νέκυα (?) occur in Eust. 291. 38; cf. Theog. Can. 106. 20: φυά = φυή.

189. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names in va.* Αἶγυα, Strab. 141: Ἀτέγυα, Strab. 141: Γένουα, Strab. 201. 202; Ptol. 3. 1. 3, is Γενόα in St. Byz.: Ἐλευθέρυα (?) St. Byz.: Κάπυα, St. Byz.: Μάντυα, St. Byz., or Μάντουα, Strab. 213, etc.: Οὔιδουα (indeclinable ?), Ptol. 2. 2. 1: Τράμπυα, St. Byz.; Φλυά (?) = Φλυή is said to occur also as a paroxytone, see § 191.

190. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in vh.* Ἀκουή, Ion. = ἀκοή: σκευή, Arc. 103. 12; Philem. Lex. p. 68. § 186: the compounds of this word are regular, as ἀποσκευή, κατασκευή, παρασκευή, ἐπισκευή; the Byzantine form οἰκοσκευή, which is irregular, has been expunged by Schmidt from the text of Arcadius; Lob. Par. 369 makes it paroxytone: φυή, Arc. 103. 25; A. G. Oxon. 1. 427. 26; so διαφυή, etc.: ἐμπύη is in some lexicons made oxytone, but apparently without authority.

**191. NOTE 4.**—*Exceptional Proper Names in νή.* Ἀγανή, Schol. Ven. I. 150; the passage in Arc. 103. 10 (ἀγανὴ ὀξύνεται ἐπιθετικὸν ὄν) seems to imply that the proper name is paroxytone, as Ἀγαίη, the daughter of Danaus, sometimes is; but even her name is frequently oxytone, e.g. Apollod. 2. 1. 3, etc.; see *Fix ap.* H. D. s. v.: Κανή, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 20: Ναυή, Suid. is barbarous: Φλυή, a deme, Arc. 103. 26.

### -ΦΑ and -ΦΗ.

**192.** Common substantives in φη are oxytone, as ἀλοιφή, ἀφή, βαφή, γλυφή, γραφή, περικαλυφή, κορυφή, ὀμφή, ὀροφή, ῥαφή, στροφή, ταφή, τροφή; except paroxytone, those in ιφη, ηφη, λφη (yet ἀδελφή is oxytone), and ρφη (yet μορφή is oxytone), as ἀγρίφη, σκίφη, ἀκαλήφη, μίλφη, σίλφη, κάρφη, νάρφη, τάρφη, σύρφη, together with λαίφη, νύμφη, σκάφη, *a canoe*, λόφη, and τύφη.

**193. NOTE.**—Arc. 115. 4-18; Theog. Can. 118. 4; A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 8: ἀγρίφη τὸ σκάφιον, Arc. 115. 13; Theog. Can. 118. 7: ἀδελφή is oxytone as the feminine of ἀδελφός: cf. ἀσθή, ἀστός, and the like: the compounds of this word are very irregular; ἀνδραδελφή, which occurs several times, is better ἀνδραδέλφη, in Eust. 392. 2; Zonar. 419: αὐταδελφή, Schol. Eur. Hec. 944, *H. D.*, is αὐταδέλφη in other places: γυναικαδελφή, Lob. Phryn. 306, or γυναικαδέλφη: δισηξαδέλφη, *H. D.*: ἑξαδελφή, Anna Comn. p. 44 A, quoted by *H. D.*, who condemn the accent, which nevertheless is retained by Lob. Phryn. 306, and by *L. S.*, and is agreeable to analogy: μητραδέλφη: πατραδέλφη: on the whole it seems best to accent these compounds according to the general rule, since analogy and some considerable authority support that view of the case: ἀκαλήφη, Arc. 115. 14: ἀλειφή seems to be an orthographical blunder for ἀλοιφή, see *H. D.* s. v.: ἀράφη (?) Arc. 115. 17: ἀσύφη, *H. D.*: κάρφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: κελύφη is a more than doubtful form for κέλνυφος: κιδάφη (and κινδάφη, = *the sly*, i.e. *fox*, is an adjective, *L. S.*; Arc. 115. 17 has σκιδάφη: λαίφη = λαῖφος, E. M. 274. 2: λόφη, Diod. Sic. 17. 90, seems doubtful; some propose to read λοφία: μίλφη, *falling of the eyebrows*: νάρφη, Hesych.: νύμφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 11: ῥιφή, Lycoph. 235. 1326: σίλφη and τίλφη, Lob. Phryn. 300; A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: σκαφή = τὸ σκάμμα: σκάφη = τὸ πλοῖον, Arc. 115. 6: σκίφη, Diog. Laert. 4. 27: σκύφη, *H. D.*: τάρφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: τίφη, Athen. 115 F, is oxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 21. 5: τύφη, Theophr. H. P. I. 5. 3; I. 8. 1, etc.; *H. D.*

**194.** Proper names in φη are paroxytone, as Ἀνάφη, Ἐρίφη, Κάρφη, Σάμφη, Σίφη, Σκίρφαι, Τηλέφη, Τράφη, Τύμφη.

**195. NOTE 1.**—Pape quotes Οἰστροφή, the name of an Amazon, from Tzetzes, P. H. 180, and Κορυφή, a daughter of Oceanus, E. M. 474. 32, and also the name of a mountain, Paus. 7. 5. 9: Μορφή, Lob. Rhem. 319, note 2.

**196. NOTE 2.**—The Doric nouns in φᾶ seem to follow the accentuation of the common forms in φη, as ὀμφά = ὀμφή; yet ὀμφα is also found. The following rare words are somewhat irregular—ᾄφα or ἀπά, Suid.: βάφα, Dor. = ζαμός, Hesych., where the last editor prints βαφα: καφά, Dor. = λουτήρ: κέρκαφα = ἐγγύη, Hesych.: σοῖσφα or σοῦσφα is indeclinable; Cosmas Indicop. 2. p. 133 A, and 132 D; *H. D.*: Ἀλλιφαί, a town in Samnium (not Ἀλλιφαί, as Pape has it), Strab. 238, is paroxytone in Diod. Sic. 20. 35: Καφύαι, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13. 2; St. Byz., is Καφναί in Paus. 8. 15. 6, and Καφύη in Suidas; *H. D.*

Most words of this termination are verbals, and therefore oxytone according to that general analogy already referred to, § 62.

### -XA and -XH.

197. Common substantives in *χη* (*χᾱ*) are oxytone, as ἀμυχή, ἀνακωχή, βληχή, βροχή, διδαχή, εὐχή, στοναχή, ψυχή; except paroxytone, those in *ιχη*, as μαστίχη, μειλίχη, μυρρίχη; those with a consonant before *χη*, as ἀργυράχη, βάκχη, βράγχη, κάλχη, κόγχη, λέσχη, λόγχη, ὄσχη (yet ἀρχή is oxytone); and καύχη, λάχη (?), μαλάχη, μάχη, τύχη.

198. NOTE.—Arc. 115. 19–28: ἄγχη, only occurs in the compounds συνάγχη, ἀργυράγχη, ὑάγχη, etc.: ἀρχή, Arc. 115. 24: ἀστράρχη, quoted by L. S. from Orph. Hym. 9. 10, is an adjective, and were it not so, would still be regular: αὐλάχα = εὐλάκα, Hesych., or εὐλαχα, Suid.; Zonar. 908; cf. Thucyd. 5. 16 ibiq. schol.: αὐχή, Hesych., but αὔχη, Pind. Nem. 11. 29, a doubtful accent: the compounds κριοδόχη, κυσοδόχη are regular: καύχη, Pind. Nem. 9. 15; this accent seems very questionable; cf. Lob. Rhem. 269: λάχη is quoted by L. S. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 914; in Dindorf's text it is λαχαί, yet in H. D. s. v. he condemns this accent, and makes the word in both its senses paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.; λαχή would be much more in accordance with analogy, and with the rule laid down by Arc. 115. 19: λυμάχη, Hesych., is regular as a compound: μαλάχη, Arc. 115. 16, μαλάχη κοινόν· μολόχη Ἀττικόν, Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 323, which is a mistake, as μαλάχη is the Attic form; Athen. 58 D: μάχη, Arc. 115. 21: μοςχή = έα (sc. δορά) Pollux 5. 16: on ὄσχη and ὠσχη see H. D. s. v. Ὀσχος: παλάχη is the proper accent according to the rule of Arc. 115; but παλαχή occurs in Nicand. Ther. 449; H. D.: σανδαράχη or σανδαράκη: τάρχη, see H. D. s. v. Τάρχος: τύχη, Theog. Can. 118. 12; Arc. 115. 21: ὑάγχη as a compound ὕς, ἄγχη is regular, like ἀργυράγχη: ὕρχα and ἦ, Aristoph. Vest. 676, is ὕρχή in Hesych.: φυσέχη, Plat. Cratyl. 400 B: ὠσχη (?) see above.

199. Proper names in *χη* are paroxytone, as Βάκχη, Δολίχη (Δολιχή, St. Byz.), Ὀχη, but Λογχή is oxytone according to Arc. 115. 24, though it occurs as paroxytone in Xenoph. Cyn. 7. 5; Ἀσωχή, Suid. s. v. Ἀσωχαῖος; Σάριχα (?) St. Byz. and Χωχή, St. Byz. are also exceptions to the rule.

### -ΨΑ and -ΨΗ.

200. The few words in *ψα* have a short, and retract the accent, as κάμψα or κάψα, δίψα, Βαίσαμψα, Σκέμψα, Στρέψα, Arc. 96. 12.

### -ΩΑ and -ΩΗ.

201. All words in *ωα* are paroxytone, as μνῶα, ὑπερῶα, ὦα, Μινῶα: ἁλωά, if the nominative occurs in that form, is oxytone, like ἁλωή.

**202. NOTE.**—Κάλωα, ἡ διδασκαλία (??) E. M. 486. 14: Κριῶα, St. Byz. is false; it should be Κριῶα, Arc. 100. 23: μῶά or μῶα = μούσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1249. 1298; cf. Ahrens de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 76 and 78; 'Apud Pausan. 8. 10. 4, εὐκότα λέγουσι Καρῶν οἱ Μύλασα ἔχοντες ἐς τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ ἱερόν, ὃν φωνῇ τῇ ἐπιχωρίᾳ καλοῦσιν Ὀγῶα, ubi, liber unus Ὀγῶα, ceteris nonnisi in accentu dissentientibus, non dubium quin Ὀσογῶ sit scribendum, deleto quod sequens Ἀθηναίος peperit α,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ῥῶά, a bad form for ροιά: σῶά (?) Dor. = ζῶή: φῶά (?) E. M. 819. 41, would be better ψῶα.

**203.** Words in ωη are oxytone, as δμωή, ἐρωή, ζωή (and Ζωή the proper name), θωή, ἰωή: the proper name Οἰνώη is paroxytone.

**204. NOTE.**—Arc. 103. 29. The compound αὐτοζωή deviates from the general rule, as does εὐζῶά = εὐζωή, Pind. Pyth. 4. 233: ζῶή = τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος ἐπιστάμενον καὶ τοῦ γάλακτος, Eust. 906. 52, is distinguished by its accent from ζωή, life; ζῶη is paroxytone: ποδορρῶή, Callimach. Dian. 215, is corrupt for ποδορρῶρη: Τρωαί = Trojan women; cf. Lob. Prol. 29 sq.

#### ACCENTUATION OF OBLIQUE CASES.

**205.** The general rule is followed, but the genitive plural, being always contracted in the Attic and Common dialects, is perispomenon, as μοῦσᾶ, μούσης, μούση, μοῦσᾶν; μούσᾱ, μούσαιν; μοῦσαι, (μουσάων) μουσῶν, μούσαις, μούσᾱς.

**206.** The Genitive and Dative of all numbers from oxytone Nominatives are perispomena, as ψυχῇ, ψυχῆς, ψυχῇ; ψυχᾶιν; ψυχῶν, ψυχᾶις; μαχητής, μαχητοῦ, μαχητῇ; μαχηταῖν; μαχητῶν, μαχηταῖς.

**207.** Words which are perispomena in the Nominative singular retain the same accent in all cases, as long as they remain unresolved, as Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶς, Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶν. On the doubtful word ζελάς, τοῦ ζελά, see § 33.

**208.** The Ionic genitive in εω follows the general rule, εω being considered as one syllable, as Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀτρεΐδεω, Ὀρέστω, Αἰνείεω; words like Βορής, Ἑρμῆς, Πυθῆς therefore become Βορέω, Ἑρμέω, Πυθέω; the genitive of Θαλῆς however seems to be always Θάλεω, as if it came from the nominative Θάλης.

**209.** Genitives in ιω, ειω, or ια are paroxytone, as ἔϋμμελίω, Ἑρμείω, ἔϋμμελία: those in αο are proparoxytone if from barytone common genitives; properispomena if from circumflexed genitives, as Ἀτρεΐδου Ἀτρεΐδαο, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέσταο, Ἀργέστου Ἀργέσταο, but ἀργεστοῦ (from ἀργεστής) makes ἀργεστῶ.

**210. NOTE I.**—Genitive Singular. Chærob. C. 413. 11: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΝ γενικαὶ Ἰωνικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ὥσι, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον Ἀτρεΐδου

Ἀτρείδew Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστεw Αἰνεῖον Αἰνεῖω, ἀπαθεῖς δηλονότι οὔσαι. Ἐὰν γὰρ πάθωσι, πρὸ μιᾶς τοῦ τέλους ἔχουσι τὴν εὐθείαν, οἷον Ἑρμεῖον Ἑρμείω καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν τοῦ Ε᾽ Ἑρμείω παροξυτόνως,

Ἥρης Ἑρμείω τε [Π. 15. 214].

Εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, παροξύνονται, οἷον αὐλητοῦ αὐλητέω, Κασῆς Κασοῦ (ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον) τοῦ Κασέω: according to this Θαλῆς Θαλοῦ would make Θαλέω, yet both in the Attic of Plato (Rep. 600 A), and in the Ionic of Herodotus (I. 170), and in Callimachus (Anth. Pal. 6. 150), it is uniformly proparoxytone; E. M. 153. 51: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ Ἰωνικαὶ γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται οἷον Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστεw, Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδew οὕτως οὖν καὶ Ἀσίω, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ κατὰ πάθος ᾧσι διὰ τὸ Ἑρμείω, καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν Ἑρμείω. Καὶ ἡ χρῆσις,

Ἥρης Ἑρμείω τε καὶ Ἥφαιστου.

Βορέου, Βορέω, καὶ συγκοπῇ Βορέω,

Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγῇ

ἡ χρῆσις. Καὶ ἐϋμμελίω,

Ἑϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Οὕτως οὖν Ἀσίας, Ἀσίου, Ἀσίω Ἰωνικῶς, καὶ συγκοπῇ Ἀσίω. Καὶ ὁμοίως οὐ προπαροξύνεται: ἐπειδὴ κατὰ πάθος ἐστίν, ἤγουν κατὰ συγκοπὴν.

Genitives in *io* or *ew*. Chærob. C. 413. 20: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΑΟ Βοιωτικά γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι προπαροξύνονται, οἷον Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδew, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστew, εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπερισπῶνται, οἷον ἀργεστής ἀργεστοῦ ἀργεστῶ, ἀργεστῶ νότοιο (τοῦ λευκοῦ ἢ τοῦ ταχυτάτου): Schol. Ven. P. 9, ἐϋμμελία καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεῖα: cf. Eust. 845. 60; Schol. Ven. A. 306.

211. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians the Ionic differed from the other dialects in its accentuation of barytone words in *a* with a short final syllable in the nominative singular, for, when in the course of inflexion that syllable becomes long, they are accustomed to throw the accent on to it, as ἱᾶ, ἱᾶς, ἱᾶ; μᾶ, μᾶς, μᾶ; ἄγνια, ἀγνιαῖς, ἀγνιαῖ. Chærob. C. 405. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: ἡ γὰρ εὐθεία ἐστὶν ἱᾶ καὶ μία παροξυτόνως, καὶ ὥφειλεν ἡ γενικὴ παροξύνεσθαι οἷον ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἵνα φυλάξῃ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία: οὐκ ἐγένετο δὲ οὕτως, ἀλλ' ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς περισπωμένως. Καὶ λέγει ὁ τεχνικὸς ὅτι ταῦτα Ἰωνικῶν ἔχουσι τάσιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐσαφῆνισεν ἡμῖν τὸ λεγόμενον. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ λεγόμενον τοιαύτην ἔχον τὴν ἐξήγησιν: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυτονεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὥς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἷον ἄγνια, ἄρπνια, Πλάταια: ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἰωνικῶς ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἷον ὄργνιας, ἀγνιαῖς, Θεσιπᾶς, Πλαταιᾶς: ἰδοὺ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ ἐπιδέχονται τὸν τόνον. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν τὸ ἱᾶ καὶ μία ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ δοτικῇ μακροκαταληκτοῦσι, τούτου χάριν Ἰωνικῶς ἔθει κατεβίβασαν τὸν τόνον καὶ περισπᾶσθαι, οἷον ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἱᾶ καὶ μᾶ: thus also E. M. 305. 35; Schol. Ven. Π. 173; Arc. 128. 8. Except in the words mentioned in the above extract, this practice does not seem to prevail, at least in our editions.

212. NOTE 3.—Vocative Singular. The vocative of δεσπότης is proparoxytone, δέσποτα; Chærob. C. 431. 5; E. M. 258. 12; Lob. Prol. 372, note 1, 'accentus vocativorum ᾧ Ἀβραδάτα et Ἀσιαδάτα; Cyr. 6. 3. 12 ᾧ Εὐφράτα; Apollon. Epist. 8. 388, et similium librariis imputandus videtur qui sepiissime peccarunt in latinis ἀλβάτοι καὶ ρουσσάτοι J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25. p. 72 etc.'

On the forms ἀκάκητα, εὐρύπωα, etc., which are sometimes called vocatives, see above, § 57 sq.



**213. NOTE 4.—Genitive and Dative Dual.** According to Suidas, s. v. 'Ατρείδης, the sticklers for analogy (οἱ ἀναλογικοί) circumflexed the genitive dual of those words which had a circumflexed genitive plural and barytoned the dative dual, so that according to them *μουσαῖν* was the genitive, *μούσαν* the dative dual, see Chærob. C. 444. 1. This theory however has not at all affected practice.

**214. NOTE 5.—Nominative Plural.** Epic and Ionic forms in η = ᾱ, like *ἔερση* = Attic *ἔερσᾱ*, *ἔρση* or *ἔρσα*, become proparoxytone in the nominative plural, as *ἔερσαι*, not *ἔέρσαι*, as Ptolemæus Ascalonites wished to write, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 991. 24.

The late Attics (οἱ νεώτεροι, οἱ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν 'Αττικῶν) retracted the accent in the nominative plural of *ἡμέρα* and of words in *ία*; the following instances are given of this practice, which has had no effect on accentuation as we know it; viz. *ἡμεραι*, *εὐπράξιαι*, *τιμῶριαι*, *αἵτιαι*, *τραγῳδίαι*, *δμίλιαι*, *κωμῳδίαι*, Chærob. C. 449. 16; Arc. 133. 9; Schol. Ven. B. 339, *οὕτως συνθεσῖαι τε ὥς θυσῖαι τε* ὅσοι δὲ προπαροξύνουσι, πταίουσι: *τῆς γὰρ μεταγενεστέρας 'Ατθίδος ἢ τοιαύδε ἀνάγνωσι*: Schol. Ven. E. 54.

**215. NOTE 6.—Genitive Plural.** The genitive plural is perispomenon when contracted (as in Attic it always is), paroxytone when resolved, as *τοξοτῶν*, *'Ατρείδων*, *μουσῶν*, *ἀελλῶν*, *κλινῶν*, *μελισσῶν*, *κριτῶν*, but *μουσῶν*, *μελισσῶν*, *κριτέων*; Chærob. C. 129. 35; Arc. 134. 26: scribes and editors are not in all cases quite sure whether contraction has taken place or not; see Kühner G. G. I. 298; from this rule four words are excepted, viz. *'Ετησῖαι*, the *Etesian winds*; *χλούνης*, a wild boar; *χρήστης*, a usurer; and *ἀφύη*, an anchovy; which make *'Ετησῶν*, *χλούνων*, *χρήστων*, and *ἀφύων*, Arc. 134. 30, 135. 3; Joh. Alex. 17. 2; Chærob. C. 455. 29, 456. 11; E. M. 386. 56; this refinement we probably owe to the pedantry of the native grammarians, who by means of it distinguish between *χρήστων* (from *χρήστης*) and *χρηστῶν* (from *χρηστός*); *ἀφύων* (*ἀφύη*) and *ἀφυῶν* (*ἀφύης*); *χλούνων* (*χλούνης*) and *χλουνῶν* (*χλουνός*).

**216. NOTE 7.—Feminine adjectives and participles following the first declension** (which in the oblique cases of the singular, and in all cases of the plural, are subject to the rules laid down for oblique cases in the first declension) present some peculiarities. The rule is thus given by Chæroboscus C. 456. 13: *εἰ δὲ εἴσι παρεσχηματισμέναι ἀρσενικοῖς* [i. e. feminine adjectives and participles in *αι* nom. plural], *ἐὰν μὲν ὁμοφωνῶσι τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἀρσενικοῦ καὶ, ἑμοτονοῦσιν αὐτῇ, οἷον οἱ 'Ρόδιοι τῶν 'Ροδίων καὶ αἱ 'Ρόδια τῶν 'Ροδίων μία φωνὴ καὶ εἰς ὁ τόνος· οἱ Βυζάντιοι τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ αἱ Βυζάντιαι τῶν Βυζαντίων, οἱ ἄγιοι τῶν ἁγίων καὶ αἱ ἄγαι τῶν ἁγίων, οἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων καὶ αἱ δίκαιαι τῶν δικαίων, οἱ φίλοι τῶν φίλων καὶ αἱ φίλαι τῶν φίλων, οἱ δοῦλοι τῶν δούλων καὶ αἱ δοῦλαι τῶν δούλων, οἱ καλοὶ τῶν καλῶν καὶ αἱ καλαὶ τῶν καλῶν, οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν σοφῶν καὶ αἱ σοφαὶ τῶν σοφῶν, οἱ Λύκιοι τῶν Λυκίων καὶ αἱ Λύκiai τῶν Λυκίων (περὶ δὲ τῆς χώρας αἱ Λυκίαι τῶν Λυκίων περισπωμένους· μονογενὲς γάρ) οἱ ὑπάτοι καὶ αἱ ὑπάται τῶν ὑπάτων,*

*κοῦραι πετράων ἔρριπον ἐξ ὑπάτων,*

*ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς χορδῆς ἡ ὑπάτης τῆς ὑπάτης καὶ αἱ ὑπάται τῶν ὑπάτων περισπωμένους· μονογενὲς γάρ· 'Εὰν δὲ παραλλάξωσι κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἀρσενικοῦ, καὶ τῷ τόνῳ παραλλάσσουσι καὶ περισπῶνται αἱ θηλυκαὶ γενικαὶ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον οἱ μέλανε τῶν μελάνων καὶ αἱ μέλαιναί τῶν μελαινῶν, οἱ μάκαρες τῶν μακάρων καὶ αἱ μάκαιραι τῶν μακαιρῶν, οἱ πάντες τῶν πάντων καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι τῶν πασῶν, οἱ γράφοντες τῶν γραφόντων καὶ αἱ γράφουσαι τῶν γραφουσῶν, οἱ χαρίεντες τῶν χαριέντων καὶ αἱ χαρίεσσαι τῶν χαριεσσῶν, οἱ ἰξεῖς τῶν ἰξέων καὶ αἱ ὀξείαι τῶν ὀξείων, οἱ ποιοῦντες τῶν ποιούντων καὶ αἱ ποιοῦσαι τῶν ποιουσῶν. So Arc. 135. 4. Put into a practical shape, this amounts to the following rule: *Feminine**

adjectives and participles making *ai* in the nominative plural are paroxytone in the genitive plural, when that of their corresponding masculine form, being declined after the second declension, is paroxytone; otherwise they are perispomena. Hence the grammarians distinguish between the adjectives *Σαμίων*, *Ψοδίων* (sc. *γυναικῶν*) and the substantives *Σαμίων*, *Ψοδίων*, which are the genitives plural of the proper names *Σαμία* and *Ψοδία*, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. It need hardly to be observed that this difference is also apparent in the nominative plural, e.g. *Ψοδίαι* *Σάμιαι* *ὅσιοι* (sc. *γυναικες*), while *Ψοδίαι* *Σαμίαι* *ὅσιοι* are substantives, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. The following forms must not be confounded, *πόρνων* (*πόρνοι*), *πορνῶν* (*πόρνοι*), *βάκχων* (*βάκχοι*), *βακχῶν* (*βάκχοι*), *ὄχθων* (*ὄχθοι*), *ὄχθῶν* (*ὄχθοι*), *πέτρων* (*πέτροι*), *πετρῶν* (*πέτραι*), *χήρων* (*χήροι*), *χηρῶν* (*χήραι*), *κούρων* (*κούροι*), *κουρῶν* (*κούραι*), *παιδίσκων* (*παιδίσκοι*), *παιδισκῶν* (*παιδίσκαι*). Though they do not properly belong to this place, it may be here noticed that *Δαναϊδῶν* (*οἱ Δαναῖδαι*) is distinguished by its accent from *Δαναίδων* (*αἱ Δαναίδες*); so also *Πριαμίδων* (*οἱ Πριαμίδαι*), *Πριαμίδων* (*αἱ Πριαμίδες*), *Ίλιαδῶν* (*οἱ Ίλιάδαι*), *Ίλιάδων* (*αἱ Ίλιάδες*), Chærob. C. 458. 1 sqq.

217. NOTE 8.—The Æolic and Doric genitives in *ων* are circumflexed, as *κυλινῶν*, *Τηῶν*, Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 12, 2. p. 31; Chærob. C. 457. 14; Arc. 135. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252, 303.

218. NOTE 9.—*Accusative Plural*. In Doric as in the accusative plural is short, and therefore in that dialect *Μοῖρᾱς*, *τίμᾱς*, *σφύρᾱς* become *μοῖρᾱς*, *τίμᾱς*, *σφύρᾱς*. Ahrens (de dialect. ling. Gr. 2. 30) quotes the following instances, *πάσας*, Theoc. 1. 83, 4. 3: "*Ἀρπυιάς*, Hes. Theog. 267 (not *Ἀρπυίας* or *Ἀρπυῖας*): *Μοῖρᾱς* in Theoc. 2. 160: *τρωγοῖσᾱς*, Theoc. 9. 11. The two last instances, together with others, lead him to doubt the propriety of the rule laid down above, and he concludes by saying 'haud dubitamus quin ubique acutus penultimæ servandus sit, etiam in iis Doridis generibus, quæ constanter corripunt, ita ut scribatur, *πάσᾱς*, *τὸς τοιούτος*, *τιμάες*, *αἰείδες*, *ἐνέυδεν*.' But if such strange accents are correct it might have been expected that the grammarians would have mentioned them, and this they have not done; though they do say in general terms that in Doric many words were paroxytone, which in the Common dialect were properispomena, Chærob. C. 651. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252.

219. NOTE 10.—*Cases in θε and φι*. The old casal forms in *θε* and *φι* are accented according to the following rules:—

(a) Those with a naturally short penultimate take the accent on that syllable, as *Πλαταιῶθεν*.

(b) Those with a penultimate long, either by nature or position, retract the accent, as *πρῶραθεν*, *Θήβηθεν*, *Ἀθήνηθεν*, except such as are derived from oxytone or circumflexed primitives, which are properispomena, as *εὐνή* *εὐνήφι*, *ἀρχή* *ἀρχήθεν*, *ἀγορή* *ἀγορήθεν*, *Πλαταιαί* *Πλαταιᾶθεν*, *Θεσπιαί* *Θεσπιᾶθεν*. These forms are considered at greater length under ADVERBS, chap. 7. §§ 841-845.

## CHAPTER III.

### ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE SECOND DECLENSION.

**220.** WORDS belonging to the Second Declension are even more difficult to accentuate than those of the first, and our perplexities are considerably increased when it is considered that no sufficient criterion has been, or probably can be, given by which to discriminate substantives from adjectives. Lobeck (Par. p. 329) justly observes: ‘Nullam a Grammaticis regulam traditam esse qua substantiva et adjectiva discernantur, minus peritis mirum videatur necesse est, si reputaverint id quasi solum et fundamentum esse hujus disciplinæ, sine quo sistere nequeat; accuratius qui rem cognorint, omnino talem regulam tradi posse desperabunt. Adeo facile ex epithetis fiunt appellativa, adeo indiscreta est primitivorum et derivatorum similitudo, adeo late patet metonymiæ usus, ut proprias cujusque vocabuli notas promittere prope cujusdam insolentiae videatur.’ And yet substantives and adjectives have a very distinct accentuation, at least in the Second Declension, where it is generally true that, when they have similar terminations, they have dissimilar accents, which cannot be with certainty affixed until we have determined whether a given word belongs to the one class or the other. In most cases a fair knowledge of the usages of the language will enable the student to decide this point without much difficulty, but there are also many words so doubtful that they have been entered as exceptions to the rules laid down, e. g. *δήμιος*, *ἀλκίβιος*, *ἀντακάιος*, etc. Those who wish to see some of the difficulties which beset this matter stated will derive both satisfaction and information from Lobeck’s learned dissertation, ‘De nominibus adjectivi et substantivi generis ambiguis,’ which has been reprinted in his *Paralipomena*, pp. 329–388.

As in the First Declension, so here, no general rule of any practical value can be given; but it will be seen that, generally speaking, substantives in *os* pure are oxytone, those in *os* impure throw the accent as far back as possible; the majority of pure adjectives, on the other hand, retract the accent, while the impure are oxytone.

The accentuation of these words is considered under the following general heads and in the following order:—1. Simple Substantives, (*a*) Masculines and Feminines, (*b*) Neuters; 2. Simple Adjectives; 3. Compound Substantives not being verbal derivatives; 4. Compound Adjectives including Substantives, the latter half of which is derived from a verb; 5. Oblique Cases. But this arrangement, though generally adhered to, has been abandoned whenever it seemed that any advantage was to be gained by doing so.

# I. SIMPLE SUBSTANTIVES OF THE MASCULINE OR FEMININE GENDER.

## -ΑΟΣ.

**221.** Common substantives in *aos* are oxytone, as *λαός*, *ναός*; except proparoxytone, *ἔρραος*, *μάραος*, and the Æolic *ὑμήναος* for *ὑμέναιος*.

**222. NOTE.**—Arc. 36. 33; 38. 11. *Λάος* (?) Schol. Soph. Œd. Col. 195, ἐπ' ἄκρου λάου: ἀπὸ τῆς λάος ἐστὶ παροξυνομένης εὐθείας, γενομένης ἀπὸ γενικῆς τῆς λᾱος. "Ὀμηρος"

*Λᾱος ὑπὸ ριπῆς.*

Οὕτως Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ε τῆς καθόλου: *μάραος*, Eust. 1657. 20: *ὑμήναος*, Sappho ap. Hephæst. p. 129.

**223.** Proper names in *aos* are oxytone when they are simple and proparoxytone when compound, as *Δαναός*, *Κραναός*, *Ταλαός*, *Ναός*, *Κραναοί*, *Ἀγέλαος*, *Ἀμφιάραος*, *Οἰνόμαος*, *Ἀρχέλαος*, *Μενέλαος*, except *Δᾱος*=*Davus*, *Δάοι*, *Λᾱος*.

**224. NOTE 1.**—It would seem from Choerob. E. 69. 6 that dissyllabic proper names are barytone, cf. Arc. 36. 23, 38. 11; some additional examples of compound names have been included in the following list: "*Ἀγλαος*, nom. pr. viri Dionys. Cyz. Epigr. in Anthol. Pal. 7. 78. t. 1. p. 329; Christod. Ecphr. 5. 263, in Anthol. Pal. 7. 78. t. 1. p. 48; De accentu v. Jacobs. præf. p. 35; Alius *Ἀγλαός*, ὀξυτόνως sine var., occurrit ap. Paus. 8. 24. 13; Bekk.=7 Sieb. Vide Schol. Leid. ad II. O. 445. p. 427. a. 39 ed. Bekk., coll. Heyn. ad h. l. t. 7. p. 74; *Fix* ap. H. D.: *Ἀντώ-ναος* (?) *Pape*: *Βύαιοι*, Nic. Damasc. p. 150, ed. Orell., but the reading is doubtful:

**Δᾱος**, Arc. 36. 24; Strab. 304, where Kramer reads **Δᾱοι**: **Ἐνναος** (?) *Pape*: **Ἐπίδαος**=**Ἐπίλαος**: **Ἐρύλαος**, Hom. Π. 16. 411: **Ἰόλαος**, Apollod. 2. 4. 11, and **Ἰόλεως**, Eurip. Heracl. 479: **Κλάδαος**, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 29, is **Κλάδεος** in Paus. 5. 7. 1, etc.: **Λᾱος**, a city and river of Lucania, Strab. 253, etc., the city is paroxytone in Herodot. 6. 21: **Μάμαος** (?) Strab. 344: **Πᾱος**, Paus. 8. 23. 9: **Πίταος**, St. Byz.: **Σᾱος**, an island, river, and man so called, St. Byz.; Strab. 314, etc.: **Ταργίταος**, Herodot. 4. 5.

**225.** NOTE 2.—The *Æolic* forms in **aos**=**aîos** are paroxytone in the grammarians, as **Ἀλκάος**=**Ἀλκαῖος**, **Θηβάος**=**Θηβαῖος**, E. M. 66. 28; Greg. Cor. p. 596. ed. Schäfer; yet Ahrens, de Dialect. Ling. Gr. 1. p. 100, makes them all proparoxytone, e. g. **Ῥμήναος** (or **ηος**), Sappho, frag. 44.

## -ΒΟΣ.

**226.** All words in **bos** throw the accent as far back as possible, as **ἄραβος**, **βόμβος**, **διθύραμβος**, **θόρυβος**, **ἱαμβος**, **ὄλβος**, **φλοῖσβος**, **ἄραβος**, **Κάνωβος**, **Λέσβος**, **Φοῖβος**; except oxytone, **ἄμοιβός**, **ἄμορβός**, **βολβός**, **λοβός**, **Ἐρεμβολί**, and **Περραιβολί**.

**227.** NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* **Ἀγεῤῥακάβος**, Hesych.: **ἄμοιβός** seems to occur only as an adjective: **ἄμορβός**, also an adjective: **ἀπτίλαβος ὑπερ οἱ Ἀπτικοὶ παραλόγως δξύνουσι**, Arc. 46. 8: **βολβός** is falsely written **βαλβός** in A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 9: **θαμβός**, Eust. 906. 53: **καὶ θάμβος μὲν ἡ ἐκπληξίς, θαμβός δὲ κατὰ δξείαν τάσιν ὁ ἐκπλαγείς**: **κλωβός**, Anth. Pal. 6. 109: **λόβος**, Arc. 46. 1.

**228.** NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* **Ἄδερβός**, Suid.: **Ἀναζαρβός**, Anth. Pal. 9. 195. 2, is **Ἀνάzarbos** in St. Byz.; Procop. Arc. p. 56 A, etc.; *H. D.*: **Βαταβοί** (?): **Βολβός**, Athen. 22 C, should probably be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 10: **Ἐρεμβολί**, Hom. Od. 4. 84; Strab. 784; this word is strictly adjectival, cf. Arc. 46. 1, and Schmidt ad loc.: **Περραιβοί**, Diod. Sic. 11. 3; Strab. 61, etc.: so also **Περραιβός** the son of Illyrius, Appian. Illyr. c. 2.

## -ΓΟΣ.

**229.** Common substantives in **gos** retract the accent, as **ἀπόλογος**, **ἄσπαραγος**, **βούτραγος**, **λόγος**, **μαῖνουργος**, **πάγος**, **πάταγος**, **πύγαργος**, **πύργος**, **σπόγγος**, **τράγος**, **φθόγγος**, **ψόγγος**; except oxytone, **ἄγός**, **ἄγωγός**, **ἄμολγός**, **ἄμοργός**, **ἄρηγός**, **ἄρωγός**, **βαγός**, **κραταιγός**, **κραυγός**, **λαιγός**, **μολγός**, **πελαργός**, **ταγός**, **φηγός**, **φαγός**, and **σαργός**, together with **λαγός**=**λαγώς** and **ζυγός**.

**230.** NOTE.—**Ἄγός** is a verbal: **ἄγωγός**, also an adjective: **ἄμολγός**, Arc. 47. 16: **ἄμοργός** is another form of the same word, and also *a kind of flax* (?): **ἄρηγός**, Arc. 47. 16: **ἄρωγός**, an adjective used substantively, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7: **βαγός**=**φαγός**, is **βάγος** in Hesych.: **βρυτιγγοί**, Hesych.: **δυγός**, E. M. 316. 57: **ζυγός**, Chærob. E. 76. 23: **κραγός** (?) Arc. 47. 3: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΓΟΣ διβράχεια ἐπιθετικά καὶ μὴ ἔθνικα δξύνεται** **φαγός** **κραγός** (**ὁ κραυγαστικός**): **τὸ δὲ κράγος βαρύνεται**: the text here is somewhat corrupt, Meineke, Lobeck, and Schmidt have attempted its restoration, but without much success: **κραυγός**, *woodpecker* (?)



Hesych. : λαγός, Ionic and Common for the Attic λαγός, Eust. 1534. 14 : λαρυγγός, Hesych. = *nugator*, *H. D.* : λουγός, Arc. 47. 8 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : μολγός, *a leathern sack* : ὀρειπελαργός occurs in two MSS. of Aristot. *H. A.* 9. 32. 3, where Bekker rightly prefers ὀρειπέλαργος ; see Compound Substantives : πελαργός, Arc. 47. 16 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7, 'πελαργός poet. ellipsi pro πελαργός dicitur teste, E. M. 659. 7,' *H. D.* : πηγός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : ρογός, *a barn or granary*, Pollux 9. 45 : σαργός, *a kind of mullet*, Arc. 46. 18, 'qui accentus Aristoteli vel ex libris restitui poterat ; idem constanter est ap. Athen. p. 341 A. D. quum inter utrumque [i. e. σάργος and σαργός] varietur p. 135 F ; 136 C ; et ap. Plut. Mor. p. 977 E,' *H. D.* : φαγός, Arc. 47. 4, on this word, which may be an adjective, see Lob. Par. 135, note 30 ; he quotes φάγος from Eriphianius, Tom. 1. p. 143 B : φηγός, Arc. 47. 8. The rule as stated above will be found its most convenient form, but, according to Arc. 46. 19, *dissyllables in γος, preceded by a consonant, are barytone, except σαργός, while dissyllables with a naturally long penultimate, and trisyllables with a penultimate long either by nature or position, are oxytone*, cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 4 ; Chærob. E. 76. 29 ; and these two rules are true, with some few exceptions.

**231.** Proper names in γος throw the accent back, as Ἄμολγος, Ἄργος, Γόργος, Μάγος, Ὀμαργος, Πύργος, Ὠγγος ; except compounds in ουργος, which are properispomena, as Λυκοῦργος, Φιλοῦργος. Πελασγός and οἱ Πελασγοί are oxytone.

**232.** NOTE.—Ἄβασγοί, Tzetz. Chil. 5. 586 : Ἄμοργος, Arc. 47. 17, and A. G. Oxon. 2. 243. 8, expressly make it proparoxytone, yet Ἄμοργός is the common accent in St. Byz. ; Strab. 487 : Βουφάγος, a river, Paus. 5. 7. 1, where some read Βουφαγός or Πουφαγός ; also the name of a man, Paus. 8. 14. 9 : Γολγοί, a city of Cyprus, St. Byz. : Βρύγοι, for which Βρυγοί also occurs : Γόλγος, a man, St. Byz., is Γολγός in Schol. Theocr. 15. 100 : Δημιουργός (?) *Pape*, who quotes Anthol. Pal. 7. 52, but it proves nothing : Ζυγοί Strab. 495 ; St. Byz. : Ἰάφαγος (?) *Pape* : Ἰππημολγοί, Hom. Il. 13. 5 (cf. οἱ κυνᾶμολγοί, Strab. 771 ; neither of these are strictly proper names, though they are by some treated as such) : Ἰπποφάγοι, Ptol. 6. 4. 3, the same remark applies to this and similar names, cf. Λωτοφάγοι, Μελινοφάγοι, Φθειροφάγοι, Χελωνοφάγοι : Λοχαγός, Plut. 2. 225 E ; 'Polyb. 27. 13. 14, quod Λόχαγος potius scribendum,' *L. Dindorf* : Λάγος, Eust. 906. 46, is false, the proper accent is Λᾶγος, Arc. 47. 9 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 264. 2 : Μάγος, a man's name, Æschyl. Pers. 318. ed. Didot : Μάγος, Arc. 47. 5 : Πελασγός, the hero, and Πελασγοί, the people : Πραξιέργος, Diod. Sic. 11. 54 : Σιαγαθουργοί (?) St. Byz. : 'Fictum ex οἱ Ἀγαθουροί, ap. Marcian. p. 100. 3, Miller,' *H. D.* : Φιλοῦργος, Aristoph. Lys. 266 ; 'ubi de accentu schol. Φιλοῦργε' ἔαν ᾗ Φιλοῦργε ὡς πανοῦργε, ὄνομα κύριον' ἔαν δὲ ὀξυτόνως, ἐπίθετον. Quocum consentit Arcad. p. 87. 23. Male igitur in Bekk. Anecd. p. 315. 20, Φιλοουργός' ὄνομα κύριον Ἀθηναίου ἱεροσύλῳ' eodemque accentus vitio apud Photium et Suidam, qui hunc Philurgum ex Isocrate memorant p. 382 A, ubi vulgo Φιλεργός, codex Vat. Φιλοργός, utrumque vitiose pro Φιλοῦργος,' *W. Dindorf* ap. H. D.

## -ΔΟΣ.

**233.** Substantives in δος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄχερδος, κάδος, κέλαδος, μόλυβδος, νάρδος, ὕμαδος, ῥάβδος, σμάραγδος, Ἀβυδος, Ἀοιδος, Ἀραδος, Βάλδος, Λέβεδος, Λίνδος,

Μάρδοι, 'Ρόδος, Σίνδος, Τένεδος; except oxytone, αοιδός, ὀδός, ὀπαδός, οὐδός, ὀρυμαγδός, σποδός, ῥδός, 'Ινδός, Λυδός.

234. NOTE 1.—Arc. 47. 20-48. 20: ἀλινδός=δρῶμος, Hesych., is ἀλινδος in E. M. 64. 21: αοιδός, Arc. 48. 19, is also an adjective: ἐδός, *a glutton*, Lob. Par. 135; εἰδοί=Idus, and ἰδοί: ἐμβαδός, *area*, Heron. de mensuris, p. 314; *II. D.*: κορυδός, Attic according to Arc. 48, 'oxytonum est ap. Aristoph. Av. 302, 472, 476, 1295, paroxytonum ap. Aristotelem aliosque;' *II. D.*: λαρυδός=*clavis in anatro*, Hesych.; *II. D.*: μασδός=μαζός: μαυδός (?) Arc. 48. 3, perhaps a proper name: ὀδός, Arc. 47. 23: οὐδός, Arc. 47. 26: ὀπαδός and ὀπηδός, *συνοπαδός* and *συνοπηδός*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 56. 27, really an adjective: ὀρυμαγδός, Arc. 48. 15, for which ὀρυγμαδός, Hesych. is another form: σπληδός, *ashes*, Nicand. Ther. 763: σποδός, Arc. 47. 23: σπιβδός (?) Hesych.: *ταρανδός*, Götting quotes this from St. Byz. s. v. Γελωνοί, where it is proparoxytone, as also in Arist. Mirab. Auscult. 30: υἱδός (?) Hesych.: on φειδός or φιδός (?), see Lob. Par. 135: χληδός (or χλιδός?) *a heap of stones*, should be χλῆδος, Arc. 47. 28; cf. H. D. s. v.: ῥδός, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44.

235. NOTE 2.—'Αμαρδοί, St. Byz., or 'Αμαρδοι, Strab. 508: Βερηκοῦνδος (?) *Pape*: Δαλισανδός, Ptol. 5. 7. 7: 'Εορδός, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; Strab. 326; there are instances of 'Εορδος: 'Ηδοί, St. Byz.: 'Ημωδόν (ἔπος), Diocl. Sic. 2. 35; Strab. 689: 'Ινδός, both the Indus, and an Indian, St. Byz. s. v. Βάλδος: 'Ισσηδοί, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 685; *II. D.*: 'Ισσιδοι, St. Byz.: Καρῶνδος (?) *Pape*: for Καυδός, Arc. 48. 3, W. Dindorf conjectures Γαυδός, an island near Crete, which is frequently, if not always, written Γαῦδος: Λανδοί, Strab. 292: Λυδός, a Lydian, also a slave's name, Strab. 304; it is really an adjective: Λυχνιδός, St. Byz.; Strab. 323; is Λυχνιτός in Arc. 82. 11, and Theog. Can. 75. 24: Μαιδός or Μαιδοί, a Thracian people, St. Byz.; cf. St. Byz. in 'Ωδονες, 'ubi Μαῖδοι scriptum ut ap. Thuc. 2. 98, Strabon. p. 316. 318, ejus tamen alii libri acutum exhibent;' *H. D.*: Μαροβούδος is quoted by Pape from Strab. 290, where Meineke has Μαρόβοδος: Μυμνηδός, St. Byz.: Ναγίδος (?) St. Byz.: 'Οδός, St. Byz.: Σεκοῦνδος, Suid.: Σινδοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 4. 28; Strab. 495, and elsewhere; but the proper accent is Σίνδοι, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 322; Schol. ad loc. Apollon. Rhod. τὸ Σίνδοι 'Ηρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ἔκτῳ τῆς καθόλου βαρυτονεῖν φησὶ δεῖν τινὲς (οἱ πολλοί, Paris.) δὲ ὀξύνουσιν οὐκ εὔ: cf. Arc. 48. 9.

# -EOΣ.

236. Substantives in eos, both proper and common, are oxytone, as ἀδελφεός, εἰλεός, ἐρινεός, θεός, λοχεός, φωλεός, 'Αλεός, Κελεός, Λοχεός, Σωρεός, Φενεός, 'Ωρεός; except ἔλεος,  *pity*, ἡίθεος, and compound proper names, which throw back the accent, as Φιλόθεος, Τιμόθεος, Ταμσιίθεος.

237. NOTE 1.—Arc. 38. 1-39. 7; Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160: ἀδελφιδέος; there has been much difference of opinion about the accent of this and similar words, but there cannot be a doubt that it is oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 315. 26: πρόσκειται πρὸ μιᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, διὰ τὸ ἀδελφιδέος· θυγατριδέος, ὁ ἀδελφιδοῦς καὶ ὁ θυγατρίδου· ταῦτα γὰρ ὀξύνεται, the same accent is necessarily implied in the remarks of Chærob. C. 246. 5, and in the precept of Arc. 175. 9: ὅτι ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα συνειρόμεναι εἰς συναίρεσιν περισπωμένην ἀποτελοῦσι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ τοικὺν καλῶς παράγγελμα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφιδέος (*sic*) ἀδελφιδοῦς, καὶ θυγατρίδέος (*sic*) θυγατρίδου·

ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὄξειαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον; Joh. Alex. 6. 24: τὸ ἀδελφιδέος (sic) ἀδελφιδούς καὶ τὰ ὅμοια δι' ἕτερον λόγον περισπάσθη. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΥΞ ἀπλῶ πάντα περισπᾶται: notwithstanding the accentuation in the text, it seems clear that these two authors regarded the uncontracted form ἀδελφιδέος either as a proparoxytone or as an oxytone, for the contraction of ἀδελφιδέος into ἀδελφιδούς is perfectly regular, it requires no apology, nor could there be any reason for referring it to other than the ordinary rules (see § 20). That Arcadius or his original, Herodian, did not look upon this class of words as proparoxytone, seems certain, because, if he had, the words ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὄξειαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον would lose all their significance. It might be worth noting that ἀδελφιδέος made ἀδελφιδούς, just as the change of χάλκειος into χαλκοῦς, or of ἀργύρεος into ἀργυροῦς, would naturally call for a remark; but it would be absurd, even in a Greek grammarian, to tell us that such words received the circumflex, and not the acute. It is therefore obvious that the highest authority on the subject held all such forms as ἀδελφιδέος, θυγατρίδεος, υἱιδέος, ἀνεψιადέος, to be oxytone; and the thing to which he wishes to call our attention is the fact that when contracted they do not obey the general law, for by rule they should be oxytone when contracted. Another word of the same kind is τηθελαδούς, Lob. Phryn. 299. Götting, Accent. p. 170, remarks that ἀνεψιαδούς is occasionally to be met with in MSS. with the accent ἀνεψιάδους, e. g. Demosth. Macart. 57. 3; and ἀνεψιάδοι, Demosth. Leoch. 26. 6: βορθάκει, Lac. = μικροὶ χοῖροι, Hesych.; H. D.: ἔλεος, *mercy*, is probably so accented to distinguish it from ἑλεός, *dresser, tray, kitchen table*: ἑλεός (?) Arc. 38. 19 is no doubt an error: κάπνεος (or κάπνεως) a kind of *wine*, Arist. de Gen. An. 4. 4. 12: also κάπνιος, Proverb. Bodl. 533, p. 64. ed. Gaisf.; H. D.: κηδεός, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160; some barytoned the word, as the genitive of κῆδος; the scholiast considers it a verbal noun from κηδεύω, as λοχεός (λοχεύω), σωρεός (σωρεύω): λοχεός, according to Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160, most considered λοχεοῖο, Hesiod. Theog. 178, to be a mere bye-form of λόχος, and accordingly wrote λοχεῖο: περίνεος, Galen; Arist. is probably a compound word: πίλεος = *pileus*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by H. D. s. v.; it retains the Latin accent: σεμνόθεος, Diog. Laert. Praef., is of course a compound: φέως, cf. Schneider ad Theophrast. tom. 5. p. 533: φλέως, Lob. Phryn. 293; Theog. Can. 49. 6: φιβάλεσι, or φιβάλεω, Att. (sc. ἰσχάδες); L. S. s. v.: φιβάλεως, the tree that bears them, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 802, may be mentioned here, though it belongs more properly to the Attic declension.

238. NOTE 2.—Αἰγίστεος, H. D.: ἄλεος, Strab. 615; or ἄλεως, Attic, Diod. Sic. 4. 33, but ἄλεός, E. M. 59. 42, is more in accordance with analogy: Βολεοί, Paus. 2. 36. 3: Δάρεος (?) = Δαρείος, *Pape*: Δεκαίνεος, Strab. 298; Ἑλεός, an island and a river, Theog. Can. 50. 5; Thucyd. 8. 26, where Bekker reads Ἄλπος: Ἑλεος = *Mercy*, personified, Paus. 1. 17. 1: Ἐρινεός, St. Byz.: Κέως, Ion. Κέος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Κλάδεος, Paus. 5. 7. 1, see Κλάδαος above, § 224: Κούνεος, Strab. 137 = *cuneus*, it keeps the Latin accent, like πίλεος: vid. sup. § 237: Λέπρεος, Paus. 5. 5. 3 and 4: Λυκίδεος (?) *Pape*: Μάνθεος, Inscr.: Πανδάρεος, Hom. Od. 19. 518, and Πανδάρεως, Paus. 10. 30. 1: Παντέλεος, Anth. app. 58, is thus accented as being a compound: Πηνέλαος = Πηνέλεως, Hom. Il. 2. 494, etc.: Ποσειδέος (?) *Pape*: Πύθεος (?) *Pape*: Πύλεος, Paus. 9. 37. 1: Τέος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Τριχόλεος, Athen. 605 B: Φένεος, Hom. Il. 2. 605, is more correctly Φενεός, Eust. 301. 14; Strab. 388; Paus. 8. 14. 4: Χίλεος, Herodot. 9. 9.

## -ΖΟΣ.

239. Substantives, proper and common, in ζος retract the

accent, as ἄσος, ὄζος, ροῖζος, τόπαζος, Ἄραζος, Βύμαζος, except μαζός oxytone.

240. NOTE.—Arc. 48. 21 : μαζός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 443. 18 ; also the name of a fish, Athen. 322 B, where Cod. B. reads μάζους paroxytone : Ἀαζοί, which Götting, *Accent*. p. 218, quotes from St. Byz., seems to be a typographical error ; and for Βυζός, which he cites also from the same author, Βυσός is read in Westernmann's edition : Λαζοί, 'Luc. Tox. c. 44 ; Phot. Bib. 238. 29 ;' *Πορε* ; add St. Byz. : Τριζοί, St. Byz.

# -HOΣ.

241. Common substantives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰζήος, πηός.

NOTE.—E. M. 32. 18 ; Schol. Ven. B. 599. The dialectic forms in ηος = εος seem to retain the accent of the latter termination, Ἀχηός = Ἀχαιός, E. M. 32. 6 ; Theog. Can. 51. 18 ; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 187, note. Ὀρηος = Ὀρειος, Καλλιῆος, Ἀριστιῆος, Ἀρηος, Κολοσίμηος (?) Κλυτόνηος, Hom. Od. 8. 119 ; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 134. The passage in Arcadius (39. 8), which speaks of these words, is so corrupt that little can be made of it.

# -ΘΟΣ.

242. Substantives in θος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄκανθος, ἄμαθος, ἄσάμινθος, κέλευθος, κύαθος, λάπαθος, λήκνυθος, μήρυνθος, μῦθος, πίθος, πλίνθος, πόθος, σμίνθος, τερέβινθος, ὑάκνυθος, Βόηθος, Ἐρύμανθος, Ζάκνυθος, Ζήθος, Κόρινθος, Κράπαθος, Μάραθος, Ξάνθος, Ξοῦθος ; except βοηθός, βυθός, μασθός, μισθός, ὄρμαθός, στρουθός, τιτθός, which are oxytone.

243. NOTE.—Arc. 48. 24-50. 2 ; Schol. Ven. B. 676 : βοηθός (adj.), Schol. Ven. B. 311 ; E. M. 730. 35 ; Arc. 49. 25 ; Eust. 228. 33 ; Chærob. E. 120. 2 : βυθός, Arc. 49. 10 ; Theog. Can. 54. 19 : γύργαθος is always thus accented in our books (see H. D. s. v.), though Arc. 49. 19 expressly makes it oxytone : κακίθος or κάκιθος, Suid., or κακίθος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 229. 22, is a corrupt form for κακηθός, Arc. 49. 25 : κάνθος, the corner of the eye, and the tire of a wheel, is false (?) for κανθός, Eust. 598. 10 ; Arist. H. A. 1. 9. 2 : ὄρμαθός, Arc. 49. 18 : πέλεθος, the Attic for σπέλεθος, is sometimes falsely written πελεθός, and σπελεθός is so accented in one MS. of Aristoph. Eccles. 595 : σκινθός, Theophrast. H. P. 4. 6. 9, is paroxytone in Theog. Can. 16. 20 : στρουθός, Schol. Ven. B. 311 ; Eust. 228. 33 ; Arc. 49. 2 ; Chærob. E. 120. 2 ; E. M. 730. 33 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 4. According to Chares (Chæris ap. Schol. Ven.) and Trypho ap. Herodian. (Schol. Aristoph. Av. 877), the Attics wrote στρουθός : τεῦθος, a kind of cuttle-fish, is wrongly oxytone in Arist. H. A. 9. 2. 1, where however one MS. has τεῦθαι : τινθός (an adjective) ; Lob. Par. 346 : τιτθός, Pollux 2. 163, etc. : the proper name Δαμαιθός, St. Byz. s. v. Σύρνα, is irregular : Μαραθοί (?) Athen. 575 A, is doubtful both in form and accent.

# -ΙΟΣ.

244. Common substantives in ιος are oxytone, as αἰγυπίος, ἀνευπίος, βιός, α βω, βομβυλιός, ἐρωδιός, κριός, μητρυίος, πατριός,



νίος, χαραδριός; except ἄπιος, βλος, *life*, δακτύλιος, δήμιος, δρίος, (also neuter), ἥλιος, θρίος, κάπριος, κύριος, σφονδύλιος, which retract the accent, and the paroxytones γομφίος, κωβλος, νυμφίος, σκορπίος.

245. NOTE 1.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 3; A. G. Οxon. 1. 107. 17: ἀγάλιος, E. M. 7. 7, or ἀγάλλιος, Hesych.: ἄελιοι, οἱ ἀδελφὰς γυναῖκας ἐσχηκότες, Hesych.; αἰγώλιος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 3; or better, αἰγωλίος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 17; 9. 17. 2: according to E. M. 380. 35, hypertrissyllabic names of birds in *ιος* are oxytone; cf. E. M. 995. 11; Chærob. E. 128. 7: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐπὶ ζῶων λαμβανόμενα ὀξύνονται, ὅλον, αἰγυπιός, βομβυλιός, χαραδριός, ἀδρυφίος, παρὰ Πέρσας δ' ἄετός, ἔρωδιός: αἰτώλιος, Arist. H. A. 6. 6. 3, this word is almost certainly an adjective, substantively used: ἀκίνιος (sc. στέφανος), Athen. 680 D: ἀλκίβιος (sc. ἔχισ), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 441, so called from one Alcibiús: ἄπιος, a pear-tree, was no doubt originally an adjective: Ἀρτεμίσιος (sc. μὴν) Βάκχιος, really an adjective, Soph. Ant. 154; Eurip. Cycl. 446, etc.: βίος, *life*; βίος, *bow*, Arc. 37. 34; E. M. 198. 23: βουγάιός is a compound adjective: βουμέλιος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11. 4; 4. 8. 2: Γεράστιος (sc. μὴν), Thucyd. 4. 119: γυλιός, E. M. 244. 21, is frequently, though perhaps wrongly, made proparoxytone, cf. A. G. 228. 30: δήμιος = ὁ δημόσιος κολαστής, is an adjective: δρίος (pl. τὰ δρία), Arc. 119. 6: ἐγωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, where Schmidt conjectures αἰγωλίος: ἐδωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, is falsely written ἐδάλιος, or εἰδάλιος, in Schol. Aristoph. Av. 884: ἐλάριος, Athen. 332 E, should probably be oxytone: ἐπικρήδιος, a Cretan dance, Athen. 629 C: ἥλιος, E. M. 521. 13, of which the Cretan form is said to have been ἀβέλιος, Hesych. and the Pamphylian βαβέλιος, Eust. 1654. 21: θαλαμίος, Arc. 40. 13, but θαλάμιος is the general accent in MSS. according to Götting Accent. p. 173: θάσιος (sc. οἶνος, etc.): θρίος (?) E. M. 472. 46; Θρίος is the name of a place, Arc. 37. 21; Theog. Can. 48. 23: καλίκιοι = *calcei*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by L. S.: καλιός, Pollux 10. 160. 161 is the proper accent, not κάλιος: κάπνιος, a herb so called, Galen T. 13. 184 B: κάπριος, also an adjective: καρχήσιοι (sc. κάλοι), Galen Lex. Hippocrat.: κέρθιος, the *Certhios*, a small bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 17. 2: κύριος is an adjective used substantively: λαβρώνιος, a kind of *cup*, Theog. Can. 55. 6, is probably an adjective: λάϊος, a kind of bird, Anton. Lib. c. 19. p. 124, is better oxytone, as it is in Arist. H. A. 9. 19: λύκιος, a kind of jackdaw, Hesych.; Περίτιος, a Macedonian month, Suid.: πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος): σιός, Dor. = θεός: σείριος (sc. ἀστήρ and οἶνος), Lob. Par. 334: τύλιος (?) a leatheren purse, A. G. 308. 4, perhaps a corrupt form for τύλιμος or τυλιμός: χαρίσιοι (sc. ἄρτοι and πλακοῦντες), Pollux 6. 72; on the compound substantive λευκεραδιός or λευκεράδιος, see below, § 422.

246. NOTE 2.—*Paroxytones*. Γομφίος (sc. ὀδούς), Eust. 150. 34; 870. 11; Götting, Accent. p. 172, remarks that there is no authority in the grammarians for this accentuation; the word is very commonly *proparoxytone*, as in Pollux 2. 92; Athen. 411 B; Aristoph. Plut. 1059; Arist. de Gen. Animal. 5. 8. 1; H. A. 2. 4, where one MS. has γομφίοι; E. M. 237. 53, etc.; H. D.: κωβίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chærob. E. 128. 10; yet it is generally oxytone, e.g. Arist. H. A. 6. 15. 9: νυμφίος, a bridegroom, Arc. 41. 33; Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33; E. M. 608. 40; Theog. Can. 58. 10; Chærob. E. 131. 15; Lobeck (Par. 355) notes that νυμφίος ὕμνος in Nonnus 47. 464, for *νύμφιος* ὕ. is a mistake: σκορπίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chærob. E. 128. 10.

247. Proper names in *ιος* throw back the accent, as Βομβύλιος, Θρίος, Κίος, Ἰαμβλιχοπορφύριος, Πίος, Χίος; except Ἀσκληπιός,



and Ἰλλυριός oxytone, and those consisting of three short syllables, which are paroxytone, as Βαλῖος, Δολῖος, Κλονῖος, Ὀδῖος, Σχεδῖος, Τυχῖος, Χρομῖος: to this rule of the grammarians there are many exceptions, of which the more important are Ἄλιος, Ἄνιος, Κρόνιος, Ξένιος, Στρόφιος.

248. NOTE 1.—Ἄγριος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 13, but it is constantly proparoxytone: Αἰγίμιος, Athen. 503 D; Apollod. 2. 7. 7; Strab. 427; Suid. etc., is oxytone (?) according to Götting Accent. p. 172: Ἀμφῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 168. 17, is wrongly made paroxytone in the same book, 284. 13: Ἀξῖος, Eust. 359. 22, etc., this is probably correct, though Ἀξιός occurs Hom. Il. 2. 849; 21. 157; Strab. 330, and elsewhere: Ἀσκληπιός, Eust. 860. 10: according to the same author, 463. 39, Demosthenes made it proparoxytone: Γεδρωσιοί (?) *Pape*; Strab. 723 has Γεδρώσιοι, and that is its proper accent: Δέξιος, Diog. Laert. 9. 2. § 18, is more usually written Δεξιός, A. G. 129. 15; Harpocr. s. v. Στρομβιχίδης: Ἐρχῖος, Arc. 41. 30; Theog. Can. 58. 26; this is falsely proparoxytone in some editions of Lucian Amor. c. 49: Ἰλλυριός, an *Illyrian*, Arc. 40. 10: Ἰλλύριος, the son of Cadmus, in St. Byz., is oxytone in Apollod. 3. 5. 4, and Eust. ad Dion. Per. 95: Ἰλλυριοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 1. 196: Ἴος, an island; Strab. 484; cf. Theog. Can. 48. 25: Ἴός, in Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 24, where Schneider reads Οἶος and Οἰός: Κῖος, a city and river, Strab. 563; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1178; Theog. Can. 48. 28: Κῖος ὄνομα ποταμοῦ καὶ ἔθνους: Κῖος, or Κεῖος, adjective, A. G. Oxon. 2. 192. 3: Κρίος is sometimes properispomenon, but Aristarchus oxytoned it, E. M. 539. 20; A. G. Oxon. 2. 226. 16: Κυρίος (?) Μήνιος is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, see H. D. s. v.: Πῖος = *Pius*, though condemned by Schmidt ad. Arc. 37. 21, is constantly so accented, the penultimate is expressly said to be long by Theog. Can. 48. 22; 107. 21; A. G. Paris. 3. 307. 10; A. G. Oxon. 1. 107. 21; Πῖος is quoted by H. D. from Schol. Soph. Aj. 408; cf. E. M. 539. 25: Σήιος (?) *Pape*, apparently a typographical error for Σήιος.

249. NOTE 2.—Names consisting of three short syllables. Ἄλιος, Schol. Ven. B. 495: Ptolemæus read Ἄλιος paroxytone in the Odyssey, Schol. Ven. E. 39. 683: Ἄνιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 62: Γλύφιος, Eust. 1665. 56: Θράσιος, Apollod. 2. 5. 11: Κλυτίος, Hom. Il. 3. 147, etc.; Eust. 395. 23. 'In codd. non raro Κλύτιος est proparoxytonum, contra regulam grammaticorum . . . de qua v. Lehrs De Aristarcho. p. 279,' H. D.: Κρόνιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 55: Λάκιος (?) Athen. 297 F; St. Byz. s. v. Γέλα: Λάσιος (?) Paus. 6. 21. 10: Λύκιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Μάριος = *Mārius*, Diod. Sic. 36. 1. p. 156. ed. Bekk.: Μαρίος, a town, Paus. 3. 21. 7; 22. 8: Νόμιος, Alciph. 3. 23: Νυμφῖος, E. M. 221. 31, is almost certainly an error: Νύχιος, Quint. Smyr. 2. 363: Ξένιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14: Ὀριος, Alciph. 3. 29, 'scribendum videtur Ὀρειος, H. D.: Ὅσιος (?) *Pape*; Socr. H. E. 1. 7; Athanas. T. 1. p. 193 A; H. D.: Πόλιος, Ælian V. H. 12. 31; perhaps Πόλλιος is the better reading: Ράκιος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 308; Paus. 7. 3. 2: Ροδίος, the river, Strab. 595, etc., is in some books improperly proparoxytone; Schol. Ven. M. 20; Eust. 906. 56, distinguishes it from the adjective Ρόδιος; in Diog. Laert. 7. 1. § 22 it occurs as the name of a man; the passage does not determine the accent, but it should probably be Ροδίος, not Ρόδιος, as *Pape* prints it: Σθένιος, or Σθενίος: Σκοτίος, Schol. Ven. Z. 24: Σκύριος (?) Apollod. 3. 15. 5, proves nothing: Σόφιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2: Σπέδιος (?) Inscr., *Pape*, and H. D.: Σπόριος = *Spurius*, Diod. Sic. 11. 1: Στίχιος, Hom. Il. 13. 195, or Στίχιος (?) Phot. Bib. 152. 36: Στόμιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2; 14. 13: Στράτιος, Paus. 9. 37. 1; Strab. 74, Kramer; or Στρατίος, Hom. Odys. 3. 413; Eust. 1474. 30: Στρόφιος, Eust. 1030. 11: Σχεδῖος was by some

made proparoxytone, Eust. 1030. 11; Arc. 41. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 5: **Τάτιος** = *Tätius*, Plut. 1. 27 etc.: **Τάφιος**, Apollod. 2. 4. 5; Diod. Sic. 8. 20: **Ῥτιος**, St. Byz.; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 797; Phot. Bib. 234. 34: **Φάλιος** (?) Thucyd. 1. 24, where some books have **Φαλιός**: it would be better to make it paroxytone: **Φάνιος**, Suid., probably a mistake for **Φανίας**: **Φίλιος**, Anth. App. 376: **Φλόγιος**, Lucian V. H. 1. 20, and elsewhere, is false for **Φλογίος**, Arc. 40. 8: **Φόβιος**, Parthen. 14: **Φράσιος**, Nonnus Dionys. 32. 234, should be **Φρασίος**, Arc. 40. 22: **Φύσιος**, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: **Χάριος**, *Pape*: **Χέδιος**, Quint. Smyr. 10. 87, 'ubi recte correctum est **Σχεδιον** quod **Σχεδιον** scribendum erat **παροξυτόνως**,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: **Χθώνιος**, Paus. 9. 5. 3, etc., or **Χθονίος**, Apollod. 2. 1. 5: **Χρόμιος** frequently occurs, but is incorrect; the proper accent is **Χρομίος**, Schol. Ven. B. 495: **Χρόνιος**, Paus. 8. 47. 6, should be **Χρονίος**.

### -ΑΙΟΣ.

**250.** Common substantives in *aios* (if there be any such) are properispomena, as **ἀντακαίος**, **βαρκαίος**, **βουκαίος**, **γαίος** (?), **γραψαίος**, **εὐδιαίος**, **σκωπαίος**, **χαίος** (?); except **ἐλαιος** (**ἀγριέλαιος**, **καλλιέλαιος**), **ὑμέναιος**, proparoxytone.

**251.** NOTE.—Most, if not all, the so-called substantives of this termination are adjectives used elliptically; the following list comprises all that I have noted—**Ἀγριέλαιος**, Eust. 1944. 8: **ἀφυταίος**, a kind of vine, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 5 is an adjective: **βαρκαίος**, a kind of fish, Theog. Can. 52. 33: **βουκαίος**, Theocr. 10. 1; Nicand. Ther. 5: **γαίος**, Eust. 188. 28, is **γαίος** in Hesych., A. G. 229. 16, and elsewhere: **γραψαίος**, Athen. 106 D: **δεραιός**, Hesych.: **ἐλαιος**, cf. Eust. 1944. 7: **ἐλαιός**, a kind of bird, L. S.: **ἐρμαίος** ὁ τετράγωνος λίθος, Suid.: **ἐρυσίχαιος** in Alcman. 11 may perhaps be an adj. used substantively, but Herodian took it to be an Ethnic name; cf. St. Byz. s. v. **Ἐρυσίχη**, and H. D. s. v.: **εὐδιαίος**, Plut. 2. 699 F, is proparoxytone in Pollux 1. 92: **καλλιέλαιος**, Pseud. Arist. de Plantis 1. 6. 4: **λαιός**, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 19: **πανομφαίος**, Hom. Il. 8. 250, or **πανόμφαιος**, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142: **σκωπαίος**, a dwarf, Eust. 1523. 63: **στελαιός** = **στειλαιόν** or **στελειά**: **ὑμέναιος**, Theog. Can. 52. 6: **χαίος**, or **χαίος**, H. D. s. v.: **ὑπερβερεταίος**, the last month of the Macedonian year.

**252.** Proper names in *aios* are properispomena, as **Ἀγαπαίος**, **Αἰγαίος**, **Ἀλκαίος**, **Βαίος**, **Γραίος**, **Δερραῖοι**, **Εὐναίος**, **Μαίος**, **Παίος**, **Πτολεμαίος**, **Σκαίος**; except **Ἀθήναιος**, **Εὔμαιος**, with some others, proparoxytone, and the oxytone **Ἀχαιός** (**Παναχαιός**). Those which are derived from verbs are generally proparoxytone, as **Τίμαιος**, **Φίλαιος**.

**253.** NOTE.—**Ἀγέλαιος**, E. M. 7. 42: **Ἀθήναιος**, Arc. 43. 14; Schol. Ven. N. 791, with this, as with other names of the same termination, there was a diversity of accent according to the grammarians, in order that they might be distinguished from the corresponding adjectives: **Ἀμφίβαιος**, Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 749: **Ἀρίβαιος**, Xen. Cyrop. 2. 1. 5: **Ἀρίνθαιος**, Basil. Epist. 179, vol. 3. p. 264; H. D.: **Ἀρράβαιος**, Arist. Pol. 5. 8. 17: **Ἀρτάχαιος** (?) *Pape*; the passages which he quotes (Herodot. 7. 63; 8. 130) do not prove this to be the correct accent: **Ἀχαιός**, St. Byz. 19; St. Byz. s. v. **Ἀβάντις** and **Ἀχαιά**; Theog. Can. 52. 14: **Βαρτίμαιος**, N. T. Mark 10. 46; **Βήλαιος**, Liban.; *Pape*: **Βίλαιος** (*sic*), St. Byz. s. v. **Τίος**, a river, is properly written **Βιλλαίος**, and expressly said to be properispomenon by Herodian ap. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 791: **Δαίαιος**, Paus. 7. 12. 3: **Δίκαιος** (?)

Herodot. 8. 65; 'ubi pravo accentu Δικαῖος scribi notat Lehrs de Aristarch. p. 277,' *H. D.*; but it is better as a properisponemon than a proparoxytone; Ἐλαιος, a river in Bithynia, Marcan. Heracl. p. 70; *H. D.*: Ἐλαιός, in Messenia, Paus. 4. 1. 6: Ἐλαιος (?) in Ætolia, Polyb. 4. 65. 6: Ἑρμαιοσ, the proper name, is distinguished from Ἑρμαῖος the adjective by Arc. 43. 8; Schol. Ven. N. 791: τὰ διὰ τοῦ Αἰοῦ τρισύλλαβα, ἔχοντα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς σύμφωνον καταλήγουσαν, προπερισπᾶσθαι θέλει, χερσαῖος, ὀρφναῖος, ἑρσαῖος, ἀρχαῖος, ἁρναῖος, Τρικκαῖος, Ἑρμαῖος ὅθεν τὸ Ἑρμαῖον κᾶρα παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. τὸ δὲ ὅθι θ' Ἑρμαιοσ λόφος ἐστίν (Od. 16. 471) ὡς εἰς ἰδιότητα: but in the passage referred to our books, as well as the Greek scholiast on the place, read Ἑρμαῖος λόφος: Εὐαῖοι, a people of Canaan, Exod. 3. 8. 17: Εὐαῖος (?) Iamblich. V. P. c. 36: Εὐδαῖος (?) Suid.; the river so called varies between Εὐδαῖος, Εὐλαιος, and Εὐλαῖος, Diod. Sic. 19. 19; Arrian Anab. 7. 7. 2; Εὐμαιοσ, Hom. Odys.; Ἡραιοσ, Schol. Ven. A. 301; Eust. 1562. 60: Θαλέδαιος, Synes. p. 304 D, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: Θερμόδαιος (?) the name of a Cretan month: Ἰμαιοσ, Strab. 519, is better Ἰμαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 7: Κλεόδαιος (?) *Pape*; *H. D.*: but the passages in Herodotus, Pausanias, and Apollodorus, which are quoted for this accent, prove nothing; the better form is Κλεοδαῖος, Suid.: Κωλαῖος, a man's name, Herodot. 4. 152, but Κωλαῖός (?) a place, Polyb. 2. 55. 5: Λήναιοσ, Lob. Par. 342; St. Byz.: according to Philop. Ληναῖος, Bacchus, is properisponemon, and Λήναιοσ, a man so called, proparoxytone, yet we have Ληναῖος in Anth. Pal. 7. 292. 1: Λίλαιοσ, Æschyl. Pers. 308, 969; Λύαιοσ, Theog. Can. 53. 23; E. M. 193. 16: Λύγαιοσ, Theog. Can. 53. 3: Μάταιος (?) *Pape*: Μνήσαιος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 88; Suid. s. v. Νικαγόρας: Νέκαιοσ (?) *Pape*: Νίκαιοσ, Schol. Ven. E. 69, or Νικαῖος, cf. Theog. Can. 53. 10: Πάναιοσ (?) a man's name, *Pape*: the Παναῖοι, a Thracian race, is regular; St. Byz.; Thucyd. 2. 101: Παναχαιοί, E. M. 250. 33; Apoll. Synt. 328. 14: Πείραιοσ, Hom. Od. 15. 540; Schol. Ven. A. 301: Πειραιός, a harbour in the Corinthian territory, Thucyd. 8. 10: Περίναιοσ, Zenob.; *Pape*: Πήδαιοσ, Schol. Ven. E. 69; E. M. 193. 16, for which Πίδαιοσ, Suid. is a false form: Πύλαιοσ, Schol. Ven. B. 842: τοῦ Πύλαιοσ τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτονιζέον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τοπικοῦ καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν τὸν Πυλαῖον (*sic*); Lob. Par. 342; E. M. 696. 50 is Πυλαῖος in Suid.: Σκαῖος, Arc. 37. 5: Σκαῖός, a river, Strab. 590; Theog. Can. 48. 6: Σκαῖοί, a people, St. Byz.: Τίραιοσ, Lucian Macrob. § 16: Τίθαιοσ, Herod. 7. 88: Τίραιοσ, Schol. Ven. E. 69; Theog. Can. 53. 23; Arc. 43. 10: Τόλμαιοσ (?) *Pape*; the passages quoted prove nothing: *H. D.* have Τολμαιοσ: Τρυγαιοσ was Herodian's accentuation, the rest wrote Τρύγαιοσ, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62: Τύρταιος occurs, but Τυρταῖος, Strab. 366, is the usual accent: Ὑλαιοσ, E. M. 193. 17; Lob. Par. 342 is better Ὑλαῖος, in Apollod. 3. 9. 2: Ὑμέναιοσ, Athen. 603 D, etc.: Ὑπάχαιοι (?) the correct form is Ὑπαχαιοί, Herodot. 7. 91; Hesych. etc.; Ὑπέλαιοσ, a spring, Athen. 361 D; Strab. 640: Φεναιός = Φενεός, Callim. Del. 71, where Arnald writes Φενεῖος: Φέραιοσ (?): Φιλαθήναιοσ: Φίλαιοσ, Schol. Ven. E. 69; A. 301; Φιλαῖος, which, according to *H. D.*, occurs in Plutarch, is an error.

The grammarians say that proper names in αἰος from nouns are properisponemon, from verbs proparoxytone: a useless rule, as is clear from Τρυγαιοσ, Ἀγαπαῖος, and others, which might be derived either from nouns or verbs.

#### -ΕΙΟΣ.

254. The few common substantives in εἰος are oxytone, as ἀδελφεῖός, ἐλειός, ἀρνεῖός, νεῖός (Arc. 37. 17), συφεῖός, φατειός (Arc. 44. 28), φωλειός; except θεῖος, which is properisponemon.

NOTE.—The following are adjectives substantively used—βασιλείος (?): λαῖος,

a smooth-skinned shark, *L. S.*: βακχείος (sc. ρυθμός, οἶνος, etc.): for ἡθεῖος or ἡθαῖος, see Adjectives.

255. Proper names in *eios* are oxytone, as Ἀλφειός, Ἀρνεῖος, Δαρδανεῖος, Ἐπειός, Ἐπειοί, Ὀλμειός, Πηγνεῖος, Σπερχεῖος; except Ἄρειος, Βασίλειος, Ἐλειος, Μῆδειος, Ὀρειος, Ὑπερβόρειοι proparoxytone, and the properispomenon Δαρεῖος.

256. NOTE.—Αἰνεῖοι (?) *St. Byz.* s. v. Αἴνεια: Ἀκρώρειοι, *St. Byz.*: Ἀργεῖος, both as a proper name and as an adjective, cf. Chærob. E. 123. 24: Ἄρειος, *Pape*: Ἀρνεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 22: ἀρνεῖος, ὁ μὴν προπερισπωμένον: Ἀσπεῖος, *Pape*: Αὔσονεος (?) *Pape*: Βακχείος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31; *Plat.* Ep. 1. 309 C; as the epithet of Bacchus the accent varies between proparoxytone and properispomenon: Βασίλειοι, *Strab.* 306: Βασίλειος, a river, *Strab.* 747; a man, *Suid.*; *Phot. Bib.* 266. 10: Δαρεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 2; *E. M.* 248. 31; *Arc.* 44. 17 says that Δαρεῖος is oxytone, but in the same page, 1. 22, that it is properispomenon; in the former place Götting conjectures Δαρδανεῖος: Δεῖος (?) *Plut.* 2. 1132 D: Διογένης, *Pape*: Ἐγγέλειοι (?) *Strab.* 326, *Meineke*; on the numerous forms of this name, see *H. D.* s. v. Ἐγγελέας: Ἐλειος, *Apollod.* 2. 4. 5, etc.: Ἐλειοι, *St. Byz.* etc.: Ἥλειος, *Paus.* 5. 1. 8; *Plut.* 1. 168: Ἡράκλειος, *Suid.* s. v. Βασίλειος: Ἡεῖος (?) *E. M.* 248. 31: Καρνεῖος, *Athen.* 156 E, is Κάρνειος or Καρνεῖος in *Paus.* 3. 13. 3: Κήττειοι, *Strab.* 616; (*Hom. Od.* 11. 521); yet *Arc.* 44. 22 says, τὸ δὲ Κητεῖος Πηγνεῖος ὀξύνεται ὡς κύρια: Κρεῖος, *Hes. Theog.* 134, etc.: Μῆδειος, *Arc.* 44. 11; *Hes. Theog.* 1001: Μῆδειοι, *Pape*: Μινύειος, *Strab.* 346: Ὀλμειος (?) a man; the river Ὀλμειός is regular, *Schol. Hes. Theog.* 6; *Strab.* 407; *Arc.* 44. 16: Ὀρειος, *Diod. Sic.* 4. 12; *Paus.* 3. 18. 15: Οὔρειος, *Hes. Scut.* 186: Σοροάδειος, an Indian deity, *Athen.* 27 E: Στενήρειος, *Inscr.*: Στρατονίκειος as a compound is regular: Τίβειος (?) *Pape*: Ὑλλεῖοι, *Dion. Perieg.* 386, is faulty for Ὑλληοι or Ὑλληοί: Ὑπερβόρειοι is correct as a compound, and also as being an adjective.

This class of words is so entirely adjectival in its character that even the Greeks themselves seem to have been in doubt whether they should give them the accent of substantives or adjectives.

### -ΟΙΟΣ.

257. Common substantives in *oios* are oxytone, as γλοιός, κλοιός, κολοῖός, φλοιός.

NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptions to this rule—βοῖός (?) *Arc.* 37. 12: γλοιός, such is the accentuation of our books, and *Arc.* 37. 12 states that (ὀξύνεται) γλοιός ἐπὶ κόπρου, Götting (*Accent.* p. 182) is therefore mistaken when he says that it is properispomenon: μνοῖος, a *fiarpace*, *Theog. Can.* 49. 24: πτοῖος (?) = πτοία.

258. Proper names in *oios* are properispomena, as Βοῖοι, Κοῖος, Μοῖος, except the deme Οἰός, which is oxytone.

259. NOTE.—Ἀθοῖος, *Theog. Can.* 53. 29: Ἀνόμοιος, *Phot. Bib.* 279. 20, perhaps so accented as a compound: Βοῖοι, *Strab.* 315, is also written Βοῖοί, *St. Byz.* s. v. Βοῖον; like many other names of nations, it oscillates between an adjectival and substantival accent: Βοῖος as the name of a man is regular, *Athen.* 393 E; *Paus.* 3. 22. 11; *Arc.* 37. 14: Γέλοιος (?) *Pape*: Ἐνδοῖος, *Paus.* 1. 26. 4:



Εὔβοιος, Athen. 697 F: Ζάτοιος, Theog. Can. 53. 29: Οἶός, a deme, Arc. 37. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 24; Theog. Can. 49. 29: Οἶος in Tegea is regular, St. Byz.: Σμοῖος (?) is oxytone in Aristoph. Eccl. 846.

For those in φος, see Substantives in ωος § 338.

# -ΚΟΣ.

**260.** Common substantives in κος retract the accent, as ἄρκος, αὐτόλυκος, δημοπότηκος, δίσκος, θύλακος, κέρκος, κόκκος, λάκκος, λύκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, ὄρκος, πίθηκος, πλόκος, σάκκος, σῶρακος, τόκος, ὕσσακος; except those in ισκος, which are paroxytone, as ἀνδριαντίσκος, ἀστερίσκος, δεσποτίσκος, παιδίσκος, σατυρίσκος; adjectives in ικος used substantively, which are oxytone, as γραμματικός, μουσικός, and the oxytones ἀσκός, ἀστακός, βοσκός, διψακός, δοκός, a beam, (δόκος=δόκησις), θριγκός, μωκός, a mocker, (μῶκος, mockery), ὀλκός, σηκός, σκιθακός, φακός, φαρμακός, χαλκός, ψιττακός; ἀγροῖκος is generally properispomenon.

**261.** NOTE 1.—Arc. 50. 3-52. 15; Etym. Gud. 435. 12; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 24: ἀγελάσκος (?) Hesych.: ἄγροικος=ὁ σκαῖς τοὺς τρόπους: ἀγροῖκος=ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, Ammon. s. v.; cf. Eust. 1409. 52; Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328: L. S. observe that the word is generally properispomenon in all senses: ἀνακος, Aristarchus made it oxytone, Eust. 1365. 45: ἀσκός, Arc. 50. 15; and ἄκκορ, Laced. Hesych.: ἀστακός (and Att. ὀστακός), Arc. 51. 8: βίττακος or βιττακός=ψιττακός: βοσκός, Lob. Phryn. 22: δαρείκος (sc. στατήρ): διψακός, a disease of the kidneys, Galen De Loc. Affect. 6. 3, Tom. 7. p. 511 C; also a plant, Boissonade Anecd. Tom. 1. p. 396; in the latter sense the word is proparoxytone in Galen De Simp. Med. Facult. 6. 6; Tom. 13. p. 169 B, all these places are quoted by H. D. s. v.: δοκός, a beam; δόκος=δόκησις, E. M. 538. 48; A. G. Oxon. 1. 223. 19: Δόκος πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ δοκός ὀξυτόνου τοῦ σημαίνοντος τὴν δόκησιν καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἐν Ταγηνισταῖς σημαίνει τὴν ἀγχόνην, is faulty; read τοῦ δόκος παροξυτόνου, for δόκος=δόκησις is paroxytone both by the precepts of the grammarians (E. M. 538. 48; Eust. 1967. 25, καὶ δόκος μὲν δόκησις καὶ ἀγχόνη, δοκός δὲ ὁ τῆς στῆγης), and in practice, e. g. δόκος δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι τέτυκται, Xenophanes ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 49 et alibi; though τῷ γ' ἐμῷ δοκῷ (sic) is quoted from Callimachus by Eust. 1627. 43; 1761. 34, and Hesych. has Δοκός, σκοπή, προσδοκία, which Salmasius corrects into Δόκος: ἐνθύσκος (?) Hesych.: ἐρίθακος is sometimes found oxytone; cf. Lob. Prol. 311: κυκός, Hesych.: θριγκός, Arc. 50. 10: μάλικος ὄνομα ὀρνέου βαρυντονούμενον, Theog. Can. 59. 26: μῶκος, mockery: μωκός, a mocker, Lob. Par. 345, but there does not seem to be any good ground for the distinction: ὀστακός=ἀστακός: οὐρακός, middle part of the oar, Pollux 1. 90; others write οὐρίαχος: παλλακός, Hesych.: πλατίστακος, Hesych., is falsely oxytone in some editions of Athen. 308 F; see H. D. s. v.: σηκός, Arc. 50. 5; Eust. 1197. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Schol. Ven. T. 72: σκιδακός (?), σκιθακός (and σκιθαρκός or σκίθαρκος), a fish so called, Hesych.: ὕρτακός ὕστρεον, Hesych.: ὕστριακός or ὕστριακόν, a kind of cup, Athen. 500 F; L. S.: φακός, Arc. 50. 20; E. M. 538. 49: φαρμακός, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Arc. 51. 9, 'Harpoerat. Δίδυμος δὲ προπερίσπᾶν ἀξιοῖ τοῦνομα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς οὐχ εὖρομεν οὕτω που τὴν χρῆσιν. Ubi mirum et incredibile est Didy-



mum *φαρμάκος* scripsisse dici; quæ scriptura ne in Hipponactis quidem versibus . . . in quibus media syllaba producit, probabilis est, nedum in scriptoribus Atticis, quos syllabam illam constanter corripuisse constat. Quamobrem vereor ne *προπερισπᾶν* male scriptum sit pro *προπαροξύνειν*, quem accentum Ionibus tribuit Eust. 1935. 15; nam quæ Sýlburg. in annot. ad Etym. M. p. 788. 5, proposuit, non possunt probari nitunturque errore librarii, qui in verbis Harpocrationis illic apposis *περισπᾶν* scripsit pro *προπερισπᾶν*. Alii grammatici significationis discrimen statuere videntur inter *φάρμακος* et *φαρμακός*, ut colligi potest ex verbis Arcadii p. 51. 9, qui de nominibus in *κος* agens sic scribit: *Φυλακὸς ὁ φύλαξ, Φύλακος δὲ τὸ κύριον· φαρμακὸς ὁ ἐπὶ καθαρωῇ τῆς πόλεως τελευτῶν, φαρμακεὺς δὲ ὁ γόης*. Ubi quum absurdum sit nomen in ETΣ terminatum immisceri, manifesto scribendum *φάρμακος*, eodemque modo apud Ammonium leguntur p. 142: *Φαρμακεὺς· φαρμακὸς δὲ ὀξυτόνως, ὁ ἐπὶ καθάρσει τῆς πόλεως ῥιπτόμενος* sic sunt corrigenda et supplenda *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὁ γόης φαρμακὸς δὲ . . . ῥιπτόμενος*, non quod Valcken. volebat, *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὄνομα κύριον, φαρμακός δὲ κτλ.*, illata illa quam supra notavi de nomine proprio opinione de qua nihil compertum habuisse videtur Herodianus cujus verba exhibet Arcadius et partem Schol. Π. Ω. 566; *H. D.*: *φυλακός*, so Aristarchus Eust. 1365. 45; Arc. 51. 8; but *φύλακος*, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 132; Schol. Theocr. 8. 3, and this seems best, at least in Ionic: *χαλκός*, Arc. 50. 10: *ψιττακός*, Arc. 51. 8; Diod. Sic. 2. 53; but *ψίττακος* is also found.

**262.** NOTE 2.—According to Arc. 51. 6 all hyperdissyllables in *ακος*, whether substantives or adjectives, are oxytone, except *θύλακος*, *ῥσσακος*, *αἴσακος*, and proper names; but this rule is quite contrary to facts, e. g. *ἀμάρακος*, *σώρακος*, *ἀβύρτακος*, *βάβακος*, *ἐρίθακος*, *ἄρακος*, *ἀσίρακος*, etc. Aristarchus oxytoned *φυλακός*, *φαρμακός*, and *ἀνακος* as being really adjectives, Schol. Ven. Ω. 566; E. M. 802. 3; see below, § 273.

**263.** Proper names in *κος* are so irregular that it is hardly possible to reduce them to any order whatever; the following rules may however be of some service.

**264.** (a) Those in *ισκος* are paroxytone, as *Κορίσκος*, *Τριποδίσκος*, *Τριποδίσκοι*, *Κονίσκοι*, *Φαλίσκοι*, Arc. 52. 13; E. M. 807. 9; except *Ἀρτισκός*, Herod. 4. 92; or *Ἀρτησκός*, Arc. 51. 19; 52. 15, and this name is almost certainly to be read for *Ἀργησκός*, Theog. Can. 60. 62.

**265.** (b) Those in *ουσκοι* are mostly properispomena, as *Ἐτροῦσκοι*, *Τοῦσκοι*, Strab. 219; *Χηροῦσκοι*, Strab. 291.

**266.** (c) A considerable number of those in *ικος* are oxytone in our books, even where they are obviously adjectival, as *Ἀνδρικός*, *Ἀττικός*, *Αἰνικός*, and *Ἀπογονικός*, names of Cyprian months; *Γραμματικός*, *Γραφικός*, *Ἐπικός*, *Ἐπικουρικός*, *Ἐρατικός*, *Θορικός*, St. Byz.: *Ἱερατικός*, *Ἰκός* (i?), Strab. 436: *Κελεστικός*, Suid.: *Κλασικός*, *Γερμανικός*, Strab. 291: *Ξανθικός*, Tzetzes, Antehom. 80: *Σοφιστικός*, *Τυχικός*, *Ἰλλικός*, Paus. 2. 32. 7: *Φαρσαλικός*, *Δροπικοί*, Herodot. 1. 125: *Ὀμβρικοί*, Strab.

228, or Ὀμβρικοί, St. Byz.: Καυλικοί, St. Byz.: Μεδιοματρικοί, Strab. 194: Ὀπικοί, Strab. 242: Ὠρικός, St. Byz.: Οὐῖνδολικοί, Strab. 292: Νωρικοί, Strab. 206: Ἀρκαδικός, Strab. 344: Ἀτουατικοί. On the other hand, and without any apparent reason for the difference, we have, Δήνικος (ῖ?), Θουμέλικος, Strab. 292: Κύζικος, Strab. 575; Apollod. 1. 9. 18: Μόνικος, Νήρικος, Hom. Odys. 24. 377: Ὀρικός, Herodot. 4. 78: Ποσίδικος, Σίσικος (?), Σύνδικος, St. Byz.: Εἰσάδικοι, Strab. 506: Ἑρνικοί, Strab. 228: Βέσβικος (ῖ?), St. Byz.: Ξένικος (ῖ?), Eust. 890. 16: Σώρικος, Ἐρικος, Τέμικος, Λυκάνικος, Theog. Can. 60. 7: Θορικός (not Θόρυκος, E. M. 453. 22, which is a mere clerical error, *v* and *ι* being to the later Greeks signs of one and the same sound) is often, though incorrectly, proparoxytone; see Theog. Can. 60. 9.

267. (*d*) Those in ἰκος retract the accent, as Κάϊκος, Γράνικος (Γρανικός *sic*) Plut. 1. 672), Κῖκος, Φίλικος, Ἑλλάνικος; except Καμικός and Παλικός.

268. NOTE.—See Eust. 890. 12; Arc. 51. 25; Theog. Can. 60. 1: Καμικός, Theog. Can. 60. 2; Arc. 52. 2: Κάμικος, though found, e. g. Arist. Pol. 2. 10. 4, is an error: Παλικός, Arc. Theog. *ll. ll.*: Αἰνικός, the name of a poet, as it is printed in Theog. Can. 59. 33, contradicts his own rule, and is probably corrupt. Arcadius in the relative place (51. 24) has Ἄνικος, which may be right, though some have emended it. See Schmidt's note *ad loc.*, and Lob. Prol. 324.

269. (*e*) Those in ἰᾶκος are oxytone, as Ἀρκαδιακός, Κλονιακός, Κωνιακοί, Κυριακός, Ὀλυνθιακός, Σεραπιακός; except Πίακος (*ᾶ*?), St. Byz., which, according to Lob. Prol. 309, ought to be Πιακός.

270. (*f*) Trisyllables in ᾶκος are proparoxytone, as Αἷσακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5: Ἄνακος, Athen. 629 A: Ἄρακος, Paus. 10. 9. 9: Ἀράνδακος, Plut. 1. 1160 D; *H. D.*: Ἄστακος, St. Byz.; Thuc. 2. 30, or Ἀστακός, Herodot. 5. 67: Βάτακος (?): Βύττακος, Polyb. 5. 79. 3: Βώρακος: Δρίμακος, Athen. 266 B, Dindorf, where others read Δριμακός: Θάψακος, Strab. 741: Θύλακος, Paus. 5. 23. 5: Ἴδακος, Thucyd. 8. 104: Ἴθακος, Arc. 51. 4: E. M. 470. 6: Λάβδακος, Arc. 51. 3: Λάμψακος, Schol. Ven. N. 759: Μάλακος, Diod. Sic. 7. 9. p. 511. 19. ed. Bekker.: Μάρμακος, Diog. Laert. 8. 1: Μύννακος (not Μυννακός, as in Athen. 351 A; see *H. D. s. v.*): Νάννακος, Suid. (*H. D.* remark that this name is Ἄννακός *sic*) in St. Byz. *s. v.* Ἰκόνιον): Νώρακος, St. Byz.: Ὀπλακος, Plut. 1. 393: Πάλακος, Strab. 306: Πύρρακος: Ῥύνδακος, Apion and Herodorus *ap.* Eust. 959. 32; Schol. Ven. N. 759; and such is no doubt its proper accent,

though it is oxytone in Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: Σάνδακος, Apollod. 3. 14. 3: Σίτακος, Arrian Ind.: Σπάρτακος, St. Byz.: Στρόφακος, Thucyd. 4. 78: Τίτακος, St. Byz. (Τιτακός in Herod. 9. 73): "Υρτακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5; Schol. Ven. N. 759; the city of that name is oxytone in St. Byz.: Φύλακος, Arc. 51. 9: "Ωτακος, or "Ωτακός (?) Hesych. Yet the following oxytones occur: Αιακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: 'Αλακός, 'Αρτακοί, St. Byz.: 'Ασакός, Διψακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 653; *H. D.*: Θανμακοί, Strab. 389: Θημακός (οί), St. Byz.: 'Ιππακός, Anth. Palat. 7. 521; *H. D.*: Μαρακοί (ᾶ ?) Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 7: 'Ολθακός, Plut. 1. 501: Πιττακός, Plut. 1. 85, etc.: Συρακοί, Xenob. Cf. Lob. Prol. 307 sqq.

271. (g) All others in *kos* retract the accent, as Φάκος, Γλαῦκος, Κώρνος, Δημόδοκος, Σέλευκος, Δράβησκος (Δραβήσκος, St. Byz.), Πάτακος, 'Ασσάρακος, 'Αστράβακος, Σεσίθακος, Εὐφάντακος, "Οσκοι; except Κεραμεικός, Theog. Can. 59. 9: 'Ιωλκός, Theog. Can. 59. 29 ('Ιαωλκός), Δαμασκός, the city (but Δάμασκος, a man's name, see *H. D.* s.v., though even that is oxytone in St. Byz.). Γραικοί (Γραίκος is a man's name), Γαλλογραικοί, Σολκοί, Λεκκοί, Hesych.: Καλλαϊκοί, Strab. 162: Μυκοί, St. Byz.: Τροκμοί, Strab. 567: Πατυκός, St. Byz.: Γαραντεικός (?) *Pape*: 'Οξυκανός, Arrian Anab. 6. 16. 1: 'Ασκός, St. Byz. s.v. Δαμασκός: Καδοῦρκοι, Strab. 190 and Καοῦλκοι, Strab. 291, are properispomena.

272. NOTE 1.—Γραικοί, Olympiodorus in *Meteora* Aristot. f. 27 a: τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι παροξύνουσι Γραίκοι λέγοντες, ἡ δὲ κοινὴ διάλεκτος ὀξύνει· καθόλου δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πᾶν ὄνομα παροξύνουσι διὰ τὸν κόμπον, ὅθεν ὑπερηνόροντες ἐκλήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν: Σολκοί, a city in Sardinia, St. Byz., but he also calls it Σύλκοι (*sic*): Πιττάλακος, *Æschin.* p. 8. 24; in *Demosth.* 417. 21 some MSS. have Πιτταλακοῦ, others Πιτταλάκοῦ (*sic*): 'Αρουνάκοι, in Strab. 162, seems an error: Βελλοάκοι, *Pape*, who quotes Strab. 196, which proves nothing as to the accent; it is oxytone in *Ptol.* 2. 9. 8: Δάκοι, St. Byz. varies; it is Δακοί in Strab. 313, and sometimes Δάκοι: 'Ινυκος, Herodot. 6. 24, is oxytone in *Plat. Hipp. Maj.* 282 E: 'Τασκοί, . . . *Dionys. Per.* 1069, ubi Eust. annotat βαρυτόνως παρὰ πολλοῖς ἀναγινώσκεσθαι; *H. D.*: Φάκος, a place in Macedonia, *Diod. Sic.* 30. 14, Bekk. is oxytone in *Polyb.* 31. 25. 2; *A. G. Oxon.* 1. 223. 16, σεσημειῶται τὸ φακὸς ὀξύνόμενον· ἔστι δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνως ὄνομα ὄρους, Ἐκαταῖος·

πρὸς μὲν νῶτον (*sic*) Παῶλος καὶ Φάκος·

εἰ ἔτι ὀξυτονήθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἐτέρου σημαινομένου.

273. NOTE 2.—The grammarians give the following rule for the accentuation of trisyllables in *akos*: τὰ εἰς ΚΟΞ (i. e. ἄκος) τρισύλλαβα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ἔχοντα λήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον προπαροξύνονται, Λάμφακος, "Υρτακος, Ῥύνδακος, *Eust.* 959. 52; cf. *Schol. Ven. N.* 759.

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**274.** (a) Dissyllables in λος preceded by λ, a long vowel or a diphthong, are oxytone, as αὐλός (βόαυλος, μέσαυλος), βηλός, γαυλός, a *milk rail*, θαλλός, μαλλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός; except βῶλος, γρύλλος (γρῦλος), δοῦλος, ζῆλος, ἦλος, θρύλλος (θρῦλος), μύλλος, a *kind of fish*, μῶλος, ναῦλος, οὔλος, πίλος, πῶλος, σίλλος, στῦλος, ψύλλος, which retract the accent.

**275.** NOTE.—See Schol. Ven. O. 338; Arc. 52-53: ἄθλος = ἄεθλος: βδέλλος: βίλλος (?) Arc. 53. 21, who says that παρὰ Ἐφεσίοις βαρύνεται: βῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 17: γάλλος, Hesych.: γρύλλος is a common but incorrect form for γρῦλος, Arc. 52. 24: γαῦλος, a *vessel*, Eust. 1625. 3: γαυλός, *milk-rail*, a distinction frequently neglected in MSS; the island Γαῦλος is properisponmenon, Diod. Sic. 5. 12: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12; Eust. 794. 26: ἐρίλος: ζῆλος (Dor. δᾶλος), Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. O. 338: ἦλος, Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. Ven. O. 338: θρύλλος is a less correct form for θρῦλος: ἴλλος, an eye, but ἱλλός, *squinting*, Eust. 907. 8: κίλλος, Pollux 7. 56, is better oxytone, as Hesych. has it s. v. though he varies: κόλλος (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: κτίλος in Theog. Can. 61. 2 seems corrupt: κῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 18; cf. Athen. 200 F, for which Strab. 312 has κόλος: μυλλός, *rudenda muliebria*, or a *kind of cakes*, Athen. 647 A.: Μύλλος, a proper name and μυλλός, *squinting*, Eust. 1885. 20; Arc. 53. 15; but μύλλος or μύλος, a *fish*, Galen Tom. 6. p. 402 A.: μῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 18: ναῦλος, Arc. 53. 8: οὔλος, Arc. 53. 12: πῆλος, ὁ οἶνος, A. G. Paris. 4. 188. 10: πίλος, Arc. 52. 23; Theog. Can. 61. 2: πῶλος, Arc. 60. 8: σίλλος, Arc. 53. 20; σιλλός also occurs, see Tittmann ad Zonar. 1648: σκύλλος, Hesych. is σκύλος in E. M. 720. 19: σκῶλος, a *stake*, *stumbling-block*, Hom. Il. 13. 564: σμίλος (?) Hesych.: σπίλος, is better σπῖλος, Reg. Pros. 10. p. 423: στῦλος, Arc. 52. 24, is written στύλος in the text of Eust. 731. 37, and elsewhere: τῖλος (?) Pollux 5. 91, is sometimes τίλος: ὕλλος, Georg. Pisid. Cosm. 951; H. D.: ψύλλος, Lob. Phryn. 332; Theog. Can. 61. 25: ὦλος (or ὠλλός), Hesych.

**276.** (b) Those in ἴλος and ὕλος are paroxytone, as ναυτίλος, κτίλος, κρωβύλος; except δάκτυλος, κόνδυλος, πίτυλος, σφόνδυλος, and several others of dactylic measure mentioned below.

**277.** NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 17: αἶγυλος, Arc. 55. 21; it is also spelled αἶγυλλος and αἶγυλλος: ἄκυλος, A. G. 373. 25: ἄμυλος is in fact an adjective: βάκχυλος, Athen. 111 D; βῆθυλος, E. M. 196. 54; or βηθύλος, Suid., also βηθύλλος and δηθύλλος: βράβυλος, Hesych.: γόγγυλος, E. M. 245. 39; Arc. 56. 25: δάκτυλος, Arc. 56. 24: ἔκυλος, Suid.: κάνδυλος, Pollux 6. 69: κηρύλος, Theog. Can. 61. 20; Aristoph. Av. 300 is wrongly proparoxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 14, where one MS. has κηρύλλος: κόνδυλος, Arc. 56. 24: κότυλος, Athen. 478 B; H. D.: κρωβύλος is wrongly proparoxytone in Eust. 851. 46, and elsewhere: ὀπίλλος, Arc. 54. 15, is better ὀπίλος; see H. D. s. v.: πίτυλος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 25: σφόνδυλος (and σπόνδυλος), Arc. 56. 24, is sometimes σφονδύλος: τροχίλος, 'Schol. Aristoph. Av. 79, ἔστι δὲ ὄρνειον τροχίλος, καὶ λέγεται εἶναι δριμύ- ἀνιούσι δὲ τινες τὴν μέσσην ὀξύνειν: ut alii circumflexisse videantur qui frequens est in libris accentus. V. Jacobs ad Ælian. N. A. 3. 11; H. D.: φάγυλος, Plut. 2. 294 C.

**278.** (c) The rest in λος throw the accent back, as ἄγγελος,



αἰγίβαλλος, ἄμπελος, βύβλος, ἴουλος, κάπηλος, κροκόδειλος, κρύσταλλος, κύκλος, ὄμιλος, ὄχλος, πάλος, σάλος, σίαλος, σκόπελος, στόλος, στρόβιλος, τράχηλος, τύλος, φάλος; except αἰγιαλός, θολός, *muil* (but θόλος, *dome*), κορυθαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, which are oxytone.

**279. NOTE.**—ἄελλός, Hesych., is an adjective used substantively (?) see H. D.; on αἶολος or αἰύλος see below, § 282: ἀσφόδελος, *the plant*: ἀσφοδελός (λειμών), an adjective, Eust. 906. 58; Lob. Par. 341; E. M. 161. 12: δειλός τὸ δειλινόν, Arc. 55. 4: δορχεοί, Hesych.: θόλος, *vault*; θολός, *muil*, Eust. 794. 30; 907. 4: ἰλός = κατὰδυσσις τοῦ θηρίου, Theog. Can. 61. 1; A. G. Paris. 4. 181. 32, εἰλός, ὀξυτόνως ἢ κατὰδυσσις τοῦ θηρίου: οὕτω καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀττικῶν τόνολις [τόνων μονοβιβλίῳ conj. Cramer], καὶ μέμφεται τοῖς τὸ ι κατατάττουσι τὴν λέξιν: Hesych. explains it by ἰλός, βόρβορος, γλοιός: κορυθαλλός, Arc. 54. 11: κραπαταλός, Arc. 54. 10; this is the correct spelling and accent; κραπάταλος is found in Athen. and Pollux, and κραπάταλλος or ὅς in Hesych. and the above place in Arcadius; see H. D. s. v.: μοχλός (also μοκλός), Eust. 794. 29; E. M. 640. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 134: μύελός, Arc. 55. 5; in late Greek also μυαλός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 309: μυχλός, Hesych., appears to be an adjective: ὀβελός, Arc. 55. 5: ὀβολός, Arc. 56. 7: ὀδεός = ὀβελός, Aristoph. Ach. 796: ὀλός = θολός, Schol. Anth. Pal. 15. 25. 1; H. D.: ὀμφαλός, Arc. 54. 19; Chærob. E. 68. 20; E. M. 553. 30: προβαλλός, a *shield*, Arc. 54. 6; in Phot. Lex. and Hesych. it is incorrectly proparoxytone; the comic word εἰματανωπερίβαλλος (Athen. 162 A, quoted by L. S.) is regular, being a decompound: σίαλος, a *fat hog*; σιαλός (Ion. σιελός) = σίαλον, Suid., but the latter word is always proparoxytone in our editions: στρόβιλος, εἶδος ὀρχήσεως, στροβιλός δὲ ἡ συστροφὴ τοῦ ἐχίνου, Arc. 55. 27: σφαλός (or σφαλλός), Hesych.: φυσίκιλλος ἄρτος, Athen. 139 A.

**280.** Proper names in λος retract the accent, as Αἶολος, Ἄλος, Ἀξύλος, Ἀσβολος, Ἀστύλος, Βήλος, Γαῦλος, Δαίδαλος, Δῆλος, Ἥλος, Θράσυλλος, Κέφαλος, Κρεόφυλος, Κύψελος, Μᾶλος, Μάταλλος, Μαύσωλος, Μόλος, Νεῖλος, Πάμμυλος, Πύλος, Πῶλος, Σίγηλος, Στύμφαλος, Τάνταλος, Ὑλλος, Φάρσαλος, Φόλος, Χῶλος; except trisyllables in ἴλος and ὕλος, which are paroxytone, as Αἰσχύλος, Ῥωμύλος, Ζωῖλος, Τρωῖλος, Πενθίλος; but to both these rules there are numerous exceptions.

**281. NOTE 1.**—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος.* Those compounded with φίλος throw the accent as far back as possible, as Ἀγνούφιλος, Δημόφιλος, Ἐργόφιλος, Πάμφιλος, Σάφιλος: Ἀγκύλος, Arc. 57. 7: Αἰγύλος (?) H. D.; the passage in Lycoph. 108 proves nothing: Αἵτυλος, Arc. 56. 12: Ἀκτύλος, Phot. Bib. 536. 22. ed. Bekker: Ἀξύλος, Hom. Il. 6. 12; Arc. 56. 25: Ἀργύλος, Herodot. 7. 115: Αὐαλός, Hesych.: Βαίτυλος, E. M. 192. 56, ought to be paroxytone: Βάσιλος, Parthen. Erot. 1. 4; H. D.: Βράγυλος, H. D.: Γαῖσυλος, Plut. 1. 980: Γογγύλος, is proparoxytone in Thucyd. 1. 128; 7. 2; both of which passages are quoted by H. D. s. v., and perhaps that is its proper accent; see E. M. 245. 39: Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι: Δάκτυλος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1126-1131: Δάσκυλος, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 805: Δεσιλοί (?) St. Byz.: Εὐρύπυλος, S. V. E. 255: Εὐστάφυλος, Alcioph. Ep. 3. 22, quoted by H. D. as a compound, is regular: Ἴτυλος, Arc. 57. 3; Hom. Od. 19. 522: Κόρδυλος, St. Byz.: Κορπιλοί, St. Byz.: Κότυλος, Strab. 602:



**Κράβυλος** is very commonly found, but it should perhaps be paroxytone; H. D. observe (tom. 4. p. 2023 A) on *κρωβύλος*, 'eadem accentus inconstantia in nomine proprio scribendo animadvertitur, ejus scripturam *παροξύτονον* recte defendit Boisson. ad Aristæm. p. 441.' **Μικύλος**, or **Μικκύλος**, 'Simplici κ et per diphthongum *Μείκυλος* cod. Pal. in epigr. Callinachi Anth. 7. 460. 3, sed in lemmate a prima manu *μικ-*, ab secunda *μικ-*. Accentum correxit Jacobseius;' H. D.: **Μόσχυλος** (?), *Pape*: **Μυρσίλος**, Herodot. 1. 7, is in some editions wrongly printed **Μυρσίλος**; see Theog. Can. 62. 8, who has **Μυρτίλος**; **Νικάσυλος**, for this *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D. quotes Paus. 6. 14. 1; but on turning to his own edition of that author I find that he prints **Νικασύλος**: **Οἰτύλος**, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 585: **Ὀκυλος** (?): **Ὀνήσυλος**, or **Ὀνήσυλος**, Herodot. 5. 104; Theog. Can. 61. 23: **Ὀξύλος**, Arc. 56. 25; **Ὀξύλος** tamen scriptum in scholl. Nicand. Th. 289, ubi scriptor quidam, et Pind. Ol. 3. 19. 22, ubi *Ætolus* memoratur, utrobique fortasse contra libros, *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D. s. v.: **Σίτυλος**, Diod. Sic. 3. 55; St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 24: **Σόφυλος** or **Σώφυλος** is regular as a compound: **Σπόργυλος**, St. Byz.: **Στάφυλος**, Arc. 57. 5; Strab. 475, etc.: **Σώσυλος** (?) Polyb. 3. 20. 5; with the variants **Σώσυλος** and **Σωσύλος**; Lob. Profl. 139: **Τίτυλος**, Arc. 57. 3; Theog. Can. 61. 22: **Ταξιλος**, Paus. 1. 20. 6, etc., is generally proparoxytone, cf. Lob. Profl. 115: **Τράγυλος**, St. Byz.: **Τρίτυλος**, Plut. 1. 1046: **Τρίσυλος** (?) *Pape*: **Τρόχυλος** is quoted by Götting (Accent. p. 184) from Paus. 1. 14. 2, where Dindorf prints **Τροχύλος**: **Τρώγυλος**, Thucyd. 7. 2, or **Τρωγίλος** or **Τρωγίλος**, Thucyd. 6. 99: **Τρώκυλος** (?) *Pape*: **Ὦγυλος**, St. Byz.

282. NOTE 2.—**Γαιτούλοι**, St. Byz.; in Strab. 826 Meineke prints **Γαίτουλοι**, and rightly, Eust. Dion. Per. 215: *ὅτι Γαιτούλοι ἔθνος μέγιστον Λιβυκόν. Τούτους Ἀρτεμίδωρος Γαιτουλίου λέγει Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ προπαροξύνει, λέγων ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΛΟΞ παραληγόμενα διφθόγγῳ τῇ διὰ τοῦ ΟΥ προπαροξύνεται*: **Ἰαμβούλος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 60; **Ἰάμβουλος** is quoted by H. D. from Lucian V. H. 1. 3: Tzetz. Hist. 7. 644. 724: *Pape* has **Ἰκομοῦλοι** from Strab. 218, but the place does not justify that accentuation: **Καμίλος**, Arc. 56. 2, occurs under the form **Κάσμιλος**, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 917: **Καμβύλος** (?) Polyb. 8. 17. 4: **Κυδρήλος**, Strab. 633, a very questionable accent.

The proper name **Αἰολος** is very variable in its accentuation: according to Eust. 631. 32; 1681. 3, it is said to be proparoxytone, and so Philoponus accented it; Arcadius 56. 6 makes it paroxytone, and that accent is common in our books, e.g. Diod. Sic. 4. 67; Strab. 20. 23; even in Eustathius himself, contrary to his own rule, 1644. 12. On the whole it seems better to write **Αἰολος** for the proper name, **αἰόλος** for the adjective. The common substantive, **αἰολος**, a kind of fish, is equally uncertain; it is an adjective used elliptically, and vacillates, like others of the same kind, between an adjectival (**αἰόλος**) and substantival accent (**αἰόλος**); see Lob. Par. 344, and H. D. s. v.

283. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in λος*. **Ἀγχιαλός**, a city, Eust. 1681. 3; yet elsewhere (1396. 25) he says that it is proparoxytone; E. M. 14. 36 however remarks, *ἡ μὲν πόλις ὀξύνεται ὁ δὲ παραθαλάσσιος τόπος, προπαροξύνεται*; as the name of a man it is regular, **Ἀγχιάλος**, Hom. Od. 1. 180, etc.: **Αἰγηλός** (and **Αἰγλοί**), St. Byz.: **Αἰγιαλός**, Schol. Ven. B. 592: **Αἰτωλός**, Chærob. E. 23. 14, *τὰ γὰρ εἰς ωλος ἀρσενικά πρὸ τοῦ ω τὸ τ ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται, St. Byz. s. v. **Αἰτωλία**: **Παναίτωλος**, Polyb. 10. 49. 11: **Ἀρτωλός** (?) Chærob. E. 23. 9: **Αὔαλός**, Hesych.: **Βαστουλοί**, Lob. Profl. 132: **Γάλλος** is paroxytone in all senses, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; Arc. 53. 15: **Ἑλλός**, Schol. Ven. Π. 234, and **Ἑλλοί**: **Θάλλος**, Plut. 1. 747; I do not know why *Pape* says that **Θαλλός** would be more correct: **Θετταλός**, or **Θεσσαλός**, Arc. 54. 20; Hom. Il. 2. 679; Diod. Sic. 5. 54, etc.; 'In codd. interdum *προπαροξυτόνως* scribitur,' H. D. s. v.: **Ἰταλός**, Chærob. E. 68. 21; Arc. 54. 24; E. M. 553. 30: **Καστωλός**,*

St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰτωλία*; Arc. 57. 15: *Κερμαλός* (?) Plut. 1. 19: *Κορυδαλλός*, a deme, Arc. 54. 11; this is sometimes found falsely accented, e.g. St. Byz.: in Diod. Sic. 4. 59 *Κορυδαλλῶ* is now read for the incorrect *Κορυδάλλω*; it is also oxytone as the name of a man, e.g. Herodot. 7. 214: *Μαγδωλός*, St. Byz.: *Μαλλός*, a city, Arc. 53. 17; so called, according to St. Byz., from *Μάλλος*, its founder: *Μαλλοί*, an Indian people, St. Byz.: Strab. 701: *Μανταλός*, the founder of the Phrygian city *Μάνταλος*, St. Byz.: *Μαυσωλός*, a river, and *Μαυσωλοί* are oxytone in St. Byz.: *Ὀμφαλός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 70: *Πακτωλός*, Chærob. E. 23. 9; St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰτωλία*: *Πενθελός* in Suidas is an error for *Πενθίλος*: *Σελλοί* is oxytone, like *Ἑλλός*: *Σίγηλος*, Eust. 1967. 36; hence *Σιγηλός*, Strab. 404, is faulty: *Σικελός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 50; Arc. 55. 10, is sometimes *Σίκελος*: *Σικελοί*, St. Byz.: *Σπαρτωλός*, St. Byz.: *Τριβαλλός*, Strab. 301, etc.; Arc. 54. 5, though it is occasionally proparoxytone: *Φελλός*, a city of Pamphylia, St. Byz.; Strab. 666, but *Ἀντίφελλος* Strab. 666: *Φέλλος*, a man, Herod. π. μ. λ. 11. 23:

### -ΜΟΣ.

284. Common substantives in *μος* with a long penultimate are oxytone, the rest retract the accent, as *θυμός*, *anger*, but *θύμος*, *thyme*, *ἀγερμός*, *ἀγιασμός*, *ἄνεμος*, *ἀριθμός*, *βαθμός*, *βωμός*, *γάμος*, *γίγγλυμος*, *δεσμός*, *δημός*, *fat*, *δρόμος*, *ἔσμός*, *θάλαμος*, *θεσμός*, *κάλαμος*, *κομμός*, *κύαμος*, *κυδοιμός*, *λαιμός*, *λιμός*, *μερισμός*, *νόμος*, *law*, *ὀφθαλμός*, *πόλεμος*, *πορθμός*, *ρhythμός*, *τόμος*, *φιμός*, *φορμός*, *χρησμός*, *χυμός*, *ψαλμός*, *ψωμός*; except 1. oxytone *νομός*, *pasture*, *οὐλαμός*, *ποταμός*, *φωραμός*, *φωριαμός*, *χηραμός*; 2. *ἄμμος*, *βλάστημος*, *δήμος*, *people*, *ἐρημος*, *θέρμος*, *κόσμος*, *κῶμος*, *μῖμος*, *μῶμος*, *ὄγμος*, *οἶμος*, *ὄλμος*, *ὄρμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *σῖμος*, *ψάμμος*, which retract the accent.

285. NOTE.—*Αἶμος*, according to H. D. s. v. the right form is *αἶμός*; Chærob. E. 28. 1 expressly makes it barytone, but he may possibly refer to the proper name, cf. E. M. 568. 38: *ἀλῖμός* (?) Hesych.: *ἄμμος*, Arc. 59. 8: *ἀφλουισμός* was by Tyrannion incorrectly made proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. O. 607: *βλάστημος*, Æschyl. Suppl. 317; S. c. T. 12; this is directly opposed to Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 4, yet accords with Arc. 61. 5; see Lob. Par. 397: *βόρμος* = *βρόμος*, E. M. 205. 3: *βρίμος*, Theog. Can. 63. 9: *βρῶμος*, Theog. Can. 63. 21; Arc. 60. 8: *βῶμος*, Æolic for *βωμός*, Greg. Cor. 617, ed. Schäfer: *γίγγλυμος* is in some places falsely oxytone: *γολαμός* = *οὐλαμός*, Hesych.: *γροῦμος*, Hesych.: *δῆμος*, *people*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 240; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 213; E. M. 265. 3: *δημός*, *fat*, Arc. 59. 16: *ἐπίκορμος*, Eust. 1692. 62, is a compound of *κορμός*: *ἐρημος* (sc. γῆ), Lob. Par. 361: *ἡδύοσμος*, *mint*, Strab. 344; *L. S.*, is an adjective used as a substantive: *θεμός* = *θεσμός*, Hesych.: *θέρμος*, *lupine*, Lob. Par. 341 (cf. Lob. Par. 360) quotes *θερμός* in this sense from Galen: *θύμος*, *thyme*: *θυμός*, *anger*: *Θῦμος*, a proper name, Arc. 59. 28; Theog. Can. 63. 14: *κῆμος*, a plant so called (?) Theog. Can. 63. 5: *κημός*, the cover of the voting urn, is regular: *κινδαμός* (?) Arc. 60. 24: *κομμός*, lamentation, is paroxytone in Arist. Poet. c. 12. 3; and in Nicol. Damasc. Excerpt. p. 457 (59 Orell.) quoted by H. D.: *κόμμοι* in a different signification occurs in Hesych.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: *τὸ κόμμος οὐ δὲ σύνηδες* [*βαρύνεται*]: *κόσμος*, Arc. 58. 27: *κρήθμος* (the ordinary form is *τὸ κρήθμον* and *κρηθμόν*; it is also spelled *κρίθμος* or *ον*, Arc. 58. 14). This word furnishes one example among

many others of the strange tricks played by the old Greek grammarians; *ῥέγνεται* δὲ ὁ σταθμός, says Eustathius, 582. 17, *κανόνι τοιούτῳ*. τὰ εἰς ΜΟΞ λήγοντα, ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Μ τὸ Θ, ῥέγνεται, *μηριθμός, πορθμός, σκαρθμός, ἰσθμός*. οὕτω καὶ σταθμός. τὸ κρηθμός οἱ μὲν τοῦ Ὀμήρου ὑπομνηματίζονται βαρύνεσθαι φασιν εἰς ἰδιότητα, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ Δυκόφρονος [238] καὶ αὐτὸ ῥέγνεται: this passage shows also the corruption and the cure of the place in Philem. Lex. p. 72. § 198; the word should doubtless be oxytone, and it is so found in Dioscorides, Hesychius, and others; see H. D. s. v.: *κῶμος* (and the barbarism *κῶμο*), Arc. 60. 6; Theog. Can. 63. 26: *λεμός* (?) Hesych.: *λίημος*, Hesych.: *μάμος*, Hesych.: *μίμος*, Joh. Alex. 3. 7; Theog. Can. 63. 9: *μύρμος*, Hesych.: Lycoph. 176: *μῶμος*, Arc. 60. 7; 'Μωμός, quod ponit Theog. [Can. 63. 20] scribendum *βωμός*;' H. D.: *νάμος* (?) Hesych.: *νόμος*, *law*; *νομός*, *pasture*, Schol. Ven. Υ. 249: *νοῦμμος* = *numus*, Zonar. 1405, or *νοῦμος*, A. G. 109. 24: *ὄγμος*, Schol. Ven. Δ. 68; Arc. 58. 6; Eust. 831. 57: *οἶμος*, Arc. 60. 11; Chærob. E. 28. 1; Schol. Ven. Δ. 24; E. M. 568. 38; Lob. Rhem. 282, note 20: *ὄλμος*, Chærob. E. 1. 28; Eust. 831. 57; E. M. 817. 29: *ὄρμος*, *harbour*, and this is perhaps the best accent for the word in all senses, though Eust. 1788. 46 says: *ῥέγνεται* δὲ παρὰ τισι τῶν ἐσύστερον ὁ τοιοῦτος ὄρμος (i. e. *necklace*) καθὰ καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ ἐρρήθη πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα: *ὄρχαμος*: dactyls in *amos* are oxytone (Arc. 60. 17) if the first syllable is long by nature; proparoxytone if it be long only by position, Eust. 1347. 12; E. M. 804. 17; this word is written *ἄρχαμος* in Eust. 1094. 54: *οὐλαμός*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: *ὄχμος* = *πύργος* s. *ὄχυρός τόπος*, Lycoph. 443, quoted by H. D., or *ὄχμός* (?) Eust. 1528. 23, quoted by H. D.: *πλεῦμος*, Galen Lex. Hippocr. Tom. 2. p. 99 F: *ποταμός*, Arc. 60. 15; Eust. 1347. 12; Schol. Ven. Ω. 228: *πότμος*, Arc. 58. 19: *ρήμος* (?) *a peel*, in Athen. 113 C, the only place quoted for the word, *κεράμφ* is now read: *σίμος* [*σίμω*], *a fish, tunny*, Eust. 906. 56; Artemid. 2. 14, was wrongly oxytone in Athen. 312 A: *σκινδαλαμός* or *σκινδαλμός*, Schol. Aristoph. Nubb. 130: *ἰδίως σκινδαλοὺς καλοῦμεν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ξύλων καὶ τὰ τῶν καλάμων ξύσματα*. τοῦτο μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθείας ῥέγνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πλαγίων παροξύνεται, Arc. 59. 2; 60. 24: *τῆμος*, Æschyl. Choeph. 916; Eust. 1148. 37: *τόμος* = ὁ τετμημένος: *τομός* = ὁ τέμνων, Arc. 59. 24; A. G. Oxon. 1. 371. 1: *τόρμος*, Diod. Sic. 2. 8, etc., and this is the constant accent in our books, yet it is expressly made oxytone by A. G. Oxon. 1. 285. 13: *τυλιμός* (?) E. M. 773. 5: *φῆμός* is sometimes falsely *φίμος*, e. g. Sept. Eccles. 20. 29, and there is one instance of *φῆμος*: *φλῶμος* is false for *φλόμος*: *φωραμός*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 228; E. M. 804. 19; A. G. Oxon. 1. 430. 14: *φωριαμός*, Arc. 60. 20; E. M. 688. 18: *φωρίαμος* is Attic, according to Herodian: *χαμός*, Lob. Par. 346: *χηραμός*, E. M. 688. 18: *χλαμός* (?) = *χλαῖνα*, Hesych.: *χῶμος* (?) = *χῶμα*, Hesych.: *χωριαμός*, Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 155: *ψάμος*, Arc. 59. 9: *ψόμμος*, Hesych.: *ῶμος*, *shoulder*: *ῶμός*, *raw*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44; Theog. Can. 63. 27.

286. Proper names in *mos* throw back the accent, as *Αἶμος*, Ἄλμος, Ἐλυμος, Θέρμος, Θῦμος, Ἰάλεμος, Κάδμος, Κῶμος, Λάτμος, Μῶμος, Νικόδημος, Πάτμος, Πέργαμος, Πρίαμος, Πύραμος, Ῥήμος, Σάμος; but there is a considerable number of exceptions, which are mentioned in the following note.

287. NOTE.—Ἀγαμός, St. Byz.: Ἀγχεσμός, Paus. 1. 32. 2: Ἀκιαμός (?) St. Byz. s. v. Ἀσκάλων: Βρυσμός, E. M. 249. 15: Βωμοί, certain hills in Ætolia so called, St. Byz.; the word does not acquire the distinctive accent of a proper name, because it seems to have retained the greater part of its ordinary signification: Δραγμός, St. Byz.: Δρυμός, vacillates between the accent which it should have if it retains its significance, and that of a proper name; it is oxytone according to Arc. 60. 1, and in Strab. 445; but Δρύμος (? Δρῦμος) in Herodot. 8. 33;

Harpoc. and Eust. 638. 57; all these passages are quoted by H. D. : *Θυμός*, the name of a dog, Xen. de Ven. 7. 5, quoted by H. D.; as the name of a man it is properispomenon, Arc. 59. 28 : *Ἰσθμός*, *passim*, is always oxytone : *Καταβαθμός* or *Καταβασμός*, Strab. 791, etc. : *Κυδοιμός*, Hom. Il. 18. 535 : *Λιμός*, *Famine* personified, Hes. Theog. 227, quoted by Götting; also a place, *Λιμοῦ πεδίων*, A. G. 278. 4 : *Ὀλμός*, a man's name, St. Byz. s. v. *Ὀλμῶνες*, is *Ὀλμος* in Paus. 9. 24. 3, or as he elsewhere (9. 34. 10) calls him, *Ἄλμος* : *Πορθμός* = *fretum Siculum*, Polyb. 1. 7. 1, and of others, Polyb. 16. 29. 8 : also the name of a city in Eubœa, Demosth. de Coron. p. 248. 15, etc. ; H. D. : *Ποταμός* (or *Ποταμοί*) an Attic deme, Strab. 398 : *Ῥωγμοί*, St. Byz. : *Σημός*, Harpocrat. s. v. *Ἐκάτης νῆσος*, is rightly *Σῆμος* in Athen. 38 A ; 614 A ; Suid. ; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1304 ; Schol. Pind. Ol. 11. 73 : *Τρωκμός*, Arc. 58. 17 ; in Strab. 187 ; Ptol. 5. 4. 9, and elsewhere, it occurs under the form *Τρόκμοι* (*sic*), but in the former author, 561, it is correctly accented *Τροκμοί* : *Τρωγμοί*, Phot. Bib. 228. 3 : *Φυλαμός*, Lycoph. 593, is rightly *Φύλαμος* St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰῶων* : *Φωριαμοί*, St. Byz. That many of these exceptions are nothing but mistakes seems probable both from the uncertainty of the books in some cases, and from the absence of any reason why they in particular should vary from the analogy of hosts of proper names having the same termination.

### -ΝΟΣ.

**288.** Polysyllables in *ωνος*, are oxytone, as *κολωνός*, *οἰωνός*, *κοινωνός*, *κορωνός*, *μελεδωνός*.

NOTE.—Arc. 66. 6 ; Chærob. C. 411. 13 : *Ἄγωνος*, Æol. = *ἀγών*, Hesych. L. S. have *κερκύρωνος* from Ælian H. A. 15. 14, where Schneider would read with Gesner *κερκίωνας* for *κερκόρωνος*.

**289.** All in *ίνος* are properispomena, as *γελασίνος*, *γίνος* (and *γίνυος*), *ἐχίνος*, *ικτίνος*, *κεστρίνος*, *σταφυλίνος*, *φοξίνος* ; except *κάμινος*, *κυκλάμινος*, *συκάμινος* proparoxytone, and *χαλινός* oxytone.

**290.** NOTE.—E. M. 488. 4 : *τὰ διὰ τοῦ ἸΝΟΣ πρὸ μᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα ἐκτείνουσι τὸ Ι, πλὴν τοῦ ἐχίνος, καρκίνος* πρὸ δύο δὲ τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, συστέλλει, πλὴν τοῦ κάμινος, E. M. 793. 45 : *γάκινος*, E. M. 219. 41, is a compound : *γρίνος*, Eust. 1926. 55, is falsely accented *γρίνος* in Hesych. : *γύρινος*, Arc. 65. 16 ; E. M. 243. 49, is occasionally to be found properispomenon ; St. Byz. s. v. *Βιθυνία* spells the word *γέρινος* ; Götting thinks *γυρίνος* the correct accent when the *ι* is long, and he is probably right : *ἔρινος*, a plant, Nicand. Ther. 647, and schol. ad l. : *ἐρινός* = *ἐρινεός*, Arc. 65. 18 : *ἐρυθρίνος*, Arist. H. A. 8. 13. 3, two MSS. read *ἐρυθρινός*, a wrong accent, as is *ἐρύθρινος* found elsewhere ; cf. Lob. Prol. 207 ; who shows by many examples how very irregular the books, both manuscript and printed, are in accenting this termination : *ικτίνος*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1825. 12, is proparoxytone according to Theog. Can. 67. 17 ; E. M. 470. 35, 'Utroque modo in codd. Aristophanis, Æliani, aliorumque scriptorum scribitur ;' H. D. : *κάμινος*, Theog. Can. 67. 17 ; E. M. 488. 6 : *κυκλάμινος*, Theog. l. l. : *κύμινος* (?) Theog. l. l. : *μέλινος* (?) = *μελίνη* : *μύρινος*, Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 5, where one MS. has *μαρίνος* : *ῥμινος*, Athen. 478. D, for which Pollux 6. 61 has *ῥρμενος*, and Hesych. the right (?) form *ῥρμίνος* : *συκάμινος*, Theoph. H. P. 1. 1. 7 : *χαλινός*, Arc. 65. 18 ; Chærob. E. 139. 10 ; E. M. 805. 16 ; in Æolic it was *χάλλινος*.

**291.** The rest retract the accent, as *ἄγνος*, *βόθυνος*, *θάμνος*, *θύννος*, *θύσανος*, *κίνδυνος*, *κοίρανος*, *κότινος*, *κρούνος*, *κύκνος*, *κῶνος*,



λύχνος, νάννος, οἶνος, ὄκνος, πόνος, πρίνος, ῥάμνος, ῥάφανος, στέφανος, τόνος, τύραννος, ὕμνος, ὕπνος, ὦνος; except oxytone, ἀμνός, ἀρνός βαυνός (βαδυνός, *Attic*), βουνός, γουνός, ξανός, ἑλληδανός, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, κρουνός, ληνός, λιχανός, οὐρανός, παιδνός, πλυνός, ῥίνός, ὠκεανός, and the paroxytones καρκίνος and παρθένος.

292. NOTE.—'Ἀκεανός, a kind of pulse, Suid, is proparoxytone in Eust. 1528. 44, but is expressly said to be oxytone in Theog. Can. 67. 2: ἀμνός, Arc. 62. 17; Eust. 541. 44: ἀραχνός, Æschyl. Supp. 886, quoted by L. S., but Ahrens reads ἀραχνος: βαυνός, ὅπερ κοινῶς μὲν ὀξύνεται, Ἀττικῶς δὲ βαρύνεται, Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. A. G. 654. 33, thus also Arc. 64. 7: βρενός, Hesych.: γονός = ὁ γεννητικός, E. M. 239. 11; but the word does not seem to be oxytone in this signification, at least in the printed books; γονός, where it does occur, appears either to be an adjective or another form of γουνός: γουνός, E. M. 12. 36: γρυνός (or γρουνός), Arc. 63. 25: δεκανοί (sc. θεοί), Stob. Ecl. vol. 1. p. 468, ed. Heeren: δελκανός, Athen. 118 B: ξανός (sc. πέπλος): ξλίνος, Nicand. Alex. 181, is oxytone in E. M. 330. 39, perhaps a mistake; both these passages are quoted by H. D.: ἑλληδανός, Arc. 64. 17: ἑχίνος, Chærob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 170. 30; Theog. Can. 67. 22; E. M. 488. 5, is possibly a proper name, for ἑχίνος, a hedgehog, is regular: ἱπνός is sometimes paroxytone, e.g. Arist. de Part. An. 1. 5. 6.: καπνός, Arc. 62. 14: καυνός (?) Arc. 64. 6, καῦνος = κλήρος, is barytone in E. M. 267. 18, and elsewhere: κεραυνός, Arc. 64. 8: κρουνός, Arc. 64. 7: καρκίνος [i], Theog. Can. 67. 22; A. G. Oxon. 2. 236. 14: Herod. π. μ. λ. 20. 8, 'καρκίνος sæpissime in codd. scriptum et inter properisopomena memoratum ab Arcad. p. 65. 16, si sana lectio: de qua dubitat L. Dindorfius, vol. 2. p. 833 D. Sed poetarum versus ubique καρκίνος scribendum esse arguunt. Et breve esse annotavit Etym. M. p. 488. 5;' H. D.: λαμνός (?) H. D.: ληνός, Arc. 63. 20: ὁ λιχανός (δάκτυλος) seems to be always oxytone, but ἡ λίχανος (sc. χορδή) varies; it is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 3. 59; oxytone in Plut. 2. 1029 A (quoted by H. D.), Arist. Prob. 19. 20. 1; 'Adjectivum λιχανός, Hipp. Mul. 1. 703. T. 2, Lucian. Tim. § 54, Athen. 1. 15 D, ubi substantive dicitur ἡ λίχανος, accentum ad principium rejicit,' Lob. Par. 355: μέδιμνος, Thom. Mag. p. 602, asserts that the Attics made this word paroxytone; in printed books however it seems to be always proparoxytone: 'μερμνός, ὁ, Accipiter, Ælian N. A. 12. 4; H. D.: μόρφνος varies between an adjectival and substantival accent; 'Accentu gravi Lycophr. 838: Τὸν χρυσόπατρον μόρφνον ἀρπάσας γνάθοις. Et μόρφνος ut ὕπνος scriptum τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ferre tradit schol. ad l. Hom. [Schol. Ven. Ω. 316] testaturque Etym. M. p. 591. 25, in quo μορφοῖδο scriptum in l. Hesiodi, p. 796. 2, Atque etiam Arc. p. 62. 8: Τὸ δὲ μόρφνος, ὁ μέγας (μέλας Passov.) ἔχει τὸ ὀρ aperte hunc probat accentum, quum antea dixisset: Τὰ εἰς vos ἀπλᾶ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ ἔν τι τῶν ἀντιστοίχων ὀξύνεται, ἐπιθετικὰ ὄντα καὶ μὴ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ τέλους ὀρ, componatque cum μόρφνος barytonum ὄκνος. Gl.: 'Ο μορφνός, ἀγκυρὸν ὄρνεον, Emussulus, Gl.,' H. D.; see also Lob. Par. 344: νωτιδανός, cf. H. D. T. 3. p. 1717 C; ξηνός, Suid.: ὀκορνός, Hesych.: οὐρανός (also ὠρανός and ὠρανός, ὄρανός, ὄρανος, Æolic), Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 18; Arc. 64. 13; cf. Eust. 128. 41: παιδνός, Hom. is an adjective: πανός, a Messapian word = ἄπρος, panis: πάνος = ὁ δίφρος, Arc. 63. 10: παρθένος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 26: ἀειπάρθενος is properly proparoxytone, but in Dio Cass. is paroxytone, the reason being, as Fix ap. H. D. s. v. suggests, that the ancients wrote such words as two, ἀεὶ παρθένος: πελανός, Arc. 64. 13, but the word is always proparoxytone in the books; 'πελανός oxytonum ap. Arcad. 64. 13, quod ex πεδανός corruptum videri posset, quod in loco simili memorat Herodian Π. μον. λ. π. 7. 24, nisi Eustathii verba p. 1601. 4, dubitationem injicerent; Θυσίων ἀ



πελάνοῦς τινές φασιν, ἡ καὶ δξύτῳως πελάνοῦς,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: περκνός, in *Hom. Π.* 24. 316, was by *Ptolemæus Ascalonites* taken as an adjective, and rightly; *Aristarchus* however barytoned it as a substantive, *Schol. Ven. ad l.*, and *Lob. Par.* 344: πλυνός, *Arc.* 63. 26: σκέπανος (*Lob. Par.* 344), or σκεπανός, also occurs under the form σκεπινός, *Athen.* 322 E; σκύμνος, *Arc.* 62. 21; according to an idle distinction of the grammarians σκύμνος is applied to lions' whelps, σκυμνός, to the young of other animals, or of man, *E. M.* 720. 22; so *Ptolemæus Ascalonites* ap. *Schol. Ven.* Σ. 319; *Eust.* 1653. 29: σπίνος, *Herod.* π. μ. λ. 40. 1, or σπίνος (?) *Theophr.* de lapid. fr. 2; *II. D.*: τιθηνός, *Nicand. Alex.* 31, etc.: φασιανός (sc. ὕρνις): φανός, *Arc.* 63. 12: φοινός = φόνος, *Nicand. Alex.* 187; *Lob. Par.* 341: φρύνος (?) 'In libris interdum φρύνος scriptum. Sed ὅ produci poetarum loci docent et annotarunt *Herodian* Περὶ μὲν. λξ. p. 33. 14. et Περὶ διχρόνων, p. 287. 1, apud quem φρύνος oxytonum est inter alia in υνος oxytona positum. Φρύνος ap. *Arc.* p. 193. 17 [where *Schmidt* rightly has φρυνός];' *II. D.*: ψανός = ψηνός: ψενδυνοὶ σπόνδυλοι, *Suid.*: ὤκεανός, *Theog. Can.* 67. 1.

293. Proper names in υος are extremely irregular; in general however they retract the accent, as Ἀλαινός, Δάρδαυος, Ἑλενος, Ἐπίδαμνος, Εὔθουιος, Θῶνος, Κύδνος, Κύκνος, Κύρνος, Λήμνος, Μύκονος, Μύρσινος, Νῆνος, Οὔννοι, Τήνος, Ὠλενος; except the following classes of words, when consisting of more than two syllables: 1. Those in ᾱνος, ηνος, ὕνος, and ωνος, which are oxytone, as Ἀβασσηνοί, Ἀφρικανός, Βιθυνός, Γαληνός, Γελωνός, Ἡρωδιανός, Ἰσμηνός, Κολωνός, Λουκιανός, Μηδαβηνοί, Σειληνός; 2. Those in ῖνος, which are properispomena, as Ἐρυθῖνοι, Ἰππαρίνιος, Λατῖνος, Μαρκελλῖνος, Ψευδαντωνῖνος; 3. Participial forms in μενος, which are oxytone, as Ἀκουμενός, Ὀρχομενός, Στῆσαιμενός, Σωξομενός. These rules are however subject to a multitude of exceptions.

294. NOTE 1.—Ἀμνός, *Athen.* 173 A: Ἀπιδανός, *Arc.* 64. 18; *Herodot.* 7. 129; and Ἡπιδανός: Ἀργεννός, *H. D.*: Βασιννοί, *St. Byz.*: Γληνός, *Apollod.* 2. 7. 8, is elsewhere properispomenon, e. g. *Paus.* 4. 30. 1: Ἐδοῖοι, *Zonar.* 612, is Ἐδουοι in *Suid.*: Ἐχῖνος [ῖ], *Theog. Can.* 67. 22; *E. M.* 488. 4: Ἡριδανός, *Strab.* 215: Θαμβοφάνος, *Alcioph.* 3. 56; *Pape*: Θυνός, Θυνοί, *Strab.* 295: Θύνος, 'ap. *Hippocr.* p. 1238 D: Τῷ τοῦ Θύνου' si scriptura sana; ' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: Ἰτανος, *Herodot.* 4. 151, is also written Ἰτανός, *St. Byz.*: Καινοί, *St. Byz.*; *Strab.* 624: Κάλανος, *Strab.* 686; 716: *Arrian* *Anab.* 7. 2. 4, is made oxytone by *Plut.* 1. 668. 701: Καμοῖνοι, *Strab.* 206: Κανός, *Plut.* 2. 786 C: Καταννοί, *St. Byz.*: Καῦνος, *Eust. Dion. Per.* 533: ἡ Καῦνος, ἣν Ἡρωδιανός ἐν τῇ καθόλου προσφιδίᾳ ὀξύνει: Κελαινός, *Strab.* 579, or Κέλαινος, *Paus.* 4. 1. 5: Κιανός, *Galen* *Tom.* 2. p. 363 C: Κουνός, a Macedonian king, *E. M.* 523. 38, should be Κοῖνος, *Eust.* 906. 44: Κρημνοί, *Herodot.* 4. 20: Λαπιθανός, *Anth. Pal.* 6. 307: Λιβυρνοί, *St. Byz.*: Λοθρόνος (?) *Plut.* 1. 177: Οὔλτοῦρνος, *Strab.* 238: Οὔρανός retains the accent of the corresponding appellative: Πέλιγνοι, *Strab.* 219; *Pape* has Πελεγνοί: Πλυνός, *Strab.* 838; *Herodot.* 4. 168; *Tzetz.* ad *Lycoph.* 149; is Πλύνιο in *Scylax* p. 485; *H. D.*: Ραδινός (?) *Pape*: Ροδανός, *Diod. Sic.* 5. 25; *Strab.* 208; *Arist. Meteor.* 1. 13. 28: Σικᾶνός, *Arc.* 64. 14; τόπος [ποταμός?]; Ἰβηρίας, *Cherob.* E. 79. 11; a son of Briareus, *Schol. Theocr.* 1. 65, Σίκανος, a king of Sicily, is quoted by *H. D.* from *Joh. Malal.* p. 114. 21; Σικανοί, *Strab.* 270; it does not appear that the

Greek poets ever lengthened the penultimate: **Σκύμνος**, Ptolemæus Ascalonites oxytoned this to distinguish it from the appellative *σκύμνος*, Schol. Ven. Σ. 319, but he does not seem to have found any to follow his practice; as a proper name it is always barytone: **Τωυγενοί**, Strab. 183; yet **Τωύγενοι**, Strab. 293; the latter form is probably the right one: **Φάνος**, Arc. 63. 10 (or *Φάνος*, Demosth. 851. 21), is falsely **Φανός**, Aristoph. Eq. 1253; cf. Lob. Par. 342; *Φάνος* is better than either: **Φρυνοί** (?) Strab. 516: **᾽Ωγενός**, Lycoph. 231, is better *᾽Ωγενος*, St. Byz., for which the false form *᾽Ωγήνος* occurs in Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 741; *II. D.*: **᾽Ωκεανός** is, as *Οὐρανός*, accented like the common substantive.

**295. NOTE 2.**—*Exceptions in ānos.* **᾽Αδανος** [? ā], St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αδανα**: **᾽Αδρανός** (?) **᾽Αδρανός** [? ā] Plut. 1. 241: **᾽Αρβάξανοι** in Pape seems to be a misprint; St. Byz. has the word oxytone: **᾽Αρτάβανος**, Herodot. 7. 46, etc.: **Βαγίστανος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 13, it is oxytone in St. Byz.: **Βρεταννοί** (*Βρεταννοί*, Dion. Per. 284): **Κάντανος**, St. Byz.: **Κάρανος**: **Κοριολάνος** (*sic*), Plut. 1. 218: **Μαρκόμάνοι** (?) appears under the form **Μαρκόμαννοι** in Strab. 290: **Μεγάπανος**, Herodot. 7. 62: **Σεγοσιαννοί**, Strab. 186; for which Pape has **Σεγοσιάνοι**: even compounds in *anos* remain oxytone, as **᾽Ανδροικιανός**; on this termination see Lob. Prol. 181. Lucian always has **Λουκιανός**.

**296. NOTE 3.**—*Exceptions in ḡnos.* St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αβασηνοί**; Lob. Prol. 192 sqq.: **Γαλήνος** is unquestionably false, the name is oxytone, as is expressly stated by Theog. Can. 67. 12: **Γέρηνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 5: **Γοργήνος** (?) Pape: **Εὔηνος**, 'In accentu variatur inter *Εὔηνος* et *Εὐήνός*; priorem exhibent libri plerique vel omnes ap. Hesiod. Soph. Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 11. Apollod. geographos, Pausan. Max. Tyr. diss. 38. p. 225, et lexicographos, alterum omnes ut videtur ap. Hom. unus ap. Aristot., consentiente Theognosto in Crameri Anecd. vol. 2. p. 67. 34 ubi inter oxytona in *ηνος* ponitur *Εὐήνός*; ex quo depravatum videtur *Ἐηνός*, *ὄνομα ποταμοῦ* in Lex. de spirit. p. 215,' *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **Εὐσάγγηνος** (?) Alciph.: **Κάρηνος**, Herodot. 7. 173: **Κύλληνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: **Λάήνος** (?) Pape, should probably be *Λαηνός*: **Μίσσηνος** (?) Pape is written **Μισσηνός** in Strab. 245: **Μύκηνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: **Σάκχηνοι** in St. Byz. has been corrected into **Σακχηνοί**: **Σερήνος**, Suid.: **Σίκηνος** seems to be an incorrect mode of spelling **Σίκινος**: **Τροίζηνος**, Hom. Il. 2. 847; Eust. 359. 10; Theog. Can. 68. 6: **᾽Ττηνος**, Paus. 5. 8. 6.

**297. NOTE 4.**—*Exceptions in ṡnos.* For **᾽Αργυρίνοι**, Suid., there also occurs the false form **᾽Αργύρινοι**, St. Byz.; Lycoph. 1017 (?): **Βουδινοί**, St. Byz., is less correct than **Βουδίνοι**, in Herodot. 4. 21, 108, 109; *II. D.*: **Βουλιννοί**, St. Byz.; according to *H. D.* the codex Vratisl. reads **Βουλῖνοι** and **Βουλῖνος**: **Βύζινος** (ṡ?) Zenob.: **Γεμινός**, Artemid. 2. 44; Pape: **᾽Ελιννοί**, St. Byz.: **Καϊκίνος** (?), 'Καϊκίνον ex libris optimis restitutus Thucyd. 3. 103; ubi alii *Καικηρόν*, vulgo *Καϊκρόν*,' *H. D.*: **Καμαρίνοι**, Suid.: **Κάσινος**, Strab. 237 Kramer, where Meineke properly reads **Κασίνος**: **Κλουσιννοί**, Plut. 1. 68, **Λαρινός**, **Λάρινος**, and **Λάρεινος**, Lob. Prol. 212: **Μορινοί**, Strab. 194 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Μορίνοι**: **Μύρκινος**, St. Byz., etc.: **Παρθινοί** (?) **Ποίνννος** (?) Pape: **Σίκινος**, Strab. 484; St. Byz.: **Ταυρίνοι**, Strab. 204, where Kramer reads **Ταυρινοί**, a form which occurs elsewhere, e. g. Polyb. 3. 60, though it is condemned by Dindorf: **Τικίνος**, Strab. 209, where Kramer reads **Τίκινος**, which occurs in St. Byz.; Polyb. 3. 64: **Χάλινος** (?) Pape; cf. Lob. Prol. 202 sqq.

**298. NOTE 5.**—The following names in *εῖνος* should probably be spelled *ῑnos*; Pape is the authority for most of them.

**᾽Αντωνεῖνος**: **Αὐγουρεῖνος** (?) **᾽Εραξεῖνος**: **᾽Ερασεῖνος** = **᾽Ερασῖνος**, which is falsely **᾽Ερασινός** in the Chron. Pasch. p. 61. 20; *II. D.*: **Καπιτωλεῖνος**: **Κλινα-**

τείνος: Παυλείνος (?) : Ποθεινός, Luc. Rhet. Præc. c. 24; Athen. 19 E: 'Ρηγεῖνος: Σευηρείνος (?) : Τυρτυλλείνος: Φαεινός, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 959: Φιλείνος = Φιλίνος: Φροντείνος = Φροντίνος: Χαρείνος = Χαρίνος.

299. NOTE 6.—*Exceptions in υνος*. Βόθυνος, A. G. 173. 26: Γρόνοι (?) St. Byz.: Δέρκυνος, Apollod. 2. 5. 10: Εὔθυνος, Athen. 120 A; Schol. Lucian Tim. 30; Μαιδοβίθυνοι, St. Byz. s. v. Μαιδοί, is more correctly Μαιδοβιθυνοί in Strab. 295: Μάκυνος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 518: Μαριάνδυνοι (?) St. Byz., who says that they were so called from one Μαριανδύνος (*sic*): Μαριανδυνοί, Strab. 345, and so expressly Arc. 66. 3: Μόσυνος, Nic. Dam. p. 148 ed. Orell.; II. D.: Πάχυνος, Strab. 106, etc.; Arc. 66. 3 (the υ is sometimes short): 'Ρόσκυνος, Athen. 332 A; Theog. Can. 68. 10: Σίγυνοι, or Σίγυννοι, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 320; also Σίγυννοι, Strab. 520; Τόλυνος, E. M. 761. 47; but the name is suspected: Χάμυνος, Paus. 6. 21. 1; cf. Lob. Prol. 227.

300. NOTE 7.—*Exceptions in ωνος*. 'Αγωνος, Eust. 1335. 59: 'Αλίζωνοι, Strab. 549: 'Αλπωνος, St. Byz.; Strab. 60: 'Ανωνος in the passage of Paus. (3. 20. 7), cited by Pape, Dindorf reads 'Ανωνος: Γίγανος, a city, Herodot. 7. 123: 'Ιρωνος, Paus. 5. 1. 4: Κανωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, is perhaps falsely written Κάνωνος in Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 20; Aristoph. Eccles. 1089; for which Κάνωνος is another form: Κορωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, or Κόρωνος, Hom. Il. 2. 746; Diod. Sic. 4. 37, according to the precept of Arc. 66. 9: 'Οζωνος (?) Suid.; Dindorf thinks, and with reason, that this is a genitive case: 'Οθρωνός, Lycoph. 1027; 1034; Suid.; Theog. Can. 68. 19; is falsely 'Οθρωνος in St. Byz., and 'Οθρῶνος in Hesych.: 'Ονόχωνος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132; Herodot. 7. 129, 196; cf. Lob. Prol. 230.

Compounds (which are rather uncommon) throw back the accent, as Τρικώλωνος, Paus. 8. 3, 4.

301. NOTE 8.—*Irregular Participial Forms*. 'Αγαπώμενος, Anth. Palat. Append. 375: 'Αρμενος, Strab. 503: 'Ασμενος (?) Pape: Δαμάρμενος, Paus. 5. 13. 5: Δέγμενος, Paus. 5. 4. 2: Δεξάμενος, St. Byz.: Δημάρμενος, Herodot. 5. 41; 6. 65: Διαδούμενος, Plut. 2. 1058 F: Εὐκτίμενος (?) Inscr.: Θεοκλύμενος, Hom. Od. 15. 256; Eurip. Hel. 1184: 'Ιάλμενος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 31; Arc. 64. 27: Καύμενος (?) Pape: Κλύμενος, E. M. 521. 4; Arc. 64. 28: 'Ορμενος, Arc. 64. 28; Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 31: Φιλήμενος, Polyb. 8. 26.

302. NOTE 9.—The rule for the accentuation of these words is thus stated by Arcadius, 64. 23: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΜΕΝΟΣ μετοχικά ὀξύνονται, εἰ μὴ πάθος τι γένηται παρὰ τὴν φωνήν, τότε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται. τὰ δὲ ὀξύτονα ταῦτα: Τισαμενός, 'Ακεσαμενός, Φαμενός, 'Ιαμενός, Σωζομενός, τὸ 'Ιάλμενος προπαροξύνεται ὡς πάθον, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ 'Ορμενος, Κλύμενος, ἔκμενος: according to this it would seem that any participial form in μενος is proparoxytone when it is not absolutely identical with the participle whence it is derived: e. g. ἰάλλομαι makes ἰαλλόμενος, or ἰηλόμενος, but in no case ἰάλμενος: as therefore there is no fear that the latter word should be confounded with any actual participle of ἰάλλω, it does not require the help of a special accent to distinguish it from one: in like manner κλύμενος is at least an irregular participle of κλύω; it has lost or never had a connective vowel: but why proper names which are exactly identical with participles do not receive a distinguishing accent, the grammarians do not explain; cf. Eust. 501. 8; 1228, 26; Philemon Lex. p. 6. § 16: 'Ακεσσαμενός ὡς κύριον ὀξύνεται, πρὸς διαστολὴν τῆς μετοχῆς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Σωζομενός καὶ Τισσαμενός. Upon this principle 'Αγαπώμενος at least ought to be oxytone; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 142.

-ΞΟΣ.

303. Substantives in ξος, both proper and common, retract their accent, as *πύξος, τάξος*, Ἄξος, Λίπαξος, Νάξος, Ποίξος; except *ἰξός* and *μυοξός* oxytone.

304. NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* Ἀπαξός (?), Hesych. probably an adjective: ἀραξός, E. M. 134. 40: ἰξός, Arc. 66. 13: κριξός, Doric for κρισσός or κρισός, L. S.: μυοξός, μύοξος, or μυυξός, Lob. Par. 405, note.

305. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἄξος, St. Byz., is wrongly Ἀξός in Herodot. 4. 154: Δαοξός (?) Theog. Can. 69. 10: Κοραξός; for [ὀξύνεται] . . καὶ τὸ Καραξός ὡς ἔθνικόν, Arc. 66. 14; Lobeck (Par. 404, note) proposes to read καὶ τὸ Καραξός ὡς ἐπίθετον ὀξύνεται, βαρύνεται δὲ ὡς ἔθνικόν, and adds, 'etsi gentis nomen sæpius oxytonum est Scylac. § 76. p. 31, quam proparoxytonum, adjectivum autem non legi nisi Plutarch. Flum. 18. 8, ubi Maussacus κόρακος correxit sicut Corais Xenocr. 1. 19. 5, pisceis nomen scripsit pro κόραξος (non κοραξός). Salmasius vero ad Tertull. de Pall. p. 215, non solum illic retinet κοραξός, quod parum apte cum φριξός confert, sed et aliis locis restituere conatur; 'Κόραξος occurs also in St. Byz., and Κοραξοί, or, as one MS. reads, Κορεξοί, in Aristot. Meteor. 1. 13. 27: Λιξός (?), Theog. 69. 10, should probably be Λίξος, as in St. Byz. s. v. Λίγξ: Ὁαξός, Scylax, should be Ὁαξος, St. Byz.: Παξοί, Polyb. 2. 10. 1, is better Πάξου in Dio Cass. 50. 12: Σιξός (?) Theog. 69. 10, seems false for Σίξος, St. Byz.: Φριξός, Theog. l. l.; but the proper name is always Φριξός (or less correctly Φρίξος) in the books.

-ΟΟΣ and -ΟΥΣ.

306. All substantives, both proper and common, in οος, retract the accent, as *αἴμοος, ἀνάπλοος, ἐπέκπλοος, θρόος, πλόος, ρόος, Πείροος, Πειρίθοος, Πρόθοος, Σόος, Τιμόνοος*. All *simple* words in *ους* of the Second Declension are perispomena, whatever may have been the accent of the forms from which they come; as *νόος νοῦς, βόος βοῦς, ἀδελφιδεός ἀδελφιδοῦς* (cf. § 237), *θυγατριδεός θυγατρίδοῦς; Θαμοῦς, Plat. Phædr. 274 D, Ἀμοῦς*. The name Ἰησοῦς is perispomenon, according to this general analogy. All *compound* words in *ους*, on the other hand, are paroxytone, as *ἀκκλίνους, εὐπλοος, εὐχροος*.

307. NOTE.—On these words see Arc. 38. 1; 42. 4; 93. 6; 126. 4; Chærob. C. 245. 21; A. G. 708: Δεξόος, as a proper name in Plut. 1. 393, seems to violate all analogy, and should be corrected.

Almost all these words are liable to contraction; and when that takes place they conform to the general rule laid down above, § 20, at least in the nominative singular, for the oblique cases (which are considered below) are somewhat anomalous. Hence *θρόος, ρόος, πλόος, ἐπέκπλοος, Πειρίθοος*, become *θροῦς, ροῦς, πλοῦς, ἐπέκπλους, Πειρίθους*; *γόος* however is never contracted, Chærob. C. 244. 24. The national name *Χοί*, St. Byz., is probably to be referred hither.



## -ΠΟΣ.

**308.** Substantives in *πος*, both proper and common, throw back the accent, as *ἄνθρωπος*, *δόρπος*, *ἵππος*, *κῆπος*, *κόλπος*, *κόμπος*, *δίη*, *κόπος*, *πάππος*, *πρόπαππος*, *ρύπος*, *ῥώπος*, *τόπος*, *τρόπος*, *μοῖδε*, *τύπος*, *ὑσσωπος*, *Ἄισωπος*, *Ἄτροπος*, *Εὔριπος*, *Κάμπος*, *Κάρπος*, *Κρῶπος*, *Λάμπος*, *Μελάνωπος*, *Μέλαμπος*, *Ὀλυμπος*, *Φίλιππος*; except oxytone, *ἀτραπός*, *καρπός*, *κλοπός*, *μαστροπός*, *ὀπός*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *στενωπός*, *τροπός*, a *thong*, and *Ἀριμασποί*, *Ἄσωπός*, *Ἰνώπός*, *Ὠρωπός*, oxytone.

**309. NOTE 1.**—*Common Substantives.* *Ἀταρπός* or *ἀτραπός*, Arc. 67. 15: *γρίπος* or *γρίπος*, E. M. 241. 28 is written *γρίπος*, Anth. Pal. 6. 23. 5: *ἵπος*, Arc. 66. 18, is oxytone in A. G. 44. 19 and Hesych.: *καρπός*, Arc. 66. 23; Eust. 907. 8; Chærob. E. 46. 20: *κλοπός*, 'Hom. H. in Merc. 276, *Βοῶν κλοπὸν ἡμετέρων*; Oppian. Cyn. 1. 517; *Ἐρίφων κλοπός* (vulgo *κλόπος*),' H. D.: *κομπός*, a *boaster*, is really an adjective, and therefore oxytone: *λόπος*, Theog. Can. 68. 31, is occasionally oxytone in the books: *μαστροπός* (wrongly *μαστωπός*), is accented thus by a false analogy: *μολπός*, Hesych.: *ὀπός*, Theog. Can. 68. 32: *πολύπος*, is a doubtful form; *πούλυπος* is expressly said to be proparoxytone by Eust. 768. 48: *πομπός* (really an adj.), Arc. 67. 4: *σκοπός*, Arc. 67. 4: *στενωπός* (really an adjective), Lob. Par. 332; Arc. 67. 22; 87. 1: *ταρπός* (?) Pollux 7. 174: *τρόπος ὁ τρέπων*: *τροπός ὁ τετραμμένος* [*the thong for fastening the oar to the thole*], Arc. 67. 2.

**310. NOTE 2.**—*Proper Names.* *Ἀριμασποί*, St. Byz.: *Ἄσωπός*, Arc. 67. 18: *Βοπός*, Phot. Bib. 447. 15: *Εὔρωπός*, Theog. Can. 69. 19; St. Byz.; 'In accentu variatur inter *Εὔρωπος* et *Εὐρωπός*. Sed viri quidem nomen gravari, ut *Εὐρώπη*, testatur Eust. ad Dionys. v. 270; conf. id. ib. 175; Schol. Lycophr. 1283,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: *Ἰνωπός*, Theog. Can. 69. 19; *Ἰνώποιο* in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 18 is false for *Ἰνωπόιο*: *Κνωπός*, a king of Erythræ, Athen. 259 E, is *Κνώπος* in St. Byz. s. v. *Ἐρυθρά*, and this is probably the correct accentuation; so also *Κνώπος*, a river and city in Boeotia, Schol. Nicand. Ther. 889: *Οἰνωπός* (?), for this name, which occurs in the MSS. of Arc. 67. 18, Schmidt reads *Ἰνωπός*: *Ὠρωπός*, Arc. 67. 19.

## -ΡΟΣ.

**311.** Common nouns in *ρος* throw back the accent, as *ἄγγρος*, *αἰγείρος*, *αἰλουρος*, *ἄργυρος*, *βόθρος*, *βόρβρος*, *δίφρος*, *οἱ ξνεροι*, *κάπρος*, *κέγχρος*, *κόμαρος*, *λάρος*, *λῆρος*, *μάγειρος*, *οἰστρος*, *ὄνειρος*, *πάγρος*, *πάπυρος*, *πέτρος*, *σίδηρος*, *σπόρος*, *ταῦρος*, *φθόρος*, *φόρος*, *ῶχρος*; except oxytone, *ἀγρός*, *ἀφρός*, *ἄχυρός*, *γαμβρός*, *δαιτρός*, *δορός*, *ἐκυρός*, *θαίρος*, *θεωρός*, *θησαυρός*, *θορός* = *θορή*, *ιατρός*, *καιρός* (but *καῖρος* = *licium*), *κηρός*, *μηρός*, *νεβρός*, *νεκρός*, *νεφρός*, *ξύρος*, *ὀρός*, *serum lactis*, *οὐρός*, *trench*, *πενθερός*, *πυρός*, *σορός*, *σταυρός*, *σωρός*, *ταρρός*, *τυρός*, *χορός*, and *ἐταῖρος* properispomenon.

**312. NOTE.**—*Ἀγορατρός* (?): *ἀγρός*, Arc. 73. 19: *ἀγχοῦρος*, the *dawn*, Arc. 73. 10: *ἀκαρός*, E. M. 26. 29; 45. 13: *ἀλιτρός* is an adjective, though it is used



substantively : ἄφρος, Eust. 907. 3 : ἄχυρος, Attic, Arc. 75. 5 ; Ælius Dionysius ap. Eust. 1698. 31 : it was also proparoxytone, A. G. 7. 24 : βαλαρός, a Corsican word meaning *an exile*, Paus. 10. 17. 9 : βαλλιρός (?) Arist. H. A. 8. 20. 2 ; some MSS. have it barytone, which is more agreeable to analogy, unless indeed the word be adjectival : βδαροί, Hesych. : βορός ὁ πολλὰ ἐσθίων, Arc. 68. 24, is an adjective : δαιτρός, Arc. 74. 15 : δαρός ὁ δεδαρμένος, Arc. 69. 3, probably an adjective : δειρός, Hesych. : δορός, Hom. Odys. 2. 354 : ἐκυρός, Arc. 72. 8 : ἐταίρος, Arc. 72. 18 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 4 ; but ἔταρος : θαιρός, Chærob. E. 47. 3 : θεωρός, Arc. 72. 13 : θησανυρός, Arc. 72. 23 : θορός = *semen genitale* : θόρος = ἀφροδισιαστής, Hesych. : ιατρός, E. M. 250. 29 : ἰδρός, Poet = ἰδρώς : ἰωρός, Arc. 72. 14 : καιρός, *opportunity* : καίρος = τὸ διάπλεγμα, ὃ οὐκ ἔα τοὺς στήμονας συγκέεσθαι, Eust. 1571. 56 ; on the accent see Eust. 907. 12 ; Theog. Can. 70. 20 ; Chærob. E. 46. 35 ; 47. 2 ; Arc. 69. 17 : κέρκυρος, Arc. 73. 12, sometimes wrongly κερκοῦρος : κηρός, Arc. 68. 5 : λικροί, Hesych., is probably false ; he has λέκροι (?) in the same signification, i. e. *the buds or knots on stags' horns* : λήρος, Arc. 68. 10, the accent ληρός = *some unknown feminine ornament*, is doubtful, as the MSS. vary : L. S. have μαστρός ; it is barytone in Hesych., and Arist. ap. Harpocr. s. v. μαστήρες ; H. D. also write μάστρος : μηρός, cf. Arc. 68. 5 : μολοβρός is an adjective, Arc. 74. 22 : μόρμυρος, Arist. H. A. 6. 17. 7 ; Athen. 313 E ; 136 C ; E. M. 591. 3, is paroxytone in Anth. Palat. 6. 304. 4 ; Artemid. 2. 14. p. 168 ; Eust. 1150. 33 ; 1230. 44 ; all these passages are quoted by H. D. : μυλωθρός, Athen. 168 A ; Suid. : μῶρος or μωρός is an adjective : ναιθροί, Hesych. : νεβρός, Arc. 73. 14 : νεκρός, Arc. 73. 14, really an adjective : νεφρός, 73. 15 : ξυρός, Arc. 69. 8 ; on the quantity of the penultimate, see H. D. s. v. : ὄρος (and ὄρρος, Arc. 68. 23) = ὕδατῶδες τοῦ γάλακτος, A. G. 743. 11 ; Eust. 906. 59 ; but ὄρος, *a mountain*, and ὄρος, *a boundary* : οὔρος, *a trench* ; but οὔρος, *a fair wind*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. B. 153 ; Eust. 906. 48 ; Arc. 70. 2, 'Cum ὀλκοί conjungit Pollux 10. 148 ap. quem οἶρος scriptum ib. 134 contra præceptum Arcadii,' H. D. : περιστερός, Theog. Can. 70. 23 : πόρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 370. 30 : πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχει καὶ τὸν τόνον' καὶ γὰρ πόρος μὲν παροξυτώνως, τὸ πλατούμενον, πορὸς δὲ ὀξυτώνως τὸ πλατοῦν : πυρός, Arc. 69. 7 : συνδρός, an adjective sometimes used elliptically : σιρός (also σαρρός and σειρός), Arc. 68. 14 ; Ammonius ap. E. M. 714. 17 ; Theog. Can. 69. 33 : σορός, Arc. 69. 1 : σταυρός, Arc. 69. 22 : στελεφεῦρος (?) Theophrast. H. P. 7. 11. 2 ; H. D. : σχερός, Hesych. : σωρός, Arc. 69. 11 ; E. M. 742. 20 : ταρρός, Attic = ταρός : τηρός (?) Æschyl. Supp. 248 : ' τιμωρός, *cicuta*, Diosc. Notha. p. 468 (4. 79), Boissonade ap. H. D. : τυρός, Arc. 19. 1 ; Eust. 907. 10 : φηρός, Arc. 68. 6 ; Theog. Can. 69. 30 ; τὸ φῆρον is barytone : φιτρός, Arc. 74. 16 ; falsely φίτρος in Hesych. : φορός, *a favourable wind*, Arc. 68. 21, is really an adjective, as is φρουρός, Arc. 70. 3 : χονδρός, Arc. 73. 23, but in the books it is always paroxytone : χορός, Arc. 68. 24 : on χλῶρος or χλωρός, see Lob. Par. 341.

313. Proper names in *ros* retract the accent, as Γλάφυρος, Γύαρος, Δῶρος, Ἐπίδαυρος, Ἐπίκουρος, Ἴρος, Ἰσόδωρος, Κέρβερος, Κίμβροι, Κόδρος, Κύπρος, Κῦρος, Λάρος, Μαίανδρος, Μέταυρος, Ὀμηρος, Πάνδαρος, Πάρος, Πέτρος, Πίνδαρος, Σάτυρος, Σκάμανδρος, Σταγείρος, Σῦρος, Σφαῖρος, Τάρταρος, Τύρος, Φαῖδρος, Φάληρος, Φάρος ; except Λοκροί, Νευροί, Οἰνωτρός, Τελεσφορός, Τευκροί, oxytone (but Τεῦκρος, *Teucer*), and Ἀγχοῦρος, Ἀρκτοῦρος, pro-perispomena.

314. NOTE.—Cf. E. M. 660. 50 : Ἀγχοῦρος (?) Arc. 73. 10 : Ἀμφοτερός, Schol. Ven. Π. 415 : εἰς διαστολὴν τὸ κύριον ὀξυτώνως ἀνέγνω ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, ὡς δεξιτερὸν

καὶ, he complacently adds, ἐπέισθησαν οἱ Γραμματικοί: Ἄρκτοῦρος, Arc. 73. 10: Ἄρῶς, *a river*, St. Byz. s. v. Δρῶς: Βάλακρος, Diod. Sic. 17. 27 is oxytone in St. Byz. s. v. Βέροια: Βρομερός, Thucyd. 4. 83: Βωσφόρος is paroxytone according to the analogy of compound adjectives and substantives, the last factor of which is derived from a verb: Διζήρῶς, St. Byz.: Ἐκατερός (?) Plat. 2. 177 F: Ἐρυθρός, Arc. 74. 28; it is incorrectly oxytone in Eust. 267 and elsewhere: Ἐωσφόρος, Hes. Theog. 381: Καίρῶς, Paus. 8. 25. 9. and Eust. Opusc. p. 339, quoted by H. D.: Καλαβροί, St. Byz. s. v. Κανταβρία: Κανταβροί, St. Byz., is proparoxytone in Strab. 153; Appian Iberic. 80: Καρτερός, Galen Tom. 13. p. 547 D: Κρατερός, *Ραρε*, but Arrian, e. g. Anab. 7. 12. 3, has Κράτερος: Λοκρός, Hesiod ap. Strab. 322: Λοκροί, *passim*: Μηρός, Diod. Sic. 2. 38: Νευροί, Arc. 69. 26, is falsely Νεῦροι in St. Byz.: Οἰνωτρός, Arc. 75. 1; St. Byz. s. v. Οἰνωτρία, 'unde corrigenda prosodia apud Pausaniam et Dionys. A. R. 1. 11-13, ubi gentis (ut ap. Steph. B. in Ἀριάνθη, Ἀρίνθη, Νίναια, Σέστιον) ducisque nomen est proparoxytonum;' II. D.: Παλαιρός, *Ραρε*, is Πάλαιρος in Strab. 450. 459: Σεβήριος, Herodian; Suid., etc.; Σεβρός, Paus. 3. 15. 1; Σμικρός et Μικρός vitioso accentu nonnulli ap. Demosth. et Isæum, ut Μικρός scribitur ap. Diog. L. 5. 73; L. Dindorf ap. H. D.; Lob. Par. 342; Σμίκρος is the proper accentuation: Στεφφηφόρος (?): Σύρος, *the island Syrus*, but Σύροι, *the Syrians*, Arc. 69. 5: Τελεσφόρος, Athen. 616 C, has the accent of a verbal adjective: Τευκροί and Τευκρός, the ethnic noun, Arc. 74. 5, though it is occasionally properispomenon, e. g. Eust. 713. 26; but Τεύκρος, the hero, Arc. 1. 1: Χόμαροι, Ptol. 6. 11. 6: Χυτροί, St. Byz.: Ψενηρός, St. Byz., but Meineke reads Ψένηςρος, which seems preferable.

### -ΣΟΣ.

315. Common substantives in σος throw back their accent, as βύσσος, *hyssus*, δρόσος, θιάσος, θύρσος, κάβαισος, κυπάρισσος, νήσος, νόσος, παράδεισος, χέρσος; except βυσσός, *bottom*, κερασός, κισσός, κολοσσός, κρωσσός, μολοσσός, νεοσσός, πεσσός, πυρσός, ταρσός, χρυσός, which are oxytone.

316. NOTE.—Ἄρῶς (?) Arc. 76. 5: ἡ βύσσος, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσός; cf. Schol. Ven. Ω. 80; but ὁ βυσσός: γαῖσος, Arc. 75. 19; Theog. Can. 72. 25; in several passages however this word is oxytone, doubtless an erroneous accentuation: καμασός (?) Hesych.: κεισός, Hesych.: κερασός, Arc. 76. 22: κηνσός, *a plant*, Hesych., κήνσος, *census*, Arc. 75. 11: κισσός, *a varicose vein*, Arc. 76. 4; also, κρισσός and Dor. κριξός: κισσός, Arc. 76. 13; Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: κολοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21: κροσσός or κροσός, Hesych.: κρωσσός, Arc. 75. 7: κυπάρισσος, Arc. 77. 11: κυρσός, Suid.: κυσός (and κυσσός?), Hesych., is κύσος in Eust. 746. 18, while it is expressly made properispomenon by Theog. Can. 72. 17: μολοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21; Arc. 77. 21; this is, strictly speaking, an adjective; but it is constantly used substantively: νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11: νεοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21; Arc. 77. 20: νήσος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 11. 15; Arc. 75: νοσσός = νεοσσός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: οἶσος, Eust. 1533. 57, or οἰσός, Theoph. H. Pl. 6. 2. 2, both places quoted by H. D.: ὀρσός, Hesych.: πάσος (sc. οἶνος), Eust. 1843. 31; Polyb. 6. 2. 3 = *vinum passum*: πεσσός, Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: πεσός = πεσσός in the sense of *pressory*, cf. Eust. 1397. 6: πίσος, Arc. 75. 4, is oxytone elsewhere: πυρσός, Arc. 76. 4: ὑρισός (?) Athen. 372 C; ὑρισσός, Hesych.: ὑσσός, Theog. Can. 24. 8: χρυσός, Arc. 75. 13; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30; according to Eust. 1340. 38 words in σος are oxytone: as a fact however there are more barytones than oxytones.

317. Proper names in σος are hardly reducible to rule<sup>1</sup>; with the exceptions given below, however, it may be said that they draw back the accent, except those in σσος, which are oxytone, as Βλαῖσος, Διόνυσος, Ἑρεσος, Ἐφεσος, Θάσος, Κροῖσος, Μόλσος, Μύρσος, Νῖσος, Πελοπόννησος, Πήγασος, but Ἑρεσσός, Ἀλικαρνασσός, Κολοσσός, Παρνασσός, Βεσσός.

318. NOTE 1.—Lob. Prol. 408 : Ἀγορησός, St. Byz. : Ἀμισός, Theog. Can. 73. 17; Strab. 519 : Ἀμνησός, Suid., or Ἀμνισός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 172. 14, is Ἀμνισσός, in Eust. 1861. 39 : Ἀμφρυσός and Ἀμφρυσσός are false for Ἀμφρυσσος, Strab. 433; St. Byz.; this was Herodian's accentuation; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 54 : Ἀνδρασός, Suid. s. v. Μέδουσα : Ἀπαισός, Hom. Il. 2. 828; Ἀπαισος seems to be expressly made barytone in Theog. Can. 73. 31 : Ἀσσησός, St. Byz. : Βηρωσός, or more properly Βηρωσσός, is also written Βήρωσσος, Theog. Can. 74. 3; on the various forms of this name, see H. D. : Βολογεσός (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βολογεσιάς : Βραισοί, St. Byz. : Βριλησός, E. M. 214. 9 is Βριλησσός, Strab. 399; Thucyd. 2. 23, yet we find in Theog. Can. 73. 2 : τὸ Κήσος, Βρίλησος δι' ἐνὸς Σ γραφόμενα βαρύνονται : Βρυσός (?), Herod. π. μ. λ. 38 : Γαισός, Hesych. : Γαλαῖσος, Polyb. 8. 35. 8 : Γάλαισος, a man's name : Γεδρωσοί, Dion. Per. 1086 : Γεδρωσός, Arrian Ind. : Δουδαλός, Strab. 563, or Δυδαλός, Phot. Bib. 228. 15 : Ἐβυσός, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσοί is another form of the latter name : Ἐβυσος, in Strab. 159, is the island Ebusus (Iviza) : Ἐδεβησός, St. Byz. ; H. D. quote it as Ἐδεβησσός, which is doubtless the correct form : Ἰάλυσος s. Ἰάλυσσος, urbs Rhodi, Scythiae, Adriæ . . . St. Byz. ubi scriptum Ἰάλυσσος . . . Ἰαλυσός ap. Strab. 14. p. 655 : Ἰήλυσον ap. Diodor. 4. 58 : sed oxytonum Ἰηλυσόν, 13. 75, et Ἰηλυσού Thucyd. 8. 44, ubi v. Wass : Ἰηλυσός est ap. Hom. Il. B. 656, ubi libri plures Ἰηλυσός, vitiose, quantum ex adjectivo Ἰηλυσίος colligi potest ap. Dionys. Perieg. 505 : Ἰηλυσίων πέδον ἀνδρῶν, et ex nomine Ialysi, quod tertia syllaba correpta dixit Pindarus, II. D. : Ἰλισός, Arc. 77. 16, an incorrect form for Ἰλισσός : Καρδησός, St. Byz. : Καρησός, Schol.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps others may be more fortunate than I have been in bringing these troublesome words to something like order, and to assist them in that thankless task the following abstract of the rules given by Arcadius (75. 3-78. 5) is appended.

*Dissyllables.*—1. Those consisting of two short syllables are barytone, as Θάσος, Κάσος. 2. Those with η in the penultimate are barytone, as Βῆσος, Μνῆσος, Ῥῆσος. 3. Feminine nouns with ω in the penultimate are oxytone, as Κνωσός. 4. Masculines with a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate are barytone, as Ἴσος, Κρίσος, Πίσος, except Λισός, and Μυσός. 5. Names of cities with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as Παισός, Λουσός, Πραισός. 6. Those with a liquid before the termination are barytone, except some with ι or α in the penultimate; hyperdissyllables with α in the penultimate are paroxytone, as Βάργασος, Μέγαρος, Ἀγάθυρος. 7. Those in σσος are oxytone, as Βεσσός, Θυσσός, Ἀσσός, but Νέσσος the Centaur. *Hyperdissyllables.*—1. Those in ἄσος are proparoxytone, as Ἀρπασος, Δάμασος. 2. Those in ἐσος are proparoxytone, as Ἐφεσος, Ἑρεσος. 3. Those in ησος are oxytone, except παρονχημα and compounds, as Ταρτησός, Λυρνησός, Λυκαβησός, except, according to some, Κάρησος, and Μάρπησος from Μάρπησσα : Μυόννησος, Χερρόνησος, etc., are compounds. 4. Those in ἰσος are proparoxytone, as Μέλισσος, except Τελμισσός. 5. Those in ἴσος are oxytone, except those derived from feminine nouns, as Κηφισός, Ἰλισός, Κερδισός, but Ἀρκισος from Ἀρκισα, Λάρισος from Λάρισα. 6. Those in οσος are oxytone, as Μολοσσός. 7. The rule for those in υσος is wanting. 8. Those in ωσος are oxytone, as Κερωσσός. Götting's rules are even more complicated still, but, as they do not avoid a host of exceptions, it is unnecessary to quote them.

Ven. M. 20 : *Τυραννίων δέξινει τὸ Κάρησος ὡς Παρνασσός*· οὕτως γὰρ ὑπὸ Κυζικηνῶν *δομάζεσθαι τὸν ποταμόν*. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος *βαρύνει ὡς Κάνωβος*. *εἶπομεν δὲ ἐν ἑτέροις ὅτι οὐ πάντως ἐπιρακτεῖ ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔθνων χρήσις καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ὅμηρικὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ὁπότε περὶ τοῦ Γλισᾶντα* (Il. 2. 504) *διελάβομεν, εἶγε Διονύσιος ἱστορεῖ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους συστέλλειν τὸ Ι καὶ μὴ περισπᾶν. τό τε Δύκαστος ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ δέξινεσθαι, ἡμῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων βαρυτόνως* (Il. 2. 647); Arc. 77. 4, τὸ μέντοι Κάρησος (sic) *τινὲς βαρύνουσι*; the city Κάρησος is barytone, Demetrius ap. Strab. 603 : *Καρκασός* (?), Xen. Anab. 7. 8. 18 : *Καρμυλησός* (?), or *Καρμυλησός*, Strab. 665 : *Κερδισός*, Arc. 77. 17; Suid. : *Κερωσός* is false; the correct form is *Κερωσσός*, Arc. 78. 4; Apollon. Rhod. 4. 573 : *Κηφισός* (*Καφισός* Dor. Pind. Pyth. 4. 81), Choerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 228. 25; Arc. 77. 16; 'In codd. non raro Κηφισός duplici σ scriptum'; H. D. : *Κνωσός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 78; Arc. 75. 7; Theog. Can. 72. 10, who observes that Trypho wrote *Κνωσός*, 'Κνωσός et Κνώσιος in libris modo simplici modo duplici σ scripta reperiuntur: simplex ut in aliis hujusmodi nominibus, commendatur numerorum inscriptionumque auctoritate'; H. D. : 'Κριμισός, ὁ, Crimisus, fluvius Siciliæ, ap. Lycoph. 961, ubi codd. nonnulli *κρημισός* vel *κριμησός*, plerique *κριμισός*, quod in *Κριμισός* recte mutavit Bachmannus, analogiam similium nominum secutus, de quibus v. Arcad. p. 77. 14 : *Κρίμησος* scribitur apud Plut. V. Timol. c. 25. 27, 28 : *Κριμισός* ap. Diodor. 19. 2; Ælian. V. H. 2. 33, aliosque, libris plerumque nonnihil discrepantibus, etiam ap. scriptores Latinos: v. Staver. ad Cornel. Nep. Timol. c. 2, et Heyn. ad Virg. Æn. 5. 38 : *Κριμισός* est ap. Dionys. A. R. 1. 52, et Suidam (eujus codex Par. A. *κριμινός*, Leid. *κριμησός*) et in Etym. Gud. p. 347. 40'; H. D. The passage in Arc. referred to runs as follows, *τὰ εἰς ΣΟΣ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἔχοντα τὴν πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴν εἰς Ι ἐκτεταμένον λήγουσαν δέξινεται*· εἰ δέ τι *βεβαρυτόνηται, τοῦτο παρᾶνυμον ὦφθη ἀπὸ θηλυκοῦ*· *Κηφισός, Ἰλισός, Κερδισός*· τὸ δὲ Ἀρκισός Ἀρκισα, Λάρισις, Λάρισα ἀπὸ θηλυκῶν. Now as the feminine *Κρίμισσα* exists, and as Lycophron himself uses it (v. 913), it may be doubted whether Bachmann has 'followed the analogy of similar nouns.' It is expressly said to be barytone by Theog. Can. 73. 16; cf. Lob. Prol. 414 : *Λουσός*, Arc. 75. 16 : *Λουσοί*, St. Byz. : *Λυρνησός* is found in some books for *Λυρνησσός*, St. Byz. ; Strab. 584; Arc. 77. 4 : *Μαγαρσός*, Arrian Anab. 2. 5. 9 : *Μαυσός*, St. Byz. : *Μοισοί* (?) Strab. 295; see H. D. s. v. *Μυσία* : *Μυκαλησός* (?) is properly *Μυκαλησός* in St. Byz., Hom., etc. : *Μυσοί*, Arc. 75. 12; Theog. Can. 72. 18 : *Μυσός*, a man's name, Herodot. 1. 171 : *Ναῖσός*, St. Byz. : 'Inter utramque scripturam per simplex, et quod frequentius, duplex σ, variatur etiam ap. Byzantinos qui sæpe urbem memorant'; L. Dindorf ap. H. D. : *Παγασός* is quoted by H. D. from Paus. 10. 5. 8, where *Πάγασος* is rightly read in Dindorf's own edition : *Παισός*, Arc. 75. 16; Theog. Can. 72. 23 : *Πανισός* (?) *Pape* : *Παμισός*, Strab. 316, is expressly said to be *Πάμισος* in Theog. Can. 73. 16 : *Παραισός*, Theog. Can. 73. 33, where it is wrongly printed as a common substantive. St. Byz. is rather amusing, *Πάραισος* (sic) *περὶ ἧς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν ὁγδόῳ*· τὸ μέντοι *Πάραισος* (sic) *δέξινεται*. *ἐγένετο δὲ ὁ Πάραισος Μίνω συγγενής, ἀπ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἡ Πάραισος ὀνομάσθη τῷ οἰκιστῇ*. This is one out of a host of accentual blunders in the same author. Are the scribes or the modern editors to blame? According to some, *Παραισός* is only another form for *Πραισός* : *Παρακαρσός* (?), Suid. : *Παρμισός*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132 : *Παρνασσός*, the older and perhaps better form of *Παρνασσός*, Arc. 76. 24 : *Περμησός* occurs in some MSS. for *Περμησσός*, Strab. 407 : *Πιγνισός* or *Πιτνισός* (?) are read in some books of Strab. 568 for *Πιτνισός* : *Πραισός*, Theog. Can. 72. 23; Arc. 75. 16 : *Πρυμνησός*, Lob. Prol. 411 : *Ῥωσός*, Theog. Can. 72. 11; see below, § 319 : *Σαλμυδησός* for *Σαλμυδησσός* is not uncommon : *Ταμασός* or *Τάματος*, and *Ταμασσός*; on these various forms, concerning which there is much diversity of authority and opinion, see H. D. s. v.; in St. Byz. it is absurdly printed *Ταμάσος* : *Ταρσός*, St. Byz.; also called *Θαρσός*, Arc. 76. 3; A. G. Paris. 4. 192. 3 : *Τάρσος*· ἡ πόλις *παροξυτόνως* :



Ταρσοί, Xen. Anab. 1. 2. 23 : Τευμησός, or Τευμησός, cf. Lob. Prol. 410 : Τραυσοί (not Τραῦσοι, as Hesych. has it), Herodot. 5. 3 : Τυμνησός, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγορησός : he elsewhere (s. v.) calls it Τυμνισσός; while H. D. quote him as reading Τυμνησός : Χρυσός (?) ; cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30 : Χρύσος (sic), Nicetas Chon. Hist. p. 314 C ; 328 C ; 344 C ; 345 C ; H. D.

319. NOTE 2.—*Exceptions in σος.* Ἀδόπισσος is quoted by H. D. and Pape from Ptol. 5. 9. 16, but there it is regular Ἀδοπισσός : Ἀκάρασσος, Pape, is rightly Ἀκαρασός in St. Byz. : Ἀκρόλισσος, Strab. 316 : Ἀλυσσος, Paus. 8. 19. 3, is strictly an adjective, and therefore regular : Ἀντασσος (?), Pape, is Ἀντασος in Paus. 2. 4. 4 : Ἀράϊσσος (?) Pape : Ἀρχέμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Ἀσσος, St. Byz. ; Strab. 606 : according to Arc. 76. 12 it is oxytone : Βάλισσος, Plut. 1. 557 : Βαρβάλισσος (?) St. Byz., is Βαρβαρισσός (?) Ptol. 5. 15. 17 : Βάσσος, Lucian adv. Indoct. c. 23 : Βεσσός, Arc. 76. 12, 'In libris non raro Βέσσοι scriptum,' H. D. : there can be no doubt, however, that the word is oxytone ; it is also spelled Βησσοί, Herodot. 7. 111, and, with a false accent, Βῆσσοι, Eust. 277. 35 : Βῆσος, the name of a man, Arc. 75, note, is written Βῆσος in Arrian Anab. 3. 8. 3, etc., or Βησός, Strab. 724, though elsewhere he has Βῆσσος, e. g. 513 ; 518 : Βόσσος, Phot. Bib. 30. 20 : Βούβασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, perhaps only another form of Βύβασσος, St. Byz. ; the codex Vratisl. has Βυβασσός : Δόρυσσος, Herodot. 7. 204 ; Paus. 3. 2. 4, both places quoted by H. D. : Ἐλασσος, 'Paus. 10. 26. 4 . . . ubi est var. Ἐλεσσον vel Ἐλεσσος, et scrib. videtur Ἐλασος quum nihili sit Ἐλασσος,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. : Ἐρβησος (?) is mentioned by Götting Accent. p. 213, but it is oxytone in St. Byz. ; Ptol. 3. 4. 13 ; 'Accentus verus videtur Ἐρβησός,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. : Εὐήνισσος, Alciph. 3. 52, Pape : Ἥλισσος, Anthol. Palat. 12. 22 : Θάλασσος, Alciph. 1. 7, Pape : Θυσσός, Arc. 76. 12, is Θύσος in Herodot. 8. 22 ; Thueyd. 4. 109, quoted by Götting : Ἰάλυσσος or Ἰήλυσσος, see above, § 318 : Καρύασσος, cf. Götting Accent. p. 213 : Κίβισσος, Diog. Laert. 1. 26 : Κίσσος, a man, Strab. 481 ; Plut. 1. 689, is paroxytone ; but Κισσός, a city, Strab. 330 ; 'Montis nomen Κισσός est ap. Nicandr. Ther. 804 . . . et Lycoph. 1237 . . . ubi var. lect. Κίσσον et Κισού,' H. D. : Κράσος, Strab. 747 : Κρύασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, yet he has Κρυασσός, s. v. from Κρύασσος (Κρύασος Cod. Vratisl.), the founder : Κύβασσος is quoted by Götting Accent. p. 213 from St. Byz., but he has it rightly oxytone : Κυπάρισσος, St. Byz. : Κύρμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Λάρισσος is false for Λάρισος, Arc. 77. 17 ; cf. H. D. s. v. : Λίσσος, a city of Dalmatia, Strab. 316 ; Diod. Sic. 15. 13, but Λισσός, a town of Crete, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 26 ; Arc. 75. 12 (?) : also as the name of a man, Suid. s. v. Ἰδαῖος : Μάρπησος, Arc. 77. 5 ; for which Μαρπησός also occurs : Μέλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Arc., etc. : Μούκισσος, St. Byz., or Μωκισσός, on which see H. D. s. v. : Νάρκασσος, St. Byz. : Νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11 : Νέσσος, Arc. 76. 14 ; Eust. 1340. 39 : Νίσσος (?), Pape, but his reference seems incorrect : Νόσσος (?) : Παροπάμισσος, St. Byz. : Πρίνασσος, St. Byz. : Πόλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8 : Ρυτίασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ῥύτιον : Ῥωσός, or Ῥώσος, is Ῥώσος in St. Byz. ; according to Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 27, Ῥωσός is the proper accent : Σάρδησος, St. Byz. ; according to H. D. it should be oxytone : they quote no authorities : Σύασσος, St. Byz. : Τάρτησος, Pape, is false ; the word is expressly made oxytone by Arc. 77. 3 ; Theog. Can. 72. 32 : Τίασσος, Ptol. 3. 8. 9, or Τίασος, as some MSS. read ; for Τνύσος in St. Byz. Meineke reads Τνυσσός : Τριπόλισσοι, St. Byz. : Ὑγασσος, St. Byz. : Ὑδισσος<sup>1</sup> is read by Salmasius for Ὑδης, as the

<sup>1</sup> Supposing the emendation of Salmasius to be right, still there may be doubts as to the correctness of the accent ; for, according to Herodian, the names of cities or nations and of their founders or eponymous ancestors have the same accent ; St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία : Ἡρωδιανός δέ φησιν, ὅτι τοῖς συνοικισταῖς συνεχῶς ὁμοφωνεῖ τὰ



name of the founder of Ἰδίσσος in St. Byz.: Ἰσσος, Arc. 76. 13; Arrian Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 6: Φάσσος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Ψησσοί, St. Byz.

### -ΤΟΣ.

**320.** Common substantives in ετος are oxytone, as ἀετός, βροχέτος, βρυχετός, νιφετός, πυρετός, τοκετός, συρφετός, ὑετός; except proparoxytone, ἔμετος, νομίτ, κάπετος, ῥυάχετος.

**321.** NOTE.—Αἰβητος, Hesych.: ἀλετός, Eust. 1885. 10 *et alibi* is proparoxytone in Plut. 2. 289 F: ἀφυσγετός, such was the accentuation of Aristarchus, but Tyrannion wrote ἀφύσγετος, Schol. Ven. A. 495; Arc. 81. 19; E. M. 347. 22: βρούχετος (?) Hesych.: βρυχετός is proparoxytone in E. M. 216. 26: ἔμετος, ἡ τῶν περιττωμάτων κένωσις. Ἐμετός δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ κενωθέν, Suid. Quod disorimen observatum ap. Theodot. Jesaïæ 28. 13: Δεισαλία εἰς δεισαλίαν, ἔμετός εἰς ἔμετόν, . . . Arcad. novit nonnisi unum ἔμετος p. 81. 12; H. D.: ἔργετος, Hesych.: κάβητος (sc. γραμμή, etc.); καίπετος (?) Hesych.: κάπετος, cf. Arc. 81. 13: λαϊλάπετος (?) Hesych.; it is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. A. 495: πάγετος, ὅπερ δέξυται ἢ συνήθεια, Arc. 81. 14, 'Distinguit Eranius Philo p. 172, Πάγετος μὲν τὸ κρύος, παγέτος δὲ ὁ χειμῶν; H. D.: ῥυάχετος, Aristoph. Lys. 170: σκάπετος, Hesych.; most of these words are verbal derivatives; and it will be seen that several of the exceptions in the succeeding sections belong to the same category.

**322.** Dissyllables in στος are oxytone, as ἀστός, βλαστός, ἱστός, κεστός, μαστός, ξυστός, παστός; except κίστος, κόστος, and νόστος, which are paroxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 79. 16; Chærob. E. 74. 32: κίστος, a plant so called, see H. D. s. v.: κόστος, Arc. 79. 21; in Hesych. it is falsely oxytone: νόστος, Arc. 79. 21: σχιστός (sc. χιτών, etc.), Lob. Par. 332.

**323.** The rest in τος throw back the accent, as ἄρκτος, ἄρτος. ἄσφαλτος, βάτος, βάρβιτος, βίλος, δέλτος, θάνατος, κάκτος, κοῖτος, κρότος, μίλτος, μέτος, νότος, οἶτος, πάτος, πλατάνιστος, πλούτος, σῖτος, σκότος, φόρτος; except ἀγοστός, ἀλαλητός, ἀμαξιτός, ἀτραπιτός, βουλυτός, γλουτός, γωρυτός, δειπνηστός, δορπηστός, ἐνιαυτός, κιβωτός, κολοσυρτός, κουιορτός, κουτός, κροκωτός, κωκυτός, λεπιδωτός, λιβανωτός, λωτός, μοτός, ξυστός, οἰστός, πρωκτός, σκηπτός, στρατός, στρεπτός, φορυτός, and φρυκτός, which are oxytone.

**324.** NOTE.—Ἀβρυτοί, Hesych.: ἀγοστός, Arc. 83. 20: αἰητός and ἀητός = αἰτός: ἀλαλητός, Arc. 82. 1; and the Dor. form, ἀλαλατός: ἀλογτός, *threshing time*, 'non videtur autem distingui accentu, duplex hujus nominis signif., ut fit in ἄροτος, ἄμητος, et ἀροτός, ἀμητός. De accentu vid Reiz. De acc. incl. 112,' *schäfer* ap. H. D.: ἀλοιτός (= ἀλοιτής), really an adjective: ἀμαξιτός (sc. ἐδός),

ἐθνικά, δηλονότι καὶ γραφῇ καὶ τόνῳ. τὸ Τεῦκρος [?] ὡς τριγενὲς ὠξύνθη. εὑρίσκεται καὶ πόλεσιν ὁμοφانوῦντα τὰ τῶν κτιστῶν ὀνόματα, Κίμικος καὶ ὁ κτιστὴς [?] καὶ ἡ νῆσος. ὁμοίως Τροϊζήν, Κολοφών, Κόρινθος, Κῶς, Σικυνών, Κύρνος, Λέσβος: St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀβαντίς, Αἰνία, Τροία. At the same time it is true that, in our editions at least, several exceptions to Herodian's rule are to be found.

Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11: ἄμητος, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ θέρους: ἄμητός, ὁ θερισμός, Theog. Can. 75. 13; Schol. Ven. T. 223; Arc. 81. 27; E. M. 83. 7; this is reversed by Ammon. p. 15; Hesych. contradicts himself, and the books vary: ἄροτος, τὸ τοῦ ἀροτριᾶν ἔργον . . . καὶ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ, προπαροξυνόμενον ἀναλόγως τῷ ἄμητος; Eust. 811. 27; but ἄροτός (?) seed-time: ἄτραπιτός, Arc. 82. 11: βουλυτός, (sc. καιρός), Hom. Il. 16. 779; Arc. 82: βρητός, Hesych.: βρότος, ὁ μολυσμός, τὸ αἷμα: βροτός, ὁ φθαρός, Arc. 78. 22; Eust. 636. 62; 907. 9; E. M. 214. 50; 656. 19; Schol. Ven. Z. 202: γακτός, Hesych. = φακτός: γλουτός, Arc. 78. 11: γωρυτός, cf. Arc. 82: δειπνηστός (sc. καιρός); Eust. 1814. 36: δοκεῖ δὲ κρεῖττον εἶναι δειπνητός. γράφειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἄμητός: ἔστι δὲ δειπνηστός ἢ δειπνηστος, ὁ τοῦ δείπνου καιρός, ἄλλως δὲ σαφέστερον εἰπεῖν, δειπνητός ὀξυτόνως, αὐτὸ φασὶ τὸ δείπνον, βαρυτόνως δέ, ἡ ὥρα τοῦ δείπνου ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄμητός καὶ ἄμητος παρατετλήρηται: δорπηστός (sc. καιρός): δρυφακτός, Arc. 83. 15, 'Ubique scribitur δρύφακτος ut ξυλόφρακτος, etsi contrarium jubet Arcadius . . . qui fortasse illud, quia substantivi intellectum habet, alio atque adjectiva accentu notandum putavit,' Lob. Par. 15, note 15: ἐνιαυτός, Arc. 84. 11: ἔψητοί, Eust. 867. 49; Athen. 301 C: καρνωτός (sc. φοῖνιξ), Diod. Sic. 2. 53: κιβωτός, cf. Arc. 82, note: κολουριτός, Arc. 83. 8: κονιορτός, Arc. 83. 8: κοντός, Arc. 79. 13: κροκωτός (sc. χιτών), Lob. Par. 332: κωκυτός, Arc. 82: λεπιδωτός (sc. ἰχθύς?), Lob. Par. 344: λοπητός, Theoph. H. P. 5. 1. 1; 5. 1. 2: λυρτός, Athen. 500 B: λωτός, Arc. 78. 15: μορτός or μέρτος Theog. Can. 64. 2, really an adjective: μοτός, and also μώτος (?), see H. D. s. v.: μυττός, Hesych.: μυωτός, εἶδος χιτῶνος, Arc. 82, note, is an adjective: μυττωτός (and μυσωτός?), Pollux 6. 70, etc.: νοττός (?) = νοσσός: οἰστός, Arc. 83. 20, and οἰστός: πλατάνιστος, Arc. 80. 20, some wrongly made it paroxytone, E. M. 807. 9: πότος, τὸ συμπόσιον: ποτός, τὸ πινόμενον, Arc. 78. 24; E. M. 685. 4; Ammon. p. 118; the former is however sometimes oxytone: ῥυτός (?): σκαφητός, cf. Reiz. de Incl. Accent. p. 111: σκηπτός is a verbal adjective: στατός (sc. ἵππος, χιτών, etc.), Lob. Par. 332: στρατός, Arc. 78. 25; Schol. Ven. Z. 202; Στράτος is the name of a city: στρεπτός (sc. πλακοῦς, etc.): τρύγητος ὁ καιρὸς μονογενῶς, τρυγητός δὲ τὸ τρυγῶμενον, Arc. 81. 25; but Ammon. p. 15, ὀξυτόνως . . . ὁ τρυγητός, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ τρυγᾶν; Theog. Can. 75. 13, agrees with Arcadius; the books vary; see H. D. s. v.; but the distinction in the case of this and similar nouns is probably an idle invention of the grammarians; and some readers may be disposed to agree with Moschopulus (ad Hesiod. Op. 386), when he says, αἰτία δὲ οὐ φαίνεται δι' ἣν ἕκαστον τούτων ἐπὶ τοῦδε μὲν τοῦ σηματομένου ὀξυτονηθήσεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦδε προπαροξυνθήσεται: φορυτός, Arc. 82. 20: χειριδωτός (sc. χιτών): χυτός, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 4: χωρυτός = γωρυτός, Hesych.: ὠτός, Arist. H. A. 12. 11, is better ὠτος, E. M. 826. 20; Eust. 1522. 56, etc.

The Attic forms in ττος = στος follow the accent of the latter form, as κιστός = κισσός, Arc. 80. 14.

325. Proper names in τος retract the accent, as Αἴγυπτος, Αἴπυτος, Ἀλῆαρτος, Ἄνυτος, Ἄρατος, Βάττος, Βύτος, Ἡφαιστος, Θεαίτητος, Κλήτος, Μάκιστος, Μέλητος, Μίλητος, Μυτίστρατοι, Νάστος, Νέστος, Νήριτος, Πλείστος, Πλούτος, Πρώτος, Στράτος, Σχέτος, Τρίτος; except those in ὕτος, which are oxytone, as Καρδυτός, Κωκυτός, Βηρυτός, and Ἀραχωτοί, Ἀριζαντοί, Βοιωτός, Γαργηττός, Γεραιστός, Ἐνετοί, Θεσπρωτοί, Ἰαπετός, Κελτοί, Κολουτός, Λυκαβηττός, Μολοττοί, Ῥαιτοί, Σηστός, Σπαρτοί, Σφηττός, Ὑμηττός, Φαιστός (the city), but Φαῖστος (the hero), Χριστός.

**326. NOTE.**—**Ἀγαπητός**, Suid.: **Ἀετός**, the old name of the Nile, Diod. Sic. 1. 19: **Ἀζωτός**, Strab. 759, seems to be commonly **Ἀζωτος**, St. Byz.; Ptol. 5. 16. 2: **Αἰνέτος**, Apollod. 1. 9. 4: **Ἀκύτος** (?) St. Byz.: **Ἄλτός**, St. Byz.: **Ἀμαξιτός**, St. Byz.; Thucyd. 8. 101, etc., is sometimes paroxytone: **Ἀμάραντος**, Arc. 83. 5: **Ἀμάραντος τὸ κύριον, τὸ δὲ ἔθνικόν ὀξύνεται**: cf. E. M. 77. 52; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 401: **Ἀποδατοί**, St. Byz., is **Ἀπόδατοι** in Thucyd. 3. 94: **Ἀραχωτοί**, Strab. 513, etc.; there are several forms of this name: see Müller on Dionys. Pers. 1096: **Ἀρδηττός**, a place, Plut. 1. 13; but **Ἀρδηττος**, a man's name: **Ἀριζαντοί**, Herodot. 1. 101: **Ἀρμάτος** (?) Suid., the name of a man: **Βενεβεντός**, St. Byz., appears as **Βενεβεντόν** in Strab. 249, and **Βενέβεντον** or **Βενεουεντόν** in Plut. 1. 399: **Βηρύτός**, Arc. 82: **Βοιωτός**, both as the name of a man and of the people, Arc. 82: **Βουθρωτός** and **Βουτρωτός**, St. Byz.: **Βουτός**, Arc. 78. 11, and **Βουτοί**, Hesych., is **Βούτος** in Strab. 802: **Βροτός**, E. M. 215. 37: **Γαργηττός**, St. Byz.: **Γεραιστός**, a town and promontory of Euboea, St. Byz.; E. M. 227. 46; H. D. quote **Γέραιστος** from Dicaearch. Stat. Gr. 22. 34: **Γέραιστος**, a son of Zeus, is thus accented by St. Byz. s. v.: he also mentions **Γεραιστός** (*sic*), a son of Mygdon s. v. **Παρθενόπολις**: H. D. also mention **Γέραιστος**, a Cyclops, Apollod. 3. 15. 8: **Γλυτός**, Galen Tom. 13. p. 8; 8 C; H. D.: **Δαλμάτος** (?) H. D.: **Δεβελτός**, or **Δηβελτός**, Suid.: **Ἐνετοί** [**Ἐνετοί**] and **Ἐνέτός** [**Ἐνετός**], St. Byz., etc., 'More Rom. retracto accentu Οὐνείντος dicit Polyb.' H. D.: **Θεσπρωτός**, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: **Θεσπρωτοί**, Strab. 6, etc.: **Ἰαπετός**, Schol. Ven. A. 495; E. M. 347. 25: **Ἰστοί**, a harbour in Icaria, Strab. 639: **Ἰστός**, an island, St. Byz.: **Καρδυνός**, Arc. 82 (p. 94. 20, Schmidt): **Κελτοί**, Strab. 10, etc.: **Κηττοί**, Harpoc.; **Κηττοί** (?) Suid.; **Κηττός**, Phot. H. D. **Κιβωτός**, Strab. 569: **Κλειτός**, Schol. Ven. O. 445; Arc. 78. 10, yet in the face of these express declarations, **Κλείτος** stands in Hom. Il. 15. 445, Od. 15. 249, and in Eust. 1025. 6; Arrian Anab. 1. 5. 1; 15. 8; Diod. Sic. 17. 20, etc.: the name is however oxytone in Apollod. 2. 1. 5, quoted by H. D.: **Κολλυτός**, on the various forms of this name, see H. D.: **Κοπτός**, Strab. 781: **Κορνοῦτος**, Suid.: **Κραστός**, St. Byz.: **Λατός** (?) Pape: **Λαυρεντός**, Arc. 83. 6: **Λεωνάτος** (?) Phot. Bib. 64. 41: **Λομεντός** (?) Arc. 83. 6: **Λυκαβηττός**, St. Byz. s. v. **Γαργηττός**: **Λυκαστός**, Eust. 313. 12: **Λύκαστος** δὲ ἀπὸ Λυκάστου, φασίν, αὐτόχθονος, ἢ παιδὸς τοῦ Μίνως. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ποντικὴ Λύκαστος κατὰ τὸν γραφάα τῶν ἔθνικῶν, ὃς λέγει καὶ ὅτι τὴν Κρητικὴν Λύκαστον ὀξύνουσιν οἱ ἐγχώριοι· οὐκ ἐπικρατεῖ δὲ φησιν, ἢ ἔθνικη παράδοσις, τουτέστι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐκ ὀξύνεται: **Λύκτος**, St. Byz., 'Hom. Il. B. 647, ubi alii male **Λυκτόν**, ut annotat schol., alii **Λύττον**,' H. D.: **Λυχνιτός**, Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11, or **Λυχνιδός**, St. Byz.: **Λωμεντός**, St. Byz., he holds that all in *εντος* are oxytone; yet even he has **Ῥαρεντος**, as Götting observes: add also **Πόλλεντος**, **Σῶρεντος**: **Μάδυτος**, 'vitiosum esse accentum ap. Steph. Byz. in ultima positum constare videtur ex Theognosto Can. p. 75. 33, **Μάδυτος** ponente inter barytona, non inter oxytona,' H. D.: **Μισητός**, St. Byz.: **Μολοττοί**, Attic; Arc. 77. 21, and **Μολοτός**, Theog. Can. 75. 29; on which see H. D. **Νωμεντός**, St. Byz.: **Ὀγχηστός**, Strab. 410; Paus. 9. 26. 5; **Ὀγχηστος**, the founder of it, St. Byz. (also the place itself, Hom. Il. 2. 506), is oxytone in Paus. 9. 26. 5, and Eust. 270. 13; and that would be correct according to Herodian's rule referred to above, p. 93, note: **Ὀνωράτος**, Suid.: **Παιτοί**, Arc. 78. 12, is written **Παῖτοι** in Herodot. 7. 110; Theog. Can. 74. 11: **Πιλάτος** occurs Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 400. 16; E. M. 671. 53, *et alibi*: **Πιλάτος** correptis duabus syllabis primis dixit Nonn. Jo. c. 18, 140, 156, 174, 180,' H. D.: and thus it is printed in many editions of the Testament; **Πίλατος**, however, seems the more correct accent: **Πιστός**, Phot. Bib. 532. 40, 'Joseph. in Vita c. 9 et seqq., p. 907. 28; 913. 2; 921. 23; 942. 10, ed. Huds., ubi accentu inconstanti modo **Πιστός** modo **Πίστος** scriptum: recte **Πίστου** ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 6. 38,' H. D.: **Πλατανιστός**, Strab. 669 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Πλατανιστῆς**: **Πλειστός**, Paus. 10. 8. 8, etc.; 'In

libris plerumque Πλείστος scriptum, de quo accentu Etym. M. p. 676. 5: 'Απολλώνιος (Arg. 2. 711), Πολλὰ δὲ Καρύκiai νύμφαι Πλειστοῖο θύγατραι, τινὲς ἀναγινώσκουσι προπερισπωμένως, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγχωρίων λέγεται Πλειστός ὀξύτωνος· ἔστι δὲ ποταμὸς ἐν Δελφοῖς. 'Ηρωδιανὸς δὲ ἐν τῇ καθόλου Πλείστος βαρύνει,' *H. D.*: Πλείρατος, or Πλευράτος (?) Polyb. 2. 2. 4; 10. 41. 3: Ποτίτος, Plut. 1. 131: Πυρετός, Herodot. 4. 48: 'Ραιτοί, Strab. 292: 'Ρειτός, a river near Eleusis, so Orus: Herodian wrote 'Ρίτος, *E. M.* 703. 15; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 256. 15; in Thucyd. 4. 42 it is 'Ρεῖτος: Σεβαστός = *Augustus*, Paus. 3. 11. 4: Σεβέννυτος, St. Byz.: Σεμιμούντος, Strab. 291, or Σεμιγούντος: Σηστός, Arc. 79 (p. 91. 6, Schmidt): Σητοί, St. Byz.: Σιντοί, St. Byz. s. v. Σιντία, or Σίντοι, Thucyd. 2. 98: Σπαρτοί (sc. ἄνδρες): Στράτος, Arc. 78. 25, is falsely Στρατός, St. Byz. *et alibi*: Συνετός, Diod. Sic. 11. 2, is better written Σύνετος in Anth. Pal. 14. 123: Συναληττός, St. Byz.: Σφήττός, a deme, St. Byz.: Σφήττος, a son of Træzen, St. Byz.: Τιαραντός, Herodot. 4. 48: Τουρκουάτος (*sic*) Plut. 1. 179: Τυφηστός, St. Byz.: 'Υηττός, St. Byz.: 'Υηττος, its founder, St. Byz.; ' Vici pariter atque viri nomen "Υηττος proparoxytonum est ap. Pausan. 9. 24. 3, et 36. 6 seqq.,' *H. D.*: 'Υμηττός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαργηττός, ' proparoxytonum ap. Theoph. De sign. 1. 20 et 2. 6 . . . ut notavit Lob. Path. p. 411,' *H. D.*: Φαῖστος, the hero, but Φαιστός, a city of Crete, Schol. Ven. B. 648; E. 43; Eust. 313. 18: Χρήστος is also written Χρηστός: Χριστός is of course an adjective.

### -ΥΟΣ.

327. Common substantives in vos are oxytone, as εἰλυός, ἐννυός, νυός, σικνός (or σίκνως), σμινυός; except ἔγγνος proparoxytone.

NOTE.—'Εγγνος is an adjective used substantively: ἐννυός, Pollux 3. 32 is doubtful: on ἰδυός (?) see *H. D.* s. v. ἰδυία: μόλνυος (?) Hesych.; ναύος, *Æol.* = ναός, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 137: ὄνευος, a kind of crane, Schol. Thucyd. 7. 25, where some read ὄνος: πνός, such was Herodian's accentuation, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1116=1150, though it is sometimes πνός, which must be wrong, since the ν is long, cf. Draco, p. 77. 16, who has πνός: there seems to have been some confusion between τὸ πνός (or πνός) and ὁ πνός; Eust. 291. 38: σικνυοὶ οὗς οἱ παλαιοὶ καὶ σικνύους παροξύτωνος ἔγραφαν; Arc. 42 (p. 46. 22. Schmidt) προπαροξύνεται σίκνως: ψαύος, *Æol.* (? is it a proper name), Schol. Ven. M. 137, *et alibi*.

328. Proper names in vos (avos, evos, ovos) retract the accent, as 'Αλάσνος, 'Αρενος, Αῖνος, Βεῖνος, Δρῶνος, Κάνδνος, Κόλουι, Πέρνος, Τίμανος, Τραῖνος; except oxytone, 'Αγανός and Τιτύος.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 51. 22; Schol. Ven. M. 137: 'Αγανός, Arc. 45. 15: Βατανοί = *Batani*, Ptol. 2. 9. 4: 'Εδοῦοι = *Ædui*, Strab. 186, and Αἰδοῦοι: 'Ελουνοί, Strab. 190: Τιτύος, Arc. 42 (p. 46. 23 Schmidt): Φλυός (?) or better Φλύος, Paus. 4. 1. 5.

### -ΦΟΣ.

329. All in φος retract the accent, as γόμφος, ζόφος, κέρφος, κνάφος, κόλαφος, κόρυφος, κόσσυφος, κρόταφος, λόφος, ὄροφος, ὄρφος, σέρφος, σκάριφος, τάφος, τῦφος, ψήφος, ψόφος, Γόμφος, 'Επαφος, Κίτυφος, Πάφος, Σέριφος, Σίσυφος, Σόφος; except oxytone, ἀδελφός, ἀλφός, κρυφός, συφός, τροφός, and Δελφός, Δελφοί.



**330. NOTE.**—'Ἀδελφός, Arc. 84. 25; the Attic vocative is ἀδελφε, Ammon. p. 117, though this precept appears to be neglected in our books, e. g. ἀδελφὲ καὶ φίλε, Philostr. 84 Boiss., quoted by H. D.: ἀλφός, Arc. 84. 18, an adjective used substantively: κρυφός, Arc. 84. 17; Güttling, Accent. p. 227, notes that this accent ought to be restored to Pind. Olymp. 2. 107: μόμφος, A. G. 107. 19, is oxytone in Eust. 1761. 39: πολφός, Arc. 84. 19; not πόλφος, as in some of the passages quoted by H. D.: πομφός, Galen Lex. Hipp. p. 548; II. D.: συφός = συφέος, Arc. 84. 17, τροφός is oxytone like many other verbals: τυφός = τυφώς (?) L. S.: Δελφός, Paus. 10. 6. 3: Δελφοί, Paus. 10. 6. 5, etc.

### -ΧΟΣ.

**331.** All in χος retract the accent, as ἄρριχος, βάτραχος, βόστρυχος, βρόχος, ἔλεγχος, ἦχος, κόγχος, μόσχος, ὀλοϊτροχος, στίχος, στόμαχος, τάριχος, τοίχος; Ἀμφίλοχος, Ἰάμβλιχος, Ἰναχος, Κόλχος, Μόσχος; except those in ουχος, which are properispomena, as ῥαβδοῦχος, ἀρχираβδοῦχος, εὐνοῦχος, ἀρχιευνοῦχος, Δαοῦχος, Δημούχος, Καρδοῦχοι, Τιμούχος, Φανούχος, and ἀρχός, μοιχός, μοναχός, μυχός, πτωχός, ῥήχος, τροχός, a hoop, oxytone.

**332. NOTE 1.**—'Ἀμαξοτροχός (?) H. D., an accent contrary to all analogy: ἀρχός, Arc. 85. 3, is more an adjective than substantive: δόλιχος, τὸ ὕσπριον, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ δρόμου, προπαροξυτώνως: δολιχός, δὲ τὸ ἐπιθετον ὁ μακρός, Suid.; Schol. Ven. K. 52; Eust. 1678. 43; Arc. 85. 6; in this sense the word is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, cf. Lob. Par. 341: δοχός, Hesych.: θριγγός and τριγγός = τριγκός, see H. D. s. v.: λοχός (?) ἡ λοχέουσα; H. D. quote Dioscor. 3. 4, and Moeris p. 247, where the MS. reading is λόχος, and that would seem to be correct: λόχος, *ambush*, etc., is regular: μοιχός, Arc. 85. 3: μοναχός is an adjective used as a substantive: μυχός, Arc. 85. 2: οὐραχός = οὐραγός, cf. H. D. s. v.; Lob. Prol. 333: πτωχός, Arc. 85. 3, an adjective used substantively: ῥήχος, Hesych.; Herodot. 7. 142, also occurs as ῥήχος: σικχός, Hesych., is strictly an adjective: τρόχος, ὁ τόπος ἐν ᾧ τρέχουσι: τροχός, ὁ κύκλος, Arc. 85. 1; so E. M. 686. 10, except that τροχός is said to be ὁ τρέχων; Ammon. p. 137: Τροχοὶ δρυτώνως, καὶ Τρόχοι βαρυτώνως διαφέρουσι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. φησὶ Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρᾳ περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσφάδιας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ περιφερεῖς Τροχοὺς ὁμοίως ἡμῖν προφέρονται δρυτονούντες: Τρόχους δὲ βαρυτώνως λέγουσι τοὺς δρόμους.

**333. NOTE 2.**—'Ἀρρηχοί, Strab. 495: Δόλιχος, 'ap. Hom. H. Cer. 155 ubi codex pravo accentu Δολιχοῦ; H. D.: Ἐρωχος, Paus. 10. 3. 2, in Herodot. 8. 33, is sometimes found oxytone: Μυχός, Strab. 409, where it is hardly a proper name: Πετραχός, (?) Παρε, is Πέτραχος in Paus. 9. 41. 6: Σουλχοί, H. D. quote Strab. 225, where Meineke has Σούλχοι: Σκοροδομάχοι, Lucian V. H. 1. 13; the name of this imaginary race is of course a compound adjective, and paroxytone in accordance with the general rule.

**334. NOTE 3.**—According to Theog. Can. 76. 25 all hyperdissyllables in ιχος are proparoxytone, and such is unquestionably their proper accent; Schol. Theocr. 4. 20: Πύρριχος' ἀπὸ τοῦ πυρρὸς πύρριχος κατὰ παραγωγήν. τινὲς παροξυτώνως λέγουσι πυρρίχος, ἔστιν οὖν ὑποκοριστικὸν Αἰολικῶς: this accentuation however is in the books only found in ὀσσίχον, Theocr. 4. 55, where Ahrens reads ὀσσιχόν; cf. Arc. 85. 6.



-ΨΟΣ.

**335.** Dissyllables in  $\psi\omicron\varsigma$  retract the accent, hyperdissyllables are oxytone, as γύψος, θάψος, κινδαψός, χορδαψός, Θάψος, Λάμψος, Μόψος, Σκινδαψός, Τρανιψοί.

**336.** NOTE 1.—'Ιψός, *ivy*, Hesych. : a tree called ἴψος (*sic*) is mentioned by Theophrastus, H. P. 3. 4. 2 : καλυψός (?) Arc. 85. 12 ; E. M. 219. 47 : κινδαψός, Arc. 85. 12 : λυκαψός, Paul. *Æg.* 7. 3. p. 228. 49, is λύκαψος in Nicand. Ther. 840, where, however, Otto Schneider prints λυκαψός ; both passages are quoted by H. D. who also mention λύκοιψος (?) but quote no place ; cf. Lob. Par. 333 : σκινδαψός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαληψός ; 'sæpe in libris est proparoxytonon contra præceptum, Etym. M. p. 219. 49,' H. D. : χεραψός, E. M. 219. 47, and as a proper name, St. Byz. : χορδαψός, Arc. 85. 12.

**337.** NOTE 2.—Αἰδηψος, St. Byz., is false and contrary to his own rule, s. v. Γαληψός ; it is rightly Αἰδηψός in Strab. 425 : Γαληψός, St. Byz. ; 'Γαληψός et Γαλήψου scripta sunt ap. Harpocr.,' H. D. ; the latter is unquestionably wrong ; E. M. 219. 47 : Λαδειψοί, St. Byz. ; Λάδειψοι codex Rhedig. H. D. : Λυκαψός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαληψός ; yet under the name he has Λύκαψος : Σκινδαψός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαληψός : Τάκομψος, St. Byz. : Τρανιψοί, St. Byz. s. v. Λαδειψοί ; (codex Rhedig. has Τράνιψοι, H. D.)

-ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

**338.** All substantives in  $\omega\omicron\varsigma$  and  $\varphi\omicron\varsigma$  are properispomena, as δμῶος (?), Ἀχελῶος, Ἀῶος, Πιτῶος, Γελῶος ; except λαγῶος, κλωῶος, κολῶος, πατρῶος, oxytone.

**339.** NOTE.—δμῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9 ; in E. M. 770. 35 it is written δμῶος : for the false form ἔρρως or ἔρραος is now read in Lycoph. 1316 : κλωῶος, Att. = κλοιός, E. M. 26. 36 : κολῶος, Chærob. E. 118. 21 ; E. M. 26. 20 : λαγῶος, E. M. 26. 20 : λῶος, Arc. 38. 8, and λῶος : πατρῶος, E. M. 26. 23 ; Arc. 42. 26, is falsely πατρῶος in Artemid. 3. 26 and elsewhere : Ἀκράθωοι, St. Byz. : Ἀχελῶος, Arc. 42. 24, is sometimes oxytone, though wrongly : Ἄωος, Strab. 316, is better Ἄωος in E. M. 117. 33 : Δρῶοι, Thucyd. 2. 101 : Τρῶος, Trojan, Eust. 541. 21, or Τρῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9 ; the latter is most consonant with analogy, if the word be used substantively.

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE NEUTER GENDER.

**340.** Neuters when strictly substantives are regular, and, with few exceptions, they retract their accent ; but such is the freedom of the Greek language, that adjectives in the neuter gender are very commonly used as substantives, and their accentuation is not so regular. In general, however, when such adjectives, by the ordinary usage of the language, require a substantive to be understood with which they agree, and without which they would not be easily intelligible ; or when the neuter

of an adjective or participle is used to mark in a general manner locality or time, or is equivalent to a collective noun, or to a substantive denoting quality or state<sup>1</sup>, they still continue to all intents and purposes adjectives, and as such they naturally retain their adjectival accent. Examples of the first class are—τὸ Ἀβδηριτικόν (sc. πάθος), τὸ ἀγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), τὸ βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον (sc. φυτόν), τὸ ἐπιμανδαλωτόν (sc. φίλημα), τὸ λαγωβόλον (sc. ξύλον), τὸ Μελιταῖον (sc. κυνίδιον, ὀθόνιον, etc.): of the second—τὸ καθήκον, τὸ εἶκος, τὰ παραθαλάσσια, τὰ παράλια, τὰ καρτερά, τὸ ἔσχατον, ἕξ ἑωθινού, τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ ναυτικόν, τὸ ὑγρόν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὰ ἀγαθά. Such instances, it is clear, are adjectives, and nothing else, though it may not be necessary to supply any particular substantive in order to render them intelligible. But there are many words of somewhat doubtful grammatical character, partly adjectives, partly substantives, which, by form and descent, belong to the one class, and by accent to the other. Unfortunately it is impossible to lay down any rule which will determine with certainty whether a given word belongs to the one category or the other. The rules which follow, together with the lists of words appended to them, will, it is hoped, leave no doubtful word at least in ordinary Greek.

### I. Common Substantives.

**341. General Rule.**—Common neuter substantives retract the accent, as ἔργον, ξύλον, ὄπλον, βάλαμον, κάρδαμον, δικαστήριον, κοιμητήριον, ἀκρωτήριον, ἀνθρώπιον, ὀρνίθιον, πινάκιον, λαμπάδιον, ὄριον, ἀρχίδιον, γηίδιον, ἐλάδιον, κρεάδιον, βασιλεῖδιον, λεξεῖδιον, ξιφίδιον, οἰκίδιον, ἱματίδιον, ἀνδράριον, γυναικάριον, κοράσιον, ἐλκῦδριον, τειχῦδριον, εἰδύλλιον, ξενύλλιον, ξυλήφιον, πολίχνιον, πτολίεθρον, σπαθάλιον, βιβλαρίδιον, βοῖδάριον, πινακίσκιον, ῥηματίσκιον, ἀμάρτιον, γυμνάσιον, ἐρέϊπιον, νανάγιον, εὐαγγέλιον, ἀκρομφάλιον, ἡμίμναιον, ἔλαιον, γύναιον, ἐπικεφάλαιον, σπήλαιον, προβόλαιον, προπύλαια, κᾶλον, ναῦλον, πέταλον, ῥόπαλον, κύπελλον, εἶδωλον, κειμήλιον, πέδιλον, δρέπανον, τήγανον, λείψανον, τέκνον, δίδακτρον, ἄροτρον, ἄρθρον, κλείθρον, στέργηνθρον, ἄλευρον, δῶρον, βλέφαρον, ἔντερον, ἄλφειτον; except—

**342. 1. Oxytone.**—(a) Those which have a corresponding mas-

<sup>1</sup> Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 388.

culine form in *ός* : *δαιτρόν* (*δαιτρός*), *δεσμά* (*δεσμός*), *ἑᾶνόν* (*ἑανός*), *ἐλεόν* (*ἐλεός*), *ἑρετμόν* (*ἑρετμός*), *ἑρινεόν* or *ἑρινόν* (*ἑρινεός*), *ζυγόν* (*ζυγός*), *κολεόν* and *κουλεόν* (*κολεός*), *μυελόν* (*μυελός*), *ξυρόν* (*ξυρός*), *πηδόν* (*πηδός*?), *πρυμνόν* (*πρυμνός* adj.), *πυρσά* (*πυρσός*), *ῥινόν* (*ῥινός*), *στελεόν* or *στελειόν* (*στελεός*?), *τροφόν* (*τροφός*); and

(*b*) Verbal adjectives in *τον* (*τός*), as, *βοτόν*, *δοτόν*, *ἑρπετόν*, *λεκτόν*, *ξυστόν*, *ποτόν*, *φυτόν*.

(*c*) *ιέρόν* (really an adjective), *λουτρόν*, *πλευρόν*, *πτερόν*, *τὰ πυρά*, *σφυρόν*, *χρεών* (which, like *εἰκός*, is participial), and *ῥόν*.

**343. 2. Paroxytone.**—Diminutives of dactylic measure in *ιον*, whether the first syllable be long by nature or position, as *καρφίον*, *κλειδίον*, *κρουνίον*, *παιδίον*, *τιπθίον*, *τυμβίον*, *φανίον*, *ψιχίον*, *ψωμίον*. From these diminutives must be distinguished—

(*a*) Neuters from adjectives in *ιος*, as *ὄρκιον* (*ὄρκιος*), *αὔλιον* (*αὔλιος*), *αἵτιον* (*αἵτιος*), *δέσμιον* (*δέσμιος*), *ἴσθμιον* (*ἴσθμιος*), *φύξιον* (*φύξιος*), and—

(*b*) Those which appear as dactyls only in consequence of contraction, as *βώδιον*=*βοίδιον*, *γῆδιον*=*γηίδιον*, *ζώδιον*, *κῶδιον*, *νοίδιον*, *ροίδιον*, *στώδιον*. These and all other trisyllabic diminutives are proparoxytone, as *θρόνιον*, *θύριον*, *λίθιον*, *πύχιον*, but *πεδίον* and *τεκνίον* are paroxytone.

(*c*) *ὀστέον*, which is singular in its accent, see § 346.

There are many exceptions to this rule, on which see §§ 347–352.

**344. 3. Properispomenon.**—Those in *ειον*, *ων*, and *ων*, as *λυχνεῖον*, *πορθμεῖον*, *στοιχεῖον*, *ἀγγεῖον*, *γραφεῖον*, *ψδεῖον*, *σημεῖον*, *θωρακεῖον*, *πανδοκεῖον*, *διδασκαλεῖον*, *βαλανεῖον*, *ἐλεγεῖον*, *τὰ Ἀλῶα*, *ζῶον*, *μητρῶον*, *ἡρῶον*; except *πρόοστειον*, *γένειον*, *γήρειον*, *δάνειον*, *κηλώνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κάνειον*, *σκιάδειον*, *σκιράφειον*, *περίστροφον* (but *προστώφον*); *αἰδοῖον* keeps the accent of the adjective of which it is the neuter; a considerable number in *αιον* also are properispomena: see § 355.

**345. Compound Substantives** retract the accent, as *ζυγόν*, *βούζυγον*, *περίζυγον* (and *περιζυγόν*), *φυτόν*, *ζωόφυτον*, *σύμφυτον*, *βούνευρον*, *βούσταθμον*, *δαφνέλαιον*, *γήπεδον*, *οἰκόπεδον*; except

those in *ειον*, the greater part of which are properispomena, as, *ἀργυροπωλείον*, *γλωσσοκομείον*, *γραμματοφυλακείον*, *δαφυνοφορείον*, *έρμογλυφεύον*: *αὐτοζῶον* seems to be always properispomenon.

**346. NOTE 1.**—The following list of words comprises all the exceptions to the rule above given that I have noted, and it will be seen that the greater number of them are adjectives used elliptically: *Ἀβδηρικόν* (sc. *πάθος* or the like), Cic. ad Att. 7. 7: *ἀγαρικόν*, Galen de Simpl. Med. Fac. 6. 5, etc.: *ἀγκυλητόν*: *ἀγνευτικόν* (sc. *θύμα*), Philo Jud. Tom. 2. p. 206.; *H. D.*: *ἀγρηνόν*, a net and a kind of dress, Pollux 4. 116: *ἀδριανόν*, Athen. 2. 68 E, Dindorf, where the common text had *ἀδριανόν σίναπυ*: *ἀερικόν*, a tax imposed by Justinian, cf. Ducange Gloss.: *ἀηνά*, *δένδρα μικρά ἄκαρπα*, Hesych.: *αἰδοῖον* (sc. *μόριον*): *αἰηνά*, Hesych.: *αἵμαγωγόν*, this, like several others to be mentioned, is nothing but the neuter of an adjective, and accented according to the rules laid down for compound verbal adjectives: *ἀκιδωτόν*, Diosc. 3. 17: *ἀκοντικόν*, Hesych.: *ἀκρατοφόρον*: *ἀλειπτόν*, Suid.; is *ἀλειπτον*, E. M. 61. 3: *ἀλιακόν*, *ἀκάτιον ἀλιευτικόν*, E. M. 63. 40, the feminine *ἀλιακή* has been mentioned above, §. 116: *ἀλητόν*, Hesych. or *ἀλητον* ‘sic semper scribitur apud Hippocratem v. Foes. Oec. et Eustach. ad Erotian. p. 64, quo mirabilis est *ἄλιτον* in Aretaei libris identidem repetitum [it is hardly to be marvelled at since by many scribes η, ι, and υ are used indiscriminately]’; Cur. Acut. 1. 10. 237; 2. 2. 250. c. 5. 272; Diut. 2. 4. 534. c. 12. 340, ubi semel *ἄλφιτον* præbet: *Ἀλητόν* tamen est oxytonum ap. Hesychium ut *ἀρπαστόν* Athen. 1. 14 F; Artemid. 1. 55; in Athen. 7. 297 F, *ἡ ἄλφιτα ἡ ἄλητα* (codd. *ἄλιτα*) alterutrum delent Critici immemores Homericī *ἄλφιτα τεύχουσαι καὶ ἀλείατα* Odys. 20. 108, *ἄλφιτον καὶ ἄλητον* Hipp. de Nat. Mul. p. 544. T. 2, *ἄλητον κάλφειται* Athen. 11. 500 F, prius accentu eodem quo *ἄλητον*;’ Lob. Par. 353, note 58: *ἀλμενχιακόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 C: *τὰ Ἀλῶα*, Eust. 772. 25: *ἀμεργον* (?) a Cretan word = *ἡ ἐμαρμένη*, Hesych.: *Ἀμμωνιακόν*, Diosc. 3. 98: *ἀνακτορόν*, such is the accent presented by Arc. 123. 3, but the passage is corrupt, the correct form is *ἀνάκτορον*, cf. Theog. Can. 131. 6: *ἀνδρομητόν* (?) and *ἀνδρομηρόν* (?) Hesych.; *L. S.*: *ἀπελλόν*, Hesych.: *ἀρακτόν*, Diosc. 5. 114; *H. D.*: *ἀρπαστόν*, see Lob. Par. 353, note 58: *ἀρρενικόν* or *ἀρσενικόν*, Diosc. Theophr. etc.: *ἀστρολαβικόν* (sc. *μηχάνημα* or the like): *ἀστρολάβον* (sc. *μηχάνημα*): *αὐαρά* (*κάρνα*), Hesych.: *βαθρικόν* (?) a small stair-case: *βαρυούλκον* is an error for *βαρυνούλκον*, neuter of a verbal adjective: *τὰ βασιλικά* and *τὰ βασιλικόν*: *βαστά* (sc. *ὑπόδηματα*), Hesych.: *βατραχιούν*, the name of one of the law-courts of Athens, Paus. 1. 28. 8: *βεκός*, Hesych., *βέκος*, Hipponax ap. Strab. 340; in Herodot. 2. 2 the MSS. vary between *βεκός*, *βεκικός*, and *βέκκος*: *τὰ βηλά* (?) *sandals*: *βλητόν* (sc. *ζών*), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 760. 764; *τὰ βλητά* in another sense, Pollux 1. 133: *βοῖόν* (?) = *τῶν πεντήκοντα ἐτῶν ἀριθμός*, Theog. Can. 130. 9: *βορσόν*, Hesych.: *βοτόν*, Arc. 123. 17: *βουαγετόν*, Hesych.: *βρεκτόν*, *H. D.*: *βυτθόν* (?) Hesych.: *γαβαθόν* (?) = *τρύβλιον*, Hesych.: *γλοιόν* (?) Theog. Can. 130. 9: *γωλεόν*, Nicand. Ther. 125: *δαιτρόν*, Hom. etc.: for *δακετόν* the better form seems to be *δάκετον*: *δεκανικόν*, *H. D.*: *δελτωτόν*, Arat. Phæn. 235: *δερματικόν* (sc. *ἀργύριον*): *τὰ δεσμά* (*δεσμός*); on the accentuation of heterogenea like this, see Schol. Ven. A. 133; E. M. 585. 33; Arc. 122. 18: *διαλειπτόν*, Hippocr. p. 635. 17; *H. D.*: *δοτόν*, Chrysost. T. 5. p. 57. 2; *H. D.*: *δρεπτόν* (sc. *φίλημα*), Arc. 123. 20; E. M. 287. 27: *ἐανόν*, see *L. S.* s. v.: *ἐλαφόβοσκον*, Galen T. 13. p. 136; *ἐλαφοβόσκον* is quite wrong: *ἐλέον*, *ἡ μαγειρικὴ τράπεζα*, Arc. 118. 26; cf. Theog. Can. 121. 5: *ἐμβαδόν*, *αἶσα*, Casii Problem. p. 331. 10. ed. Sylb.; cf. above. § 234: *ἐνδυτόν*, Eurip. Bacch. 138, etc.: *ἐπιμανδαλωτόν* (sc. *φίλημα*), Aristoph. Ach. 1201: *ἐρετμόν*, Hom. etc.: *ἐρπετόν*, Arc. 123. 26,



for which the Æolic form is ὄρπετον : ἐφολκόν, a verbal adjective : ζυγόν, Arc. 122, 19 : βούζυγον, Lactant. Inst. Div. 1. 21. 36 : περιζυγόν, Xen. Cyn. C. 2, 32, where some MSS. have the better form περίζυγον : ἡμιδαρκεῖον (?) Xenoph. Anab. 1. 3. 21 : ἡμικτέον (sc. μέτρον), Aristoph. Nub. 645 : θεωρικόν (sc. ἀργύριον) and θεωρικά (sc. χρήματα) : θηλυφόνον (sc. φυτόν), aconite, Hesych. : Θηραϊκόν (sc. ἱμάτιον) : θοιόν (?) Theog. Can. 20. 20. Hesych. has θοιά, ζεύγος ἡμίονον : θορικά (sc. μόρια), Arist. de Gen. Animal. 3. 5. 3 : Ἰδρωα, Galen T. 9. p. 116 B, is ἰδρώα in Pollux 4. 202 : Ἰσθμιακόν, a kind of chaplet, Athen. 677 B : καθήκον, a participle used substantively : κατητόν (?) Hesych. : καταζωστικόν, H. D. : καρωτόν, Athen. 371 E : κηλωστά, ὑραπαρία, Lycoph. 1387, for which some books have κηλωτά : Κιμβερικόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κολεόν, Ion. κουλεόν, Theog. Can. 121. 4 : κολχικόν (φυτόν), Diosc. 4. 84 : κοπτόν (sc. φάρμακον), Galen, but κόπτον, a kind of unguent, is paroxytone in Alex. Trall. 7. p. 117 : H. D. : κροκωτόν (sc. ἔνδυμα) : κυμνοδόκον = κυμνοθήκη, Pollux 10. 23. 93 : κυνοκτόνον, aconite, Diosc. 4. 78 : λαγωβόλον (sc. ζύλον) : λαπαρόν, H. D. : λεκτόν and λεκτά, Sext. Emp. Inst. 2. 104 : Plut. 2. 1119 : λεοντοφόνον, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. c. 146 : λεπυρόν, Suid. : λεπτόν (sc. νόμισμα, ἔντερον, etc.) : τὰ λευκά and τὸ λευκόν, see L. S. s. v. : λιβανωτόν, H. D. : λιγυστικόν, H. D. : λοχωτόν, Diosc. 5. 114 : λοετρόν, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 15 : λούτρον and λουτρόν, 'De accentu utriusque formæ acuto v. Herodian. π. μ. λέξ. p. 37. 15. 21 ; Arcad. p. 123. 10 ; 133. 17 ; Schol. Ven. Hom. II. O. 676. Significationis pro accentu barytono et oxytono discrimen faciunt schol. Lycoph. 1103 : λουτρόν, τὸ θερμόν, λούτρον, τὸ βαλανικόν Eust. II. p. 1037. 40 : τὰ εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγοντα μονογενῇ οὐδέτερα βαρύνεται' σεσημείωται τὸ λουτρόν πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν. "Ἔστι γὰρ καὶ λούτρον Ἀττικῶς παρὰ τῷ καμικῷ τὸ ἀπόλουμα, οἷον Κάκ τοῦ βαλανείου πίεται τὸ λούτρον [Aristoph. Eq. 1401, where λούτρον is now read].....Od. p. 1560. 32 : Λούτρον μοναχὸς τὸ ἀπόλουμα βαρυτόνως. Minus etiam considerate Etym. M. p. 568. 47 : Λούτρον βαρύνεται' ἐπειδὴ πᾶν εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγον ἀπαρασχημάτιστον βαρύνεται, κέντρον, δένδρον, σείστρον' τὸ δὲ λουτρόν πρὸς διαφορὰν σημαυνομένον' ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ τόπου βαρύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ὕδατος ᾧ λουόμεθα δέχνεται. Idem. ib. 54 : Λουτρόν . . . δεῖ δὲ βαρύνεσθαι ὥστε παραλόγως δέχνεται,' H. D. : λυκοκτόνον, aconite, Galen T. 13. p. 158 D : λυκοπερτικόν (?) a kind of plant, is lucoπέριον in Galen T. 13. p. 106 A : λυχικόν, the time of lamp-lighting : λωτρόν (?) Hesych. : μαρυπτόν, Athen. 663 A : μεσαυλικόν (sc. κροῦμα) : μεσόλαβον (?) Vitruv. 9. 3 ; if not corrupt, should probably be μεσολάβον : μοτόν, lint, is better paroxytone, as in Hesych. : μοιόν, Arc. 121. 24 ; Theog. Can. 130. 9 : μυελόν (?) = μυελός : μυοκτόνον and μυοφόνον, aconite, are both adjectives : μυττωτόν, Hesych., etc. : ξυρόν, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33 ; Arc. 122. 22 ; Theog. Can. 130. 30 : ξυστόν, the compound παράξυστον, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1150, is regular : ὀρθοπρωτόν, L. S. : ὄρπετον, Æol. = ἐρπετόν, Theocr. 29. 13 ; Sappho, etc. : ὀστέον, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 30 ; Arc. 119. 2 : Theog. Can. 121. 8 : some wrote ὄστειον, Schol. Ven. Ω. 793 : the Attic form is ὄστούν ; Doric, ὄστιον ; Ionic, ὄστεῖν : it is probable that ὀστέον, if it be a correct form at all, results from the resolution of ὄστούν, and that the latter could arise from ὄστειον is clear from such words as ἀργύρεος, ἀργυροῦς, χάλκεον, χαλκοῦν, etc. : ὀστά = ὀστέα is quoted by H. D. from Oppian, Cyn. 1. 268, a very odd form : τὰ παιδικά : παλτόν, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 4. 14, etc. : παρειόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : παστόν, Eust. 1278. 54, and πάστον, Hesych. : πεζόν (sc. στράτευμα) : πεσόν (πεπτόν), Pollux 9. 97 : πετεηνά, πετεινά, and πτηνά (sc. ζῶα) : πηδόν, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 200 : πινικόν or πινικόν, a pearl, Salmas. ad Plin. p. 1124, 1173, quoted by H. D. : πομφολυγρόν, Paul. Ægin. 7. 17 ; H. D. : πλευρόν, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : ποτητά = πετεινά : ποτόν, Hom. : προηγμένα, a participle used substantively : πρυμνόν, Hom. : πτερόν, Arc. 137. 13, the compound ἀκρόπτερον is regular : πυρόν, Theog. Can. 130. 30, or τὰ πυρά, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35 : πυρσά, Eurip. Rhes. 97, heteroclit plural of πυρσός : ρινόν, Soph. fr. 122 : ρυπόν = ὑποστάθμη γάλακτος,



Phot. 349. 9, *H. D.* seems to be an error, as the word is, at least in its ordinary sense, paroxytone : *ῥυτόν*, Arc. 123. 16 : *ῥυτά=πήγανα*, Phot. 493. 3 ; *H. D.* : *ῥυτρών* (?) the proper form is *ῥύτρον* : *σαμῆον*, Dor. = *σημεῖον* : *σειρόν*, Stob. Ecl. vol. 2. p. 449 ; *H. D.* : *σιδωτόν* (?) : *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*) : *σκοιρόν* in Arc. 123. 4 is probably corrupt : *σκολιόν* (sc. *μέλος*), our books vary between this and *σκόλιον*, Eust. 1574. 11 : *στελεόν* or *στελειόν*, Theog. Can. 121. 3 : *στυρόν* (?) Theog. Can. 130. 30 : *σκυρόν* (?) the proper form is *σκύρον* : *συρτόν*, a *led horse*, *H. D.* : *σφυρόν*, Arc. 122. 22 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33 : *ταβάλα* or *ταβήλα*, Hesych. is a Persian word : *τιλτόν*, Pollux 6. 9. 49, etc., also *τίλτον*, Athen. 113 F : *τραγανόν* (sc. *μόριον*), this also seems to be used substantively with the accent *τράγανον* : *τριβακόν* (sc. *ἵμαντιον*), though *τρίβακον* is not uncommon, cf. Lob. Prol. 314 : *τροφόν*, Plat. Polit. 289 A : *τρωκτά*, Suid., etc. : *ὑποταμνόν* (?) Hom. H. in Cer. 288 ; the accent is quite contrary to analogy : *φαλλικόν* (sc. *ἄσμα*, *ὄρχημα*, etc.) : *φαρικόν* (or *φαριακόν*?), Nicand. Alex. 398 ; Hesych. has *φάρικον* : *φορβόν*, Orph. Arg. 1111, for which *φόρβον* (*φόρβα*) occurs in Hesych. : *φυτόν*, Arc. 123. 16 ; the compounds *ζωόφυτον*, *σύμφυτον* are regular : *χρεών* (Ion. *χρέον*), Arc. 182. 22 hardly belongs to this declension, but is put here for want of a better place : *τὰ ψευδοπανικά*, Polyæn. 3. 9. 32 : *ῥών*, Arc. 122. 2, yet its other forms, *ῥέον*, *ῥῖον*, are regular, Eust. 1686. 48 ; Theog. Can. 130. 19 ; E. M. 822. 45 ; Schol. Ven. A. 464 : *τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΣ λήγοντα μεταπλασσόμενα εἰς οὐδέτερον γένος τὸ εἰς ΟΝ λήγον, τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει· ὃ ζυγὸς τὸ ζυγόν—τὰ ζυγά, δίφρος δίφραν δίφρα. ὅθεν εἰ καὶ μηρύς, καὶ μηρόν καὶ μηρά.*

347. NOTE 2.—*Tribrach Diminutives.* A considerable number of diminutives consisting of three short syllables are found in the books paroxytone, though such an accentuation must be regarded as erroneous, since it is contrary to the express precepts of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. B. 648 ; I. 147 ; N. 71 ; E. M. 451. 16 ; 520. 15). Some of these false forms have been noted, and a list of them is appended. The word *πεδίον*, *plain*, is excepted by all authorities. *Βρακίον*, *H. D.* : *βρεφίον*, *H. D.* : *δοκίον*, *H. D.* ; but the places quoted do not warrant this accent : *θρονίον*, Vita Nili jun. p. 33. 2, *Hase* ap. *H. D.*, is false for *θρόνιον* : 'Eustath. ad Il. B. p. 268. 8, *observari jubet τὸ κῶμιον ὑποκοριστικῶς λεχθὲν καὶ προπαροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ λύρα, λύριον· θύρα, θύριον.* Paulo clarius rem totam enunciat Etymologicum Bibliothecæ Lugd. Bat. MS. in *Λῆδος* : ubi docet, si *ὑποκοριστικὰ παραγωγαὶ* sint *δακτυλικαί*, πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον, ut *ψωμίον, ὠτίον, κλειδίον, παιδίον, κηρίον, δαδίον· εἰ δὲ ἐν τρισὶ βράχουσιν ὧσι, προπαροξύνονται, θρόνος, θρόνιον· πτύχος, πτύχιον· φλέβιον, τόπιον, ὄριον, μόριον, κόριον, λόγιον,*' Hemsterhuis. ad Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1098 ; cf. A. G. 794. 22 : *θυρίον*, Alciph. 3. 30, should be *θύριον*, Eust. 268. 8 ; 1854. 55 ; Hemster. *supra* : *κλαδίον* (?) : *κλαῖνιον*, Hesych. : *κρίκιον*, *L. S.*, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted does not justify it : *κτενίον*, is expressly stated to be *κτένιον*, by Arc. 119. 9 ; Theog. Can. 122. 6 : *λαβίον*, Strab. 540 : *λαγίον* is false for *λάγιον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; E. M. 451. 16 : *λιθίον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 2. 25. 8, where however Dindorf properly reads *λίθιον* : *λοφίον*, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1109 ; a mistake for *λόφιον*, Suid. ; Pollux 7. 157 ; Hesych. ; A. G. 794. 33 : *μαζίον*, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13, may perhaps be right, though *μάζιον* occurs in Athen. 646 C : *νεφίον*, *L. S.* : *ξιφίον*, Diosc. 4. 20 ; Theoph. H. P. 7. 13. 2 : *πεδίον*, a *plain* (the compound words *γεοπέδιον, ὁροπέδιον* are regular) : *πέδιον* is, according to E. M. 658. 23, the diminutive of *πέδη* ; so also Theog. Can. 122. 6 ; 121. 31 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 335. 21 : *πλάτιον* (?) : *ποδίον* (?) Eust. 1196. 15 : *πύριον*, Eust. 729. 65, a false form for *πυρεῖον* : *πτύχιον* ; there does not appear to be the slightest authority for this, *πτύχιον* being undoubtedly the right accent, Arc. 119. 9 ; Theog. Can. 122. 6 : *ῥάκιον* (?) is mentioned in the lexicons, but is false for *ράκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 7 ; Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; E. M. 375. 28 : *ῥαφίον* (?) : *σακίον*, Pollux 10. 152 : *σίνιον*, Hesych. : *σκαφίον* ; this is the common accent, though

σκάφιον is found : σκάφιον, Hesych., etc. : σπίνιον, Athen. 65 E : στολίον (?) is better στόλιον, E. M. 58. 14 : σφύριον, N. T. Acts 3. 7 : τεκνίον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 8 : φορίον is a false form for φορεῖον : χόλιον, Marc. Anton. 6. 57 : χόριον, Arist. H. A. 6. 22. 17 ; 3. 14, and elsewhere ; for which the false form χορίον occurs in Hippocrat. De nat. pueri, p. 238, *H. D.*, and in many other places ; the word is also written χαρίον : ψῆλίον is false for ψάλιον ; and ψελίον is also said to occur. All of these, with the exception of πεδίον and τεκνίον, are unquestionably either false in accent or spelling, or both.

348. NOTE 3.—*Dactylic Diminutives.* The rule for the accentuation of dactylic diminutives in *ιον*, stated above, is that which is given by the best authorities, ancient and modern ; but the application of it is beset with difficulties, because it is hard to say what constitutes a diminutive of the class in question. It is not the mere external form of the word, for αἰλιον, δέσμιον, ὄρκιον stand to αἰλή, δεσμός, ὄρκος in the same apparent relation that βυβλίον, τειχίον, χρυσίον do to βύβλος, τεῖχος, and χρυσός, and yet they are not diminutives ; nor is it signification alone ; ἄρκιον is a *little bear* (Theog. Can. 122. 14), but it is not paroxytone. In short, there are words diminutive in form and signification which are not paroxytone, while there are others diminutive in form and accent, though not in meaning. The following lists will, it is hoped, facilitate the application of the rule.

349. NOTE 4.—*Diminutives in Form and Accent, but not in Signification.* Αἶμιον, Suid. ; Theog. Can. 5. 33, or αἰμνίον, A. G. Oxon. 1. 81. 24, a variant of ἄμνιον, Arc. 119. 29 ; A. G. 794. 6 ; for which Manuel Moschopol. Gramm. p. 33 ed. Titze has ἄμνιον : ἄμφιον, which sometimes occurs, is false for ἄμφιον, A. G. 794. 32 : ἀντίον, τὸ τοῦ ἱστοῦ, Theog. Can. 123. 28 : ἀντλίον, in Eust. 1728. 59, is better proparoxytone, A. G. 411. 19 : ἀππρίον (?) A. G. 794. 12 : ἄψιον = τὸ πρόσσπον, Hesych. : βιβλίον, a *book*, Theog. Can. 122. 16 : τὸ ῥήγιον, βίβλιον, κρώσιον, ἐπὶ δυοῖ τόνοις δύο σημασίας ἐπήνεγκαν ; I do not know what is the meaning of βίβλιον : βροχίον τὸ συνεχῶς βρεχόμενον, E. M. 211. 15 : βυβλίον, Arc. 119. 20 ; Chcerob. E. 143. 23 is only another form of the word βιβλίον : γαγγλίον, *H. D.* : γλαυκίον, Athen. 395 C, is quoted by H. D. from Galen t. 13. p. 166, as proparoxytone : γογγρίον, *H. D.* : εἰρίον became in later times εἰρίον, Eust. 912. 52 ; but he denies that it is a diminutive, Eust. 743. 2 ; ἔρκιον, Eust. 233. 44 ; Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; Chcerob. E. 143. 23 ; E. M. 631. 25 ; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 856. 4 : ἥνιον, Hom. : ἥρίον, A. G. 794. 9 ; E. M. 437. 12 : θηρίον, Arc. 119. 19 ; Theog. Can. 122. 11 : ἰκρίον, Hesych. ; see below, § 352 ; ἰνίον, Schol. Ven. I. 147 : ἰστίον, Arc. 120. 8 ; Eust. 233. 44 : ἰσχίον, Arc. 120. 8 ; Eust. 233. 44 ; E. M. 631. 25 : ἰπρίον, Aristoph. Ach. 1092, and elsewhere, is expressly made proparoxytone by Arc. 119. 18, and such is its proper accent : ἰχνίον, Eust. 233. 44, is more correctly written ἰχνιον, E. M. 375. 28 ; 451. 16 : καυλίον, Arist. H. A. 8. 2. 29 : κεντρίον, Theod. Prodr. p. 77, *H. D.*, cf. E. M. 503. 39 ; is also κέντριον : κεσκίον (?) Hesych. : κηρίον, A. G. 794. 9 : κισσίον, A. G. 794. 11, κίσσιον, in another sense, Diosc. 3. 106 : κλανίον (?) Hesych. ; κοινίον, Hesych., is false for κοινεῖον ; cf. Arc. 121. 5 : κουρίον (?) κουρεῖον : κραμβίον, A. G. 793. 36, in Hesych. κραμβίον = τὸ κάνειον, where H. D. thinks κραμβεῖον the right reading, but the passage just quoted from A. G. is clear both as to spelling and to accent : κρανίον, Hom. etc. : κρωσίον, Theog. Can. 122. 16, quoted above, says that it is paroxytone in one signification, and proparoxytone in another ; but it does not seem to have two meanings : μηρίον, Theog. Can. 122. 11 : μνασίον = μέτρον τι διμέδιμον, Hesych. ; but μνάσιον, a plant, Theoph. H. P. 4. 9. 8. 2 ; *H. D.* : ξεστίον, *H. D.* : ξηρίον (sc. φάρμακον), Theog. Can. 122. 11 : this is a strange accent, as the word is nothing but the neuter of ξήριος : ὀγκίον (or ὄγκιον), Eust. 1898. 63 ; Theog. Can. 123. 28 : οἰκίον, perhaps also a dimi-

nutive in meaning: *πηνίον*, Hom.: *πυξίον*, A. G. 794. 7; perhaps hardly a fair instance: *ρήγιον* (?) and *ρήγιον*; cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *σαγίον*, A. G. 793. 36: *σαννίον*, Hesych., is false for *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11; it is not a diminutive: *σαννίον*, a *javelin*, Strab. 717; for which *σάννιον*, Arrian Ind. c. 16. 10, is a better form; the word seems to be the same as *σάννιον*, mentioned above, Pollux 10. 143: *σευτλίον*; see below, *τευτλίον*: *σινίον*, Hesych.: *σιτίον*, A. G. 794. 11; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *σκαμνίον*, A. G. 794. 5: *σκαρφίον*, Constantin. de Adm. Imp. c. 9. p. 19; *H. D.*: *σμηνίον*, Hesych.: *σμηρίον* (?) : *σμυρνίον* (?) and *σμύρνιον*; for which *σμυρνείον* also occurs: *σπαρτίον*, A. G. 794. 12; for which the corrupt form *σπερτίον* occurs in Theog. Can. 122. 12: *σπληνίον*, Pollux 2. 220: *σπονδίον* (?) : *σταθμίον*, Pollux 4. 173; but *στάθμιον*, Suid.: *σταμνίον*, A. G. 794. 6; perhaps this is diminutive in signification; the same remark applies to *στανυρίον*, Chcerob. E. 143. 23; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *στερνίον*: *στηθίον*, Arist. Physiol. 6. 11: *στρουθίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 12: *συκίον* (?) *σύκιον* is the better form: *σφηκίον*, Arc. 119. 14, perhaps diminutive in meaning: *σφηρίον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 11: *σφιγγίον*, Lucian pro Merc. Cond. 1: *σχοινίον*, Arc. 120. 4; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *τευχίον*, Chcerob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 375. 28; Schol. Ven. I. 147; *μεσοτείχιον* is regular as a compound: *τεκνίον*: *τευτλίον* or *σευτλίον*, Athen. 621 E; but *τεύτλιον* also occurs: *τυβίον* (?) A. G. 793. 36; its meaning is unknown: *φερνίον*, Pollux 6. 94, etc., should be *φέρινιον*, Arc. 119. 28: *φορτίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 11; E. M. 451. 16: *φρουρίον*, Arc. 120. 3: *φυκίον*, E. M. 451. 16: *φωλίον*, Paus. 4. 18. 4: *χαλκίον*, Eust. 1680. 27: *χαρτίον*, Arc. 119. 14; Theog. Can. 122. 11: *χρυσίον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71; Eust. 1680. 27; Theog. Can. 122. 11 is incorrectly *χρύσιον* in Aristoph. Lys. 930: *χωρίον*, A. G. 794. 8; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *ώτιον*, E. M. 375. 28; in the case of several of the above words, it is hard to tell whether they are diminutive in meaning or not; e. g. *θηρίον* may be applied either to an elephant or a bee; *χρυσίον* may mean a little bit of gold, or merely a gold piece, without any necessary implication of smallness.

Compounds of these diminutives seem generally to follow the general rule and retract the accent, as *μεσοκήπιον*, *μεσοτείχιον*, *ήμιτύμβιον*; though *H. D.* quote *παλαιοχωρίον* from Anna Comn. p. 442.

350. NOTE 5.—*Diminutives in Form and Signification but not in Accent.* *Αἰγίον* (?) Theog. Can. 123. 14, perhaps only occurs as a proper name: *ἄρκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 14: *ἄσκιον*, *L. S.*, or *ἄσκιον*, A. G. 794. 5: *βάλιον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Aristoph. Vesp. 203, where Bergk writes *βωλίον*: *γάμβριον* = *τρυβλίον*, Hesych.: *γάνδιον* = *κιβώτιον*, Hesych.: *γάριον*, Arrian Diss. Epict. 2. 20. 29: *γείσιον* or *γίσιον*, Hesych., etc.: *δένδριον* (?) is better *δενδρίον*, as in Athen. 649 F: *δέρριον*, Hesych.: *ζώνιον*, Ammon. 65: *ήμισφαίριον*, Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 D: *ήμιτύμβιον*, Suid.: *ήμιφόρμιον*, Pollux 10. 169: *κάδδιον*, A. G. 794. 16; yet *καδίον*, Sept. 1 Kings 17. 40: *κάλπιον*, Athen. 475 C: *κέρνιον*, Theog. Can. 123. 11: *κλίσιον*, in Homer is short and the word is proparoxytone, but in Attic it is *κλίσιον* (or *κλεισίον*), E. M. 520. 15: *κώμιον*, Eust. 268. 8: *κώνιον*, Eust. 1196. 15, is *κωνίον* in Anth. Pal. 5. 13: *κώριον*, Dor. = *κόριον*, Aristoph. Ach. 731: *λῆδιον*, Eust. 193. 35; Didymus and Philemon wrote *ληδίον*, Eust. 1146. 60: *λήμιον* (?) is better *λημίον*, Hippocr. p. 943 D; *H. D.*: *λύχνιον*, Eust. 1854. 55; for which *λυχνίον* is preferred by Lob. Phryn. 314: *μέλιον* is not a diminutive according to Eust. 743. 2; Trypho was in doubt whether to make it proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 147: *νήπιον*, Athen. 65 D: *ῥβριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 24: *ἐποίκιον* καὶ *ἐνοίκιον* [sc. *προπαροξύνεται*] ὡν τὰ πρωτότυπα ἀχρηστα, A. G. 794. 22: *ῥρφιον* (?) or *ῥρφίον*, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 362; *H. D.*: *ῥσπριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 24, can hardly be considered diminutive in signification: *πάρδιον*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 20, is probably not a diminutive: *πλάισιον*, Theog. Can. 123. 14, perhaps not a fair instance: *πλήθριον* (?) Paus. 6. 23. 2: *πόσθιον*, Suid.: *πρέμιον*, Hesych.: *ῥάβδιον* (?) is certainly better as a

paroxytone: *ράκτριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 23: *ράμφιον*, A. G. 794. 33: *ράπιον* (?) : *ράριον*, E. M. 702. 37: *ρήγιον* (?) cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *ρίζιον* frequently occurs in MSS. for *ρίζιον*: *ρύμβιον* (?) H. D. have only *ρύμβιον*: *ρώπιον*, Dio Cass. 63. 28, a questionable instance: *σάκκιον* (?) is better *σακκίον*: *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11, perhaps not a diminutive: *σεύτλιον*, see above, § 349: *προσκήνιον*, *περισκήνιον*, Theog. Can. 125. 21, are regular as compounds: *σφόγγιον* (?) H. D. have only *σφογγίον*: *τέχνιον*, Arc. 119. 24, for which *τεχνίον* occurs, e. g. Athen. 55 E; Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 508: *τρύβλιον*, Arc. 119. 19, is not a diminutive in signification, though *τρυβλίον* occurs in Aristoph. Plut. 1108: *φάριον*, Pollux 10. 66, does not seem to be a diminutive: *φάττιον*, Aristoph. Plut. 1011: *φόρμιον*, Hesych., is better *φορμίον* Diog. Laert. 4. 3: *φύσκιον* (?) should be paroxytone: *χηλίον*, Schol. Arati 173 = *χηλή*: *χημίον*, Oribas. T. I. p. 119. 3; 239. 4, is *χήμιον* in Xenocr. de aquatil. p. 190 ed. Cor., H. D.: *χλαίνιον*, Anth. Pal. 12. 40, seems false for *χλαίνιον*: *ψέλλιον* (?) = *ψέλιον*: *ψώθιον*, Hesych., etc.: *ῶμιον*, Anth. Pal. 11. 157: *ῶπιον* (?) Hesych.: *ῶριον* (?)

**351. NOTE 6.**—The following are the principal words which are dactyls only from contraction: *βώδιον*, *βοΐδιον*, or *βοΐδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 24: *γήδιον*, Apoll. de Adv. 566. 12: *γράδιον* = *γραΐδιον*, Lob. Phryn. 88: *ζῳδιον* = *ζωΐδιον* Theog. l. l.: *κῳδιον*, Theog. Can. 124. 3: *μῳδιον* = *μυΐδιον*, Theog. Can. 121. 25; Arc. 120. 13: *νοΐδιον* = *νοΐδιον*, Suid.; Aristoph. Eq. 100: *ροΐδιον* or *ρούδιον* = *ροΐδιον*, A. G. 794. 17: *σκοΐδιον* (?) *σκιαΐδιον*, Hesych.: *στωΐδιον* = *στωΐδιον*, E. M. 550. 6.

**352. NOTE 7.**—Such words as *αἶθριον* = *atrium*: *ἄκτιον*, Ælian N. H. 13. 28: *δέμνιον* Theog. Can. 123. 10; Eust. 1037. 31: *δέσμιον*, Anth. Pal. 9. 479: *ἐδριον*, Hesych.: *εἶριον*, Eust. 743. 2: *θέρμιον*: *θίνιον*, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 125. 11: *ἱκριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23; Eust. 1037. 81; Schol. Ven. O. 676: *ἱχνιον*, Theog. l. l.: Eust. 233. 44; Schol. Ven. N. 71: *κήθιον* or *κήτιον*, Athen. 477 D: *κοίνιον*: *κόρσιον*, *κρώπιον*, *κράβιον*, or *κρόπιον*, Hesych.: *κῳδιον*, Arc. 120, or *κῳδιον*: *λείριον*, Theog. l. l.; Eust. 743. 2: *λίντιον* or *λέντιον*: *λίστριον*: *παίγνιον*, E. M. 480. 49; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Theog. Can. 123. 10: *ποίμνιον*, Theog. l. l.; Arc. 119. 27; Eust. 743. 2: *φέρνηιον*, Theog. l. l.; *φρούριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 23: *φρύγιον*: *φρύγιον*: *φύλλιον*, Hesych.: *ψύλλιον*: *ῶνιον*, Theog. l. l., are not diminutives at all, and they accordingly follow the general rule.

**353. NOTE 8.**—According to Arcadius (121. 1–19) neuters in *ειον* are accented according to the following rules:—*Trisyllables*: 1. Proper names are proparoxytone, as *Βούδειον*, *Χλούνειον*, *Σίγειον*. 2. Those in *νειον*<sup>1</sup> preceded by a single

<sup>1</sup> This part of the text in Arcadius is clearly corrupt; the words are: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα προπαροξύνονται, εἰ ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴ εἰς φωνήεν λήγουσι. "Ονειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, τὸ δὲ κοινειὸν προπερισπάται καὶ λυχνεῖον καὶ πορνεῖον οὐ μόνον ἔχοντα τὸ Ν. Nor is the relative passage in Theognostus (Can. 128. 4) altogether sound: τὰ διὰ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα καθαρεύοντα τοῦ Ν προπαροξύνονται μονογενῆ, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενα, διὰ τῆς εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται. ὄνειον, φάνειον, κράνειον, κάνειον, δάνειον, γένειον, κάνειον δ καὶ κάνειον, ξάνειον, κτένειον δ φοροῦσιν γυναῖκες ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀναδήματος. It seems obvious that *νειον* must be read for *ειον* in both places, and if the words ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴ in Arcadius can mean 'the syllable before the ending,' the insertion of *ἐν* before *φωνήεν*, and of *καθαρεύοντα* after *τρिसύλλαβα*, will make the passage somewhat more consistent with the examples, for it will then run: 'Trisyllables in *νειον* pure are proparoxytone if the syllable before that termination ends in a single vowel.' Such a rule would exclude *κοινεῖον*, because *νειον* is preceded by more than a single vowel, and *λυχνεῖον* and *πορνεῖον* as not being in *νειον* pure. But it seems highly probable that there is a deeper corruption yet in both authors.



vowel are proparoxytone, as Ὀνειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, but κοινεῖον is proparisponomenon because ν is preceded by a diphthong, and λυχνεῖον, πορνεῖον, because it is preceded by a consonant. 3. All other trisyllables of this ending are proparisponomena, as πορθμείον, στοιχείον, ἀγγείον, γραφεῖον, ᾠδεῖον, σημείον. *Hypertrisyllables*: Simple and parasynthetic words are proparisponomena, as θωρακείον, πανδοκείον, διδασκαλείον, βαλανείον, ἐλεγείον; except proper names, names of months, and synthetic compounds, all of which are proparoxytone, together with κηρύκειον. Neuter adjectives retain the accent of their masculines, as Ἡράκλειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκούρειον; except Ἡφαιστείον and Κορυβαντείον.

354. NOTE 9.—*Exceptions in εῖον*. Ἀκάτειον (?) false for ἀκάτιον: ἀκρόλειον, Suid., is a compound: ἄλειον, a Rhodian festival of the sun, Eust. 1562. 54: ἀλκιβιάδειον, Galen T. 13. p. 479 F: ἀλκυνόειον (and ἀλκυνόιον), Diosc. 5. 136, etc.: ἀνθειον (?): ἄρκτηιον, Diosc. 4. 106; *H. D.*: αὔλειον, strictly a neuter adjective: βασιλείον (sc. δῶμα, etc.): βήτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13: βήχειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13: βλάστειον (?) is written βλαστειόν in Nicand. Alex. 609: βρένθειον, an unguent, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 14; cf. Athen. 690 E: γάνειον is regular according to the rule of Arcadius above mentioned: γένειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήρειον, *old age*, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήτειον, E. M. 411. 44: γωλειόν (?) Nicand. Ther. 351; *H. D.*: δάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: διαύλειον, Suid., is better written διαύλιον, Hesych.: ἐγγέλειον, Eust. 1231. 36, is really an adjective: ἐλένειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: ἐμβρύειον (sc. κρέας), Athen. 372 C: ἐναύλειον, *H. D.*, probably a wrong accent; the place which they quote, Eurip. Hel. 1107, proves nothing: ἐπίγειον, *H. D.*: ἐπιγόνειον (sc. ὄργανον), Pollux 9. 59, etc.: ἐπίνειον (πόλισμα or the like): ἐπίσειον (or ἐπίσιον), Pollux 2. 170: ἐχίλειον=ἔχιον, a plant so called, Nicand. Ther. 65: ζήτειον according to Orus, but also ζητρεῖον, Eust. 837. 45; the latter is Chæroboscus' accent, E. M. 411. 44: ζώτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 12; E. M. 412. 40; also ζώστειον, ζώντειον, and ζωντειον (?): ἡμιπήχειον, Sext. Emp. Hist. 7. 105, is quoted for this, but it proves nothing as to the accent: ἡριγένειον, Hesych.: θέιον=θεῖον, Hom., etc.: θώρειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 12: κάνειον (or κάνειον), Theog. 128. 12: κάρειον=κάρη (?) Athen. 684 A, where some read καρήνοισ for καρείοις: καστάνεια (sc. κάρνα), E. M. 493. 25: καστόρειον (sc. μέλος?): καταμάγειον (?) Artemid. 1. 64; *H. D.*: κελέβειον: κενταύρειον (sc. φυτόν), Diosc. 3. 6: κηλνώειον, Pollux 7. 143: κηρυκείον τὸ μονογένης καὶ προσηγορικόν, ὅπερ ἐπίσταται καὶ ἡ συνήθεια, τὸ γὰρ ἐπιθετικὸν προπαροξύνηται, Theog. Can. 128. 31; Arc. 121. 14: κήτειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 14: κλιμάκειον (?) for which κλιμάκιον seems a better form: κόνειον (?) perhaps false for κώνειον: κούρειον (or κούριον), Attic; κουρεῖον, Common; Theog. Can. 128. 22; but it is usually κουρεῖον in Attic writers, at least in our editions: κόψειον, Hesych.: κρομμυογήτειον, Theoph. H. P. 4. 6. 2; *H. D.*: κτένειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: κυάθειον, Nicand. Ther. 591: κυκλώπειον (δῶρον, ξένιον, etc.): κώνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: λεξίδειον, Theog. Can. 421. 23, for which λεξείδιον or λεξίδιον are better forms: μαλάκεια=μαλάκια or μαλάχεια, Oppian Hal. Γ. 638; *H. D.*: μονογένειον, *H. D.*: μορμολυκεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 1; E. M. 590. 52, is in several places wrongly written as a paroxytone: νάπειον (?) Nicand. Alex. 430: ξάνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7: ὄνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7, perhaps a proper name: ὄστρειον, Theog. Can. 121. 8; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 27: παράσειον, Lucian Navig. c. 5: παρασίτειον, Athen. 235 D (or παρασίτιον?): πατάνειον is false for πατάνιον: πετάλειον, Nicand. Ther. 629: πόδειον in Phot. 436. 1 and elsewhere is false for ποδείον, Theog. Can. 128. 26: προβάσειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: προάστειον (?) or προαστείον, Lob. Par. 253: προβαλάνειον (?) : τὰ προτέλεια is strictly an adjective: σκιάδειον (?): ὕμένειον (?) or ὕμένιον, *H. D.*: φάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 6: φοινίκειον, Theodos. Gramm. 71. 4: φυσίδειον, Theog. Can. 121. 23: φυτώρειον (?): χαράδρειον, Nicand. Ther. 389: χείλειον and



χείλιον, Theog. Can. 128. 13 : χέλειον, Nicand. Alex. 561 : χελύνειον, a bad form for χελύνιον : χελώνειον (?) = χελώνιον : χοιροτροφεῖον, χοιροσφαγεῖον, and χοιροφορβεῖον, are all more or less doubtful : ψύλλειον (?) A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31 : ὄρειον (?).

355. NOTE 10.—*Exceptions in αιον*. See Arc. 120. 20–28 ; Theog. Can. 127. 3–24 : ἀγναῖον (?) : ἀρχαῖον, Arc. 120. 23 : ἑξαμνηταῖον, *H. D.* : εὔναῖον, Xenoph. Cyn. 5. 7, really an adjective : ἡμίμναιον, Pollux 9. 55, is sometimes written ἡμνμναῖον : ἡτραῖον, *H. D.* : καναστραῖον, Suid. : κλαιόν (?) Hesych. : κορυφαῖον, *part of a net*, Pollux 5. 31 : κοταῖον (?) : κραταῖον (?) : κραταιόν (sc. οὔδας) : κρηπίδαῖον, Pollux 5. 120 ; ‘κρηπίδαῖον proparoxytonum in cod. ‘Jungerm,’ *H. D.* : λαριναῖον, Hesych. : μελιταῖον (sc. κυνίδιον, δθόνιον, etc.) : μουσαῖον, *H. D.* : νυμφαῖον also occurs in the form νύμφαιον : ἑλκαῖον, Pollux 6. 99 : ὄπαῖον, Plut. 1. 159 : οὔραῖον seems in all its senses to retain the adjectival accent, though it is made proparoxytone by Theog. Can. 127. 7 : σεληναῖον, *H. D.* : τριχαῖον (?) : τροπαῖον, ‘Arc. p. 120. 22 : Τρόπαιον, καὶ τροπαῖον Ἀττικῶς ; Mire Schol. Dionys. Bekk. An. p. 678. 20 : Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀναλόγως τρόπαιον λέγομεν ὡς σπήλαιον, σύλαιον, ὃ δὲ Θουκυδίδης τροπαῖον Ἀττικῶς ; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 30 : Τροπαῖον ἢ παλαιὰ Ἀτθίς, ἥς ἐστὶν Εὐπολις, Κρατῖνος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Θουκυδίδης, τρόπαιον ἢ νεὰ Ἀτθίς, ἥς ἐστὶ Μένανδρος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι : Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 697 : Τροπαῖον προπερισπωμένως ἀναγνωστέον παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ παρὰ Θουκυδίδῃ, τρόπαιον δὲ προπαροξυτόνως παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις ποιηταῖς ; cf. Elmsl. ad Heracl. 403,’ *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* ; to the references add *E. M.* 769. 14 : χαλαστραῖον (sc. νίτρον), Arc. 120. 27.

356. NOTE 11.—*Exceptions in φον*. Περίστων, *E. M.* 665. 7 ; Arc. 122. 10 ; yet it is written περιστῶν in *E. M.* 413. 29, and is expressly said to be accented like ὑπερφῶν and στῶν in *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 371. 26 ; προστῶν on the other hand is properispomenon, *E. M.* 665. 7 ; Arc. 122. 10 ; though Suidas has πρόστων.

## 2. Proper Names.

357. In general, neuter proper names retract the accent, as Περγάντιον, Αἰάντιον, Βυζάντιον, Ἀμηρον, Ῥήγιον, Ἰσθμιον, Ἰλιον, Δῖον, Θρόνιον, Σούνιον, Ἀκτιον, Ὀρμένιον, Ἀρτεμίσιον, Βουπράσιον, Λιλύβαιον, Δίρκαιον, Κίρκαιον, Πήδαιον, Λήναιον, Πάγγαιον, Πείραιον, τὰ Ἀθήναια, Λήναια, Ἑστίαια, Λύκαια (sc. ἱερά), Βούδειον, Σίγειον, Χλούνειον, Λαύρειον, Γορδίειον, Δορίειον, Βόρειαν, Λύρκειον ; except

1. The names of temples and precincts (*temenica*) in εῖον, which are for the most part properispomena, as Ἀνουβεῖον, Ἡφαιστεῖον, Ἰακχεῖον, Καπιτωλιεῖον, Κορυβαντεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Φορβαντεῖον.

2. Those in φον, which are always properispomena, as Λητῶν, Μητῶν, Νυκτῶν, Πτῶν (Arc. 122. 2).

But every part of this rule, except the last, is liable to numerous exceptions, lists of which are given in the following sections.

**358.** Names of festivals in *ια*, *αια*, and *εια*, though adjectives, conform to the general rule, and are proparoxytone, as Ἀθήναια (sc. ἱερὰ), Ἀπατούρια, Διάσια, Διόμεια, Ἑκατόμβαια, Ἑρμαία, Ἡραία, Λήναια, Νέμεια, Πανάκεια.

NOTE 1.—On these words, see Theodos. Gr. 69. 16. Ἀδριανεία (?) *H. D.*: in Paus. 5. 16. 2 we have Ἡραῖα for Ἡραία, Eust. 1560. 62: Θησεῖα, Hesych.: Ἰθαμαῖα, Paus. 4. 33. 2: Καλλιστεῖα (?): Καπετωλεία, St. Byz.: Πάνεια is also found properispomenon: Χάλκεια, according to Herodian ap. E. M. 805. 47, this was generally properispomenon, and such is its usual accent in our books.

**359.** NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Ἀβακαῖνον (*sic*), πόλις Σικελίας οὐδετέρως καὶ παροξυτόνως, St. Byz., where we should read Ἀβάκαινον (cf. Zonar. 9) and προπαροξυτόνως: Ἀβεντίνον = *mons Aventinus*, is strictly an adjective: Ἀδρανόν, Diod. Sic. 16. 68: Αἰγαλέον (?) a mountain so called, Strab. 359: Αἰπών, Polyb. 4. 77. 9: Ἀλπίον (?) Paus. 3. 18. 2, where Dindorf reads Ἀλπίον: Ἀμανόν (*ἔρος*) varies in the books between oxytone and proparoxytone; Lobeck Prol. 181 prefers the former accent: Ἀπεννίνον (*ἔρος*), yet Ἀπέννινον is most common, e.g. Strab. 201–2; 211; Ἀπεννίνος as in Dionys. A. R. 1. 9. 14 = p. 8. 5 Sylb. is quite wrong: Ἀργυροῦν (*ἔρος*), Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 20, is of course an adjective, as is Ἀσπορδηνόν, Strab. and Ἀσσωρόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Βατά, Strab. 496. 7: Βοῖον, Arc. 121. 23; cf. Thucyd. 1. 107, for which the false forms Βοῖον and Βόον are found: Βουθρωτόν, Strab. 324; also Βουθρωτός: Ἑλληνικόν, St. Byz.: Ἐρυθρόν, Ptol. 4. 4. 5: Ἰερόν (sc. πόλισμα), Demosth. 468. 10, etc.: Καβυλλίνον, Strab. 192: Κανόν, Aristoph. Vesp. 120: Καλέον, Theog. Can. 121. 3; Arc. 118. 26: Καμαρίνον, Strab. 227: Καρικόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Κασιανὰ, Strab. 752: Κασινάτον (?) Plut. 1. 177: Κασσίνον and Κασλίνον, Strab. 237: Κιλβανόν, Eust. Dion. Per. 830: Κροῖον (? Κλοῖον, cf. Schol. Ven. E. 284), Theog. Can. 130. 9; Λαβικόν, Strab. 237: Λεκτόν, Schol. Ven. E. 284: τὰ Λευκά, Strab. 281; also Λευκόν, Callim. Dian. 41; like τὰ Λευκὰ ὄρη, Ptol. 3. 17; Λευκὸν τεῖχος, Thucyd. 1. 104, or Λευκὸν πεδίον, Paus. 4. 35. 11, are all adjectives: Ἰντερ Λουγδοῦνον et Λουγδουνόν variant libri Herodiani 3. 7. 5, *H. D.*: the commonest form seems to be Λουγδουνον: Λυπερόν (*ἔρος*), Phot. Bib. 228. 28: Μακεδόν, St. Byz.: Μεγαρικόν, St. Byz.: Μισσηρόν, Strab. 60: Νικίον, Athen. 157 A. C. ubi Νίκιον scriptum, *H. D.*: Νωρικόν, the country so called, Ptol. 2. 14; but Νώρικον, a city, Eust. Dion. Per. 521: Ὀλόκρον (*ἔρος*), Plut. 1. 266: Πεδίον, Paus. 8. 25. 12: Πελασγικόν (or Πελαργικόν), Thucyd. 2. 7: Πελτινὸν πεδίον, Strab. 629: ‘quod Πελτηνόν scribendum,’ *H. D.*: like Ταβηνὸν πεδίον, Porθμίον, St. Byz.: Πτελεόν, Schol. Ven. E. 283–4, for which Πτελέον, St. Byz., is probably an error: τὰ Πτερά, St. Byz.: Ρουσπίνον, Strab. 831: Ρύτιον, Tyrannion made this prooxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 648: Σαμικόν, St. Byz., etc.: Σεντίνον, Strab. 227: Σιτικόν, St. Byz.: Ταλετόν (?) Paus. 3. 20. 4: Τεανόν, St. Byz.: Τειχίον, Thucyd. 3. 96, where Τείχιον also is read; Τηνερικόν πεδίον, and τὸ Τρητὸν ἔρος, are adjectives: Φαλακρόν (*ἄκρον*) Ptol. 3. 4, is probably an error for Φάλακρον, St. Byz.: Φαλίσκον, Strab. 226: Φέριμον Πικηνόν, Strab. 241: Φωκικόν, Paus. 10. 5. 1: Χυτόν and Χωλόν τεῖχος, St. Byz.: Ὠρικόν, Strab. 316.

**360.** NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in αιον.* Ἀθήναιον, τὸ τέμενος, Arc. 120. 25, is sometimes falsely accented Ἀθηναῖον: Ἀμυκλαῖον and Ἀραχναῖον, St. Byz.: Ἀριγαῖον, Arrian Anab. 4. 24. 6: Ἑρμαῖον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20; yet we have Ἑρμαῖον in Polyb. 4. 43. 2, there is much uncertainty as to its accent, but it seems best to make it proparoxytone when decidedly a substantive, and properispomenon as an adjective; cf. Arc. 43. 8; Theog. Can. 127. 9: Ἐρυθραῖον (*ἄκρον*) Ptol. 3. 17. 4: Ἑστιαῖον, temple of Vesta,

Dio Cass.: Ἡραίων, Arc. 120. 21, but it is very commonly Ἡραῖον, e.g. Thucyd. 3. 75: Θυραῖον, St. Byz.: Ἱμεραῖον (?) but Ἱμέραιον also occurs: Καναστραῖον, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχναῖον, but Κανάστραιον is found: Κηναῖον (?) or Κήναιον, Soph. Tr. 753, etc.: Κίρκαιον, Strab., is better written Κίρκαιον, Arc. 120. 22; the books vary: Κορυφαῖον, St. Byz.: Διλύβαιον, Arc. 120. 6, is frequently misaccented Διλυβαῖον: Νελοπτολεμαῖον (?) H. D.: Νησαῖον, St. Byz.: Νισαῖον πεδίον, also Νίσαιον: Παγγαῖον ὄρος, Æschyl. Pers. 494, also Πάγγαιον, Suid., etc.: Πισσαῖον, St. Byz.: Πτολεμαῖον is a false form for Πτολεμαεῖον: Σηταῖον (?) St. Byz.: Συρμαῖον (πεδίον), St. Byz.: Τυριαῖον or Τυραῖον, Xen. Anab. 1. 2. 14: Τύπαιον, St. Byz., or Τυπαῖον, Paus. 5. 6. 7: Τυχαῖον (ὄρος) St. Byz.: Χალαστραῖον, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχναῖον.

It is very probable that many of the foregoing words are mere mistakes of scribes and editors; the rules given by the old grammarians are tolerably clear and precise, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20: τὰ μέντοι [τοπικῶς σχηματιζόμενα] διὰ τῆς αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκ ἐτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [? τόνον], Ἑρμαιον, Νύμφαιον. St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγάθη implies that adjectives in αἰος are properispomena, substantives in αἰον, proparoxytone, but s. v. Ἀραχναῖον, he says, προπερισπαστέον δέ· τὰ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ αἰον ἀπλᾶ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ἔχοντα τὴν τετάρτην ἀπὸ τέλους διὰ τοῦ α καὶ τὴν ἑξῆς διὰ τοῦ α ἢ διὰ τοῦ υ, προπερισπᾶται· Χალαστραῖον, Καναστραῖον, Ἀμυκλαῖον; to which may be added from Arc. 120. 27, and Theog. Can. 127. 22, Στεφαναῖον and Ἡλακαταῖον.

361. NOTE 4.—*Exceptions in εἰον.* Ἀμαλθεῖον, Cic. Att. 1. 16: Γαμβρεῖον, St. Byz., is Γάμβριον in Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 6; see Lob. Par. 26: Δασκυλεῖον (?) *Pape*; the passages which he quotes do not prove this: τὰ Ἐμπορεῖα and τὸ Ἐμπορεῖον, if correct, are hardly proper names: Ἐμποριον, in Strab. 159, is perhaps a better form: Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, St. Byz.: Ουτεῖον, Æschin. 3. 122, *Pape*: Ἰσεῖον, St. Byz. πόλις Αἰγύπτου, ἀπὸ Ἰσιδος . . . προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς Ἡρεῖον καὶ Νεμεσεῖον καὶ τῶν ὅσα μὴ τῆς γενικῆς τὸ δ ἐφύλαξαν τεμενικῶν τοιοῦτος γὰρ ὁ τύπος: Λυκεῖον, Attic; Theog. Can. 127. 28, also Λυκεῖον: τὰ Μελαγγεῖα, Paus. 8. 6. 4: Μούσειον, a place near Olympus; St. Byz.: Ὀγκεῖον, χωρίον Ἀρκαδίας, St. Byz.: τὰ Πορθμεῖα (?) St. Byz. has Πορθμία and Πορθμίον (*sic*): Σχεδῖεον (*sc. μνήμα*), Strab. 425, where some books read Σχεδῖεον.

It is by no means unlikely that a more minute examination of MSS. would considerably diminish these exceptions, nearly all of which ought to be proparoxytone according to the rules given by Herodian. See Theog. Can. 127, 25; 129. 5; Arc. 121, 1-11; E. M. 533. 29.

362. NOTE 5.—The accentuation of the *temenica*, as they are called, is exceedingly capricious; as they are really nothing more than the neuters of adjectives in εἰος with ἱερόν, or some such word, understood, they ought properly to be proparoxytone, but for some reason or other they are generally properispomena. In accordance with one of the leading principles of the Greek grammarians, namely, that of marking difference of meaning by difference of accent, they were perhaps distinguished from the neuter of their adjective in order to show their quasi-substantival character. For convenience sake, it has been assumed that they are properispomena, and a list of the exceptions to this rule is appended. In order, however, that the reader may form his own judgment on the matter, the following passages from Herodian and others are quoted. Theog. Can. 129. 15: Τὰ ἐπὶ τεμενῶν διὰ τοῦ Εἰον οὐδέτερα μονογενῇ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς προπαροξύτονά τε καὶ προπερισπᾶμενα διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται· τούτων δὲ αὐτῶν ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ παράγονται τῆς γενικῆς καθαρὰς οὐσης, μὴ φυλαττούσης τὸ σύμφωνον τῆς γενικῆς: τὰ γοῦν προπερισπᾶμένα εἰσι τοιαῦτα, οἷον πρυτανεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Σεραπεῖον· οὐ γὰρ ἐφύλαξε τὸ δ τῆς γενικῆς τοῦ Σεράπιδος· τοιοῦτο καὶ τὸ Ὀσιρεῖον, Ἀνουβεῖον, Τεκο-

σεῖον, Βενδίδειον δὲ προπαροξύτονον· ἐφύλαξε γὰρ τὸ δ τῆς Βενδίδος γενικῆς· ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ Θετίδειον. προπερισπῶνται δ' ὁμοίως διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γραφόμενα καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΣ καθαρῶν, τῷ Ι παραληγομένων, κύρια καὶ κτητικά, καὶ ὅσα τῇ Εἰ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγεται, οἷον Ἀσκληπιεῖον (Ἀσκληπιὸς γάρ), Ὀλύμπιος, Ὀλυμπεῖον, Καπιτώλειον, Ἀμμωνιεῖον (τὸ γὰρ κτητικὸν διὰ τοῦ Ι). οὕτω δὴ καὶ τὸ προπαροξύτονα, Πλουτώνειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ποσειδώνειον, Χαράνειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκούρειον, Ἑλένειον, Κλεοπάτρειον, Τιμώνειον, Μανσώλειον, Καισάρειον. οἷς ὅμοια καὶ ἐπὶ ἑορτῶν Μούσειον, Σεράπειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ὀμήρειον. In this passage some obvious corrections have been made. Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 307: ἔτι ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Σεραπεῖον ὡς Ἀσκληπιεῖον· οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅμοια· ὅθεν Ἀσκληπιεῖον μὲν ἐροῦμεν, Σεραπεῖον δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ Σεραπίδιον λόγῳ τοιούτῳ· ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς διὰ τοῦ dos κλίνονται, ταῦτα καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κτηχητικά<sup>1</sup> (sic) σχήματος τὸ δ φυλάξει. ἔστιν οὖν Σεραπῆς, Σεραπίδος, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Σεραπίδιον ἐροῦμεν· καὶ Ἰσις Ἰσιδος· Ἰσιδίον οὖν ἐροῦμεν, ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἀπὸ τῆς Θέτιδος Θετίδιον εἶπε·

Θετίδιον αὔδα.

Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 308: ὁμοίως ἀμαρτανόουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Διουνσεῖον, ὡς Ἀσκληπιεῖον. ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς ὀνόματα περισπᾶται, ταῦτα καὶ τοπικῶς σχηματίζόμενα περισπᾶται. ἐπεὶ οὖν Ἀσκληπιὸς Ἀσκληπιοῦ, Διόνυσος δὲ Διονύσου καὶ Θησεύς Θησέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ περισπᾶται, διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἐροῦμεν Θησεῖον οὐδὲ Διουνσεῖον, ἀλλὰ Διονύσιον καὶ Θήσειον. τὰ μέντοι διὰ τῆς αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλὰ ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [leg. τόνον] Ἑρμαῖον, Νύμφαιον. E. M. 451. 45: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς εὖς διὰ τοῦ εἰον γινόμενα μονογενῆ, προπερισπᾶται, βαλανεῖον, βαφέιον, πλὴν τοῦ Θησεύς Θήσειον. The books however are not accented in such a manner as to be consistent with any of these passages. The following exceptions to our rule occur.

363. NOTE 6.—*Temenica in eion*. Ἀγρίππειον, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21. 1; H. D.: Ἀδριανεῖον (?) or Ἀδριάνειον, Epiphan. Panar. p. 136 B; H. D.: Αἰάκειον, Arc. 121. 17; Theog. ap. A. G. 1343; Lob. Phryn. 369: Αἰάντειον (sc. σῆμα): Ἀκαδημειον, Suid.; Lob. Phryn. 367: Ἀμαζόνειον (ιέρων), Harpocr.; Suid.: Ἀμμωνιεῖον (?) or Ἀμμωνιεύον, Theog. Can. 129. 28: Ἀμφεῖον or Ἀμφειον, Xenoph. Hell. 5. 4. 8; perhaps hardly a fair instance: Ἀμφιάρειον (?) or Ἀμφιαράδειον, Strab. 399: Ἀνάκειον, Schol. Lucian Conviv. c. 24; Andocid. p. 7. 10, is Ἀνακεῖον in Eust. 1119. 10; Lucian Pisc. c. 42, and elsewhere: Ἀνακτόρειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 332. 27: Ἀπολλώνειον, Eust. 270. 19: Ἀράτειον, Plut. 1. 1051: Ἀσκληπιεῖον or Ἀσκληπιεῖον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 19, or Ἀσκληπιεύον, Theog. Can. 129. 27: Ἀστάρτειον, for which Ἀσταρτέιον also occurs: Ἀχιλλεῖον (?): Βενδίδειον, Lucian Icaromenipp. 24: Βερενίκειον, H. D. quote Athen. 202 D, which place does not prove this to be the correct accent: Διονύσειον is un-Attic, Διονύσιον being the proper form, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308; Lob. Phryn. 368: Διοσκούρειον (or Διοσκούρειον), A. G. 1343; Arc. 121. 18: Ἐκάτειον, (sc. θῦμα, ἀγαλμα), Suid.; Aristoph. Lys. 64: Ἑλένειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Ἐρέχθειον, Paus. 1. 26. 5; Plut. 2. 843 F: Ἡράκλειον, Eust. 270. 19; Arc. 121. 17; Lob. Phryn. 369: Ἡρώδειον, Suid.: Ἡρώειον (sc. μνήμα), Hesych.: Ἡφαίστειον (?) is quoted, but Ἡφαιστεύειον, Arc. 121. 18, is the better form: Θετίδειον, Theog. Can. 129. 24: Θήσειον, E. M. 451. 45; Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. 16; or Θησεῖον, Chcerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 219. 13; and such is the accent in our editions: Ἰολάειον, H. D.: Ἰπποθώωντειον, Hesych.: Ἰππολύτειον, Schol. Ambros. Odys. A. 321: Ἰσειον, Plut. 2. 353 A, or Ἰσεῖον, Eust. 270. 19: Καισάρειον, Strab. 794:

<sup>1</sup> Hermann conjectures κατοχητικῶς, which is improbable, there being no such word in the language. There can be little doubt that the true reading is κτητικῶς. Cf. Theog. Can. 129. 26.



Καπετώλειον, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 25: Καπετάλειον, ΕΙ δίφθογγος καὶ προ-  
 παροξύνηται: Κλεοπάτρειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Λαμπέτειον (σήμα), St. Byz.:  
 Λύκειον, Theog. Can. 127. 28, is perhaps not to be considered a *temenicon*: Μανσώ-  
 λειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Μενελάειον, H. D.: Μελανίππειον, Suid.: Ὀλυμ-  
 πείον, Theog. Can. 129. 27; St. Byz. s. v. Καπετάλιον; the books vary between  
 Ὀλυμπίειον, Ὀλυμπείον, Ὀλυμπειόν, and Ὀλύμπιον: Ὀμήρειον, Theog. Can. 129.  
 33: Ὀρέστειον, Eurip. Or. 1647, etc.: Πάνθειον (or Πάνθιον, Schol. Pind. Ol. 3.  
 60; 8. 12): Πανδρόσειον (?): Πανεῖον, temple of Pan, and an artificial hill at  
 Alexandria, Strab. 398: Πλουτώνειον, A. G. 1343: Ποσειδέειον and Ποσειδεῖον,  
 Eust. 270. 19, are both false for Ποσίδειον, Strab. 343, etc.: Ποσειδώνειον, A. G.  
 1343: Πρωτεσιλάειον, H. D.: Σεραπείον (or better Σαραπείον), Zonar. 1631; and  
 this form is common enough, though condemned by A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. On Σερα-  
 πείον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 372: Τιμώνειον, Strab. 794.; Theog. Can. 129. 31. It is  
 doubtful whether all the above names are really *temenica*, though every one of  
 them has been considered to be so by some authority or other.

## II. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

As the Greek grammarians generally mix the accentuation of substantives and adjectives together, additional authorities for any of the following sections may be supplied, if required, from the general references given in §§ 221-339.

### -ΑΟΣ.

364. Adjectives in *aos* are oxytone, as ἀγλαός, ἀλαός, γεραίός, κεραός; except ἱλαος, πρᾶος, and σᾶος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἱλαός is oxytone, though a compound, Arc. 38. 14: ἱλαος, Att. ἱλεως: πρᾶος or πρᾶος, for πρᾶϊος, Arc. 36. 25; E. M. 553. 18: πρᾶος makes πραεῖα and πρᾶον in the feminine and neuter, and consequently the nominative plural is πρᾶοι or πραεῖς, πραεῖαι, πραεῖα: σᾶος (σῶς), Arc. 37. 24.

### -ΒΟΣ.

365. Adjectives in *bos* are oxytone, as κολοβός, ραιβός, ρεμβός, στραβός, στιλβός, ὑβός; except κράμβος and φοῖβος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—See Arc. 46. 2-11: ἹΑβος, Doric = ἥβος or ἡβός, Theocr. 5. 109: αἶβος, Hesych.: κράμβος, Aristoph. Eq. 539; Hesych.: κύβηβος, Phot. Lex.: στόμβος, Galen Lex. Hippocr., may perhaps be a substantive: φοῖβος = καθάρως, Apollon. Lex. Hom.; Schol. Ven. T. 72.

### -ΓΟΣ.

366. Adjectives in *gos* are oxytone, as ἀγωγός, ἀμοργός, ἀργός, γοργός; except λήθαργος, Μάγος, μάργος, and ὀλίγος paroxytone.

NOTE.—Δαῦγος, Hesych.: λαίμαργος is considered by the grammarians to be a compound of λαι and μάργος: λίταργος, Suid., but it is oxytone in Chærob. A. G.



Oxon. 2. 236. 25: **Μάγος**, see above, § 232: **μάργος**, Arc. 46. 24; the Greek grammarians consider it to be a compound: **ὀλίγος**; the Tarentine form of this word was **ὀλῖος**, Herod. π. μ. λ., 19. 23.

### -ΔΟΣ.

**367.** Adjectives in **δος** are oxytone, as **αἰδός**, **λορδός**, **μυνδός**; except **μύδος**=**ἄφωνος**, Hesych., and **φρουδος**=**πρόδος**, which is regular as a compound, Arc. 47. 26.

### -ΕΟΣ.

**368.** Adjectives in **εος** retract the accent, as **αἰθάλεος**, **ἀνάπλεως**, **ἀργύρεος**, **δαιδάλεος**, **Ἐκτόρεος**, **θέλεος**, **κήλεος**, **μέλεος**, **νέος**, **Νηστόρεος**, **πλέος**, **τέλεος**, **χρύσεος**, except—

1. Hypertrissyllables in **λεος** (both simple and compound) where **λ** does not belong to the root of the word; all such are paroxytone, as **ἄζα-λέος**, **ἄρπα-λέος**, **θαρσαλέος**, **κραται-λέος**, **καταλευγαλέος**, **σμερδαλέος**, but **αἰθάλεος** (**αἰθάλ-η**), **δαιδάλεος** (**δαίδαλ-ος**), **θέλεος** (**θέλ-ω**), because in them **λ** belongs to the word from which they are formed.

2. Verbals in **τεος**, which are paroxytone, as **ἀσκητέος**, **γραπτέος**, **διαλεκτέος**, **λεκτέος**, **πειρατέος**, **πρακτέος**, **συνεκποτέος**, Arc. 38. 21.

3. Ionic forms in **εος**=**ος**, which take the accent of the corresponding form in **ος**, as **ἄλεός** (**ἄλός**), **δαφεινέος** (**δαφεινός**), **ἡλεός** (**ἡλός**), **χήνεος** (**χήνιος**), but **ἀργύφεος** (**ἄργυφος**).

4. The possessive pronouns **έός**, **τεός**, Dor.=**σός**, oxytone.

Adjectives in **εος** contract into **οῦς**, as **ἀργύρεος** **ἀργυροῦς**, **μολύβεος** **μολυβοῦς**, **χάλκεος** **χαλκοῦς**.

**369. NOTE 1.**—*Words in λέος.* Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 7; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 51. 8; Arc. 38. 24: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΛΕΟΣ παράγωγα ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβάς ἐστι καὶ παροξύνεται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἔνδειαν ἔχη τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὀνόματος, οἷον νηφαλέος αἰαλέος σμερδαλέος θαρσαλέος. πρόσκειται εἰ μὴ ἔχη ἔνδειαν τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικοῦ ὀνόματος διὰ τὸ δαιδάλειος δαιδάλεος, κονισάλειος κονισάλεος: αἰθαλέος, Philem. Lex. p. 22. § 54: αἰθάλεος. τοῦτο διαφέρει· πρὸ μιᾶς γὰρ ἔχει τὸν τόνον, καὶ πρὸ δύο. πρὸ μιᾶς γὰρ ὑπάρχει ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθῶ, ὡς νήφω, νηφαλέος. ἡνίκα δὲ πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθάλειος γέγονε, κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ ι. ὡς παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίῳ [Apollon. Rhod. 4. 777], αἰθάλειος πρηστῆρες; cf. E. M. 261. 50; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 195. 18: ἐρευθαλέος is sometimes erroneously ἐρευθάλεος (ἐρευθ-ος); thus also ἡθαλέος for ἡθαλέος: ὑαλέος is also a mistake for ὑάλεος, of which ὑέλεος is a later form.

**370. NOTE 2.**—*Ionic forms in εος=ος.* Ἀλεός (**ἄλός**), Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 19, is ἄλεος in E. M. 59. 45: ἀφνεός (**ἄφνός**, **ἀφνειός**), Eust. 1769. 52: δαφεινέος

(δαφονός), Eust. 1160. 52; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538: ἐνεός (ἐνός), Theog. Can. 50. 13, for which ἐνεός also occurs: ἐτεός (ἐτός), Theog. Can. 50. 31; Arc. 38. 22; Joh. Alex. 29. 5: ἡλεός (ἡλός): κανεός (?) Theog. Can. 50. 13: κενεός (κενός), Theog. Can. 51. 6: κηδεός, cf. Schol. Ven. Ψ. 169: κηλεός, Schol. Ven. Θ. 217, but commonly proparoxytone, Arc. 44. 8: στερεός: φηγίνεος = φήγινος, *fagineus*, Anth. Pal. 6. 33: φλεγεός, a false form for φλόγεος: χήνεος, Ion. = χήνειος, Herodot. 2. 37; on the redundancy of the ε in these forms, see Eust. 223. 43; 247. 32; 1160. 52; 1443. 62; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538.

371. NOTE 3.—'Αγωρέος (?) Hesych., certainly a false accent: ἔός, Arc. 179. 25; cf. Arc. 38. 4: καρχαρέος, E. M. 493. 1, is certainly false for καρχάρεος or καρχαλέος: κύδecos (?) probably false for κήδεος: παλεός = παλαιός: σεός (?) and τεός, Dor. = σός: ταρβεός, if it occurs, is probably false for ταρβάρεος or ταρβαλέος: ψωδαρέος, Hesych., 'ex ψωραλέον corruptum esse coniecit Ruhnken.' *H. D.*

## -ΖΟΣ.

372. Adjectives in ζος are oxytone, as πεζός, πρωῒζός, χθιζός.

NOTE.—'Οβρυζος, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13. 5: ὀλιζος, Eust. 1643. 1: ἔτι ἰστέον καὶ ὅτι τὸ ὀλίγον ὀλίζον καθ' Ἑρακλείδην Ἴωνες φασὶ οἱ νεώτεροι: Eust. 1160. 16: ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῷ λεξικῷ Αἰλίου Διονυσίου φέρεται καὶ ὀλιον τὸ ὀλίγον. φησὶ γάρ ὀλίγον. τὸ δὲ ὀλιον ἢ βάρβαρον ἢ Ἰακόν. τοῦ δὲ ὀλίζον ἢ χρήσις καὶ παρὰ Δυκόφρονι δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ λέξις Αἰολέων εἶναι. διὸ καὶ προπαροξύνηται τὸ ὀλίζον οὐ τονοῦμενον κατὰ τὸ ὀλίγον; but it is the neuter of ὀλίζων, *H. D.*: πρωῒζος (πρῶζος) is false for πρωῒζός, Arc. 48. 23; both these words are made oxytone by Eust. 225. 42; Götting Accent. p. 306 remarks that πρῶιζ' ὅτ' ἐς Αὐλίδα in Hom. Il. 2. 203 is false for πρῶιζ' ὅτε, and that πρῶιζον and πρῶζον are found in E. M. 691; A. G. 295. 27; though there can be no question that such accents are utterly erroneous.

## -ΗΟΣ.

373. Adjectives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰζηός, Ἀχνης, εὐνης, παληός.

NOTE.—Αἰζηός is oxytone, though αἰζήμιος is proparoxytone, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 57. 15: Παληός and Ἀχνης (or Ἀχνης, Theog. Can. 51. 18) are Bæotian forms; E. M. 32. 6: κοιρανῆος, Stob. Flor. 7. 13, is contracted from κοιρανῆιος.

## -ΘΟΣ.

374. Adjectives in θος are oxytone, as αγαθός, αἰθός, βοηθός, ἐφθός, ξανθός, ὀλισθός, ὀρθός, τιπθός, τυπθός; except ἀκόλουθος proparoxytone, νόθος paroxytone, and the properispomenon λοῖσθος.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 311: Ἀκόλουθος, probably a compound: κόμαιθος, Lycoph. 924, is a compound: λοῖσθος is merely a shorter form of λοίσθιος, Arc. 49. 14: νόθος, Arc. 49. 9, where it is obvious that παροξύνηται should be read for δξύνηται: παναιθός was the common accent, but Euphranor wrote πάναιθος, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 372: ψαίνυθος may be implied by the adverb ψαίνυθα used by Lycoph. 1420.

## -ΙΟΣ.

375. Adjectives in ιος retract the accent, as ἅγιος, ἄγριος,

ἀγώνιος, αἰδῖος, αἰξήϊος, αἰφνίδιος, ἄλιος, ἄξιος, δῖος, ἴδιος, ἰήϊος, ῖος, νήπιος, Κιλίκιος, Ῥόδιος, Σαλαμίνιος, Χῖος; except βαλῖός, δεξιός, λαλῖός, μονῖός, πελῖός, πολῖός, σκολῖός, oxytone, and ἀντίος, μυρίοι, *countless numbers*, πλησίος, paroxytone; ἀντίος retains its accent in composition, as ἐναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, but the compounds of πλησίος are regular, as παραπλήσιος.

On the accentuation of these words, see Arc. 39. 15–41. 27.

**376. NOTE 1.—Oxytones.** Βαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Eust. 1190. 12: καὶ ὅρα ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἐπίθετα ξανθός καὶ βαλῖός ὀξευτόνως, τὰ δὲ οἶον κύρια βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολήν; the adjective is, however, frequently barytone in the later writers: δεξιός, Theog. Can. 58. 4: ἐπιός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 25; Arc. 41. 15: Ἰαλυριός, see above, § 248: λαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: μονῖός, ὁ ἀπαλός, E. M. 472. 46; perhaps a substantive: μονῖός = μόνος, Eust. 772. 59; Theog. Can. 55. 19, 'scribitur vero μονῖός oxytonōs ap. Hesychium, Photium, Suid. et Eust. Od. p. 1409. 61, item ap. Lucian. et in Fabulis Æsopi et præcipitur a Mosehop. Π. σχεδ. p. 215 fin.: μόνιος autem proparoxytonōs apud Callim. ubi accentum mutavit Ernest. et ejus schol.,' *H. D.*; but μούνιος seems to be regular: πελῖός, Eust. 869. 62; Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: πολῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; the neuter of this is used substantively in E. M. 680. 40, but is proparoxytone to distinguish it from the adjective; cf. Nicand. Ther. 64, where the scholiast says, τοιοῦται δὲ καὶ πόλιον καὶ πολίων· ἄμεινον δὲ τὸ πόλιον, ἵνα μὴ ᾗ ὡς ἐπίθετον: σκολῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; σποδιός (!) Athen. 394 A, where formerly σποδιός was read; σπῶδιος is probably a better accent; cf. Theog. Can. 54. 20: τῖός, Bæot. = τεός, Apoll. de Fron. 135 A: τροχιός, Anth. Pal. 6. 258: φαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 4, is very commonly proparoxytone.

**377. NOTE 2.—Paroxytones.** Ἀντίος, Theog. Can. 58. 20; Apoll. de Adv. 596. 16: παρὰ τὸ ἀγχοῦ δύναται γεγενῆσθαι τὸ ἀγχός, προσλαβὼν τὴν ἐν πρόθεσιν κατὰ παροληγὴν, ὥς ἔχει τὸ ἐναλίγκιος, ἐναντίος, ἐνέπειν· αἱ δὲ τοιαῦται τῶν προθέσεων παρελκόμεναι, καθάπερ πλεονάσματα οὔσαι, οὔτε τάσιν οὔτε ἄλλο τι τῶν παρεπομένων ἐναλλάσσουσι. καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐναντίος οὐκ ἀνεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον, ὀφείλον. εἴπερ οὖν σύνθετον, τί οὐ συμμεταβάλλει τὸ γένος; ὅπερ ἴδιον συνθέσεως; the compounds (or decompounds) κατεναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, are also paroxytone: ὀλίος, Tarent. = ὀλίγος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 25; E. M. 621. 51: μύριος, Ammon. p. 96: Μύριοι, ἐπὶ ἀριθμοῦ· Μυρίοι δέ, οἱ πολλοί: Arc. 41. 21: μύριος ὁ ὠρισμένος ἀριθμός, μυρίος ὁ ἀόριστος: Theog. Can. 58. 9: Μύριος ἡ τῶν δέκα χιλιάδων ἀπαρίθμησις· ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ ἀόριστου παροξύνεται ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ νυμφίος καὶ νύμφιος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33: πλησίος, Arc. 41. 14, is erroneously πλήσιος in E. M. 156. 21: παραπλήσιος, E. M. 531. 50.

#### -ΑΙΟΣ.

**378.** Dissyllabic adjectives in αῖος are oxytone; those of more than two syllables properispomena, as Ἀθηναῖος, Αἰγαῖος, ἀμοιβαῖος, ἀναγκαῖος, ἀρουραῖος, ἀρχαῖος, βαιός, Γαζαῖος, γενναῖος, Ἑρμαῖος, ἡσυχαῖος, Ἡραῖος, Ἰμεραῖος, κνεφαῖος, κορυφαῖος, λαιός, Μουσαῖος, πηγαῖος, πυγμαῖος, πυλαῖος, Ῥωμαῖος, σκαιός, σπουδαῖος, φαιός, Χαλδαῖος, ὥραῖος; except 1. oxytone, ἀραιός, *thin*, Ἀχαιός, γεραιός, γηραιός, δηναῖος, ἡβαιός, κραταιός, παλαιός; 2. propar-

oxytone, βέβαιος, βίαιος, γύναιος, δέλαιος, δίκαιος, μάταιος; and 3. properispomenon, γραιὸς for γεραιός.

**379. NOTE 1.—Oxytones.** Cf. Arc. 37. 4; 42. 28–44. 5: Ἀκμαίος, Æolic for ἀκμαίος, is so written in Grammat. Meermann p. 661, ed. Schäfer: ἀλαιός (?) = ἀλαός: ἀλαιός = παλαιός, Æschyl. Frag. 425 ed. Didot, should probably be ἀλεός: ἀραιός = ὁ μὴ πυκνός, Arc. 44. 5, but ἀραιός from ἀρά is regular: Ἀχαιός, Arc. 43. 19: βαλαιός, Hesych.: γεραιός, Theog. Can. 52. 17: γηραιός, Arc. 44. 4, but the compound καταγήραιος, if indeed a genuine form, seems to be proparoxytone: δηναιός, E. M. 417. 29: ἡβαιός, E. M. 417. 29: Ἡραῖος, Schol. Ven. A. 301: κραταιός, Arc. 44. 5; Theog. Can. 52. 17: παλαιός (παλαιός or παλεός, Doric, Aristoph. Lys. 988); Arc. 43. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 19.

**380. NOTE 2.—Proparoxytones.** Ἀγέλαιος, common: ἀγελαίος, belonging to the herd, Eust. 1752. 61: ἀγελαίος μὲν, ὁ ἐξ ἀγέλης· ἀγέλαιος δὲ κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς, προπαροξυτόνως ὁ ἀμαθής, thus also Suid. and others; this distinction is to be found in many of the grammarians, but probably it has little or no foundation in fact; ἀγελαίος is best in both significations. An equally vain distinction between ἀγόραιοι ὁ πονηρὸς καὶ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένοις and ἀγοραῖος ὁ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενος is also drawn by some authors: ἀγόραιοι, in foro educatus: ἀγοραῖος, forensis, Philop. According to Ammon.: ἀγόραιοι, ἐὰν προπαροξυτόνως, σημαίνει τὸν πονηρὸν τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένον· ἐὰν δὲ προπερισπωμένως σημαίνει τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενον. According to Zonar. 19: ἀγοραῖος προπερισπωμένως, οἱ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἀναστρεφόμενοι ἄνθρωποι: ἀγόραιοι δὲ προπαροξυτόνως, ἡ ἡμέρα ἐν ᾗ ἡ ἀγορὰ τελεῖται: ἀγοραῖος in both meanings is the best and most usual accent: Ἀιγαῖος, for this Αἴγαιος is said to be found, though very rarely; see Lob. Ajax 219: Ἀμφίβαιος, a name of Neptune, is of course a compound: βέβαιος, Arc. 44. 3; Theog. Can. 53. 24: βιβλαιος (?) Chærob. E. 136. 22: βίαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 9; Chærob. E. 60. 3: γύναιος, Hom.: δέλαιος, Arc. 43. 14; Theog. Can. 52. 25: δίκαιος, Chærob. E. 60. 3; E. M. 198. 54: κεφάλαιος is given in the lexicons as proparoxytone, but it seems somewhat doubtful whether it occurs as an adjective: ληθαῖος, this is proparoxytone in Orph. Lith. 195, *H. D.*, but probably is an error: Λυαῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 3; λυαία (sic) παύσιμα, Theog. Can. 22. 2: μάταιος, Arc. 44. 2; Theog. Can. 53. 24: μέσαιος is doubtful for μεσαιός, cf. Athen. 95 A. ibiq. Schweigh.: ρούσαιος, Georg. Cedren. p. 19, *H. D.*; probably false for ρούσιος: τυχαῖος (?) τυχαῖος is a better accent: χαῖος is regular as a proparoxytone, since αἰ does not form a diphthong.

#### -ΕΙΟΣ.

**381. Adjectives in εἰος retract the accent, as Αἰάντειος, Ἀλεξάνδρειος, βασιλείος, βρότειος, γέγειος, δεσπότης, δούλειος, ἔτειος, ἡμετέρειος, θεῖος, θήρειος, Ἰππάρχειος, Κεῖος, Κρήτειος, λείος, λύκειος, Ὀμήρειος, πλείος, Τεῖος, τέλειος, χήνειος, χρεῖος, χρύσειος; except 1. properispomenon, ἀγρείος, ἀνδρείος, ἀστείος, Ἀργεῖος, ἀχρεῖος, Homeric, ἄχρειος, Attic Βακχεῖος, γυναικεῖος, ἐλεγείος, ἐταιρεῖος, ἠθεῖος, Ἡλεῖος, θεμιστεῖος (and θεμίστειος), Καδμεῖος, λοχεῖος, μαντεῖος, μουσεῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὀθνεῖος, οἰκεῖος; 2. oxytone, ἀφνειός, φατειός, with θαμειός and ταρφεῖος.**

**382. NOTE 1.—Properispomena.** Cf. Arc. 37. 16; Lob. Ajax 93. sqq.: ἀγρείος, E. M. 13. 24: ἀγχεῖος, Zonar. 21: Αἰαντεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 is



a clerical error for Αἰάντειος, Arc. 45. 2 : αἰγείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 seems to be always αἴγεις : ἀκατείος (?) Arc. 45. 6 ; Fix ap. H. D. suggests Ἐκατείος : ἄλειος, crammed ; also Dor. = Ἥλειος : ἀνδρείος, Eust. 217. 40 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 1 ; Chærob. E. 123. 25 : ἀνθρωπέιος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it is always proparoxytone : Ἀργείος, Eust. 217. 40 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 20 : ἀρχείος (?) L. S. : ἄστειος, Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Chærob. E. 123. 24 : ἀχρείος, Homeric ; ἀχρειος, old Attic ; Eust. 217. 40 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 19 ; Arc. 87. 6 : ἀχρειος τὸ κοινόν, ἀχρείος δὲ τὸ Ἀττικόν : Chærob. E. 123. 25 merely mentions ἀχρείος : Βακχείος, Chærob. E. 123. 25 ; Theodos. Gram. 73. 11 : γιγαντείος (?) H. D. have γιγάντειος : γοργείος (?) H. D. have γόργειος only : γυναικείος, Arc. 45. 6 : δειρείος (?) Hesych. : Δηλείος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 21 : δηρείος, E. M. 248. 31 : ἑρκείος, also ἑρκειος (which is the usual accent), Eust. 1930. 28 ; Schol. Ven. Φ. 471 : ἑταιρείος, Arc. 45. 6 ; Eust. 1930. 28 ; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 198. 24, though some wrote ἑταίρειος : ἡθείος, Arc. 44. 8 ; E. M. 422. 21 ; so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : Ἥλειος, Arc. 44. 8 ; St. Byz. s. v. Ἥλις : Ἡρακλείος, Philop. : θεμιστείος, Schol. Pind. Olymp. 1. 18 ; Herodian wrote θεμίστειος, but usage made it properispomenon : θυννείος seems false for θύννειος, cf. Athen. 116 E ; Aristoph. Eq. 354 : ἱαμβείος only occurs as a neuter, ἱαμβέιον, which is sometimes falsely written ἱάμβειον : ἰκνείος, an adjective (?), Hesych. : Καδμείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 12 : Καρνείος, Callim. in Apoll. 71, or Κάρνειος, Schol. Theocr. 5. 83 ; Thucyd. 5. 75, etc., is Καρνείος in MS. of Hesych. : κυνείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it seems to be always written κύνειος in the books ; it appears to be expressly made proparoxytone in A. G. Oxon. 1. 373. 15 : Δελεγείος (?) Παρμ. : λοχείος, probably a false accent ; none of the passages quoted in the lexicons prove that the word is properispomenon : μαντείος, E. M. 248. 31 : μεγαλείος, Arc. 45. 6 : Μενανδρείος (?) the word is Μενάνδρειος in Lucian Amor. c. 43 : μουσείος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 372. 6, which is quoted by H. D. for this accent proves nothing ; the word is proparoxytone in Eurip. Bacch. 410 : νομαδείος (?) and νομάδειος : νυμφείος, Anth. Pal. 7. 188. 7, but the word is proparoxytone, Anth. Pal. 7. 507. 3 : οἰκείος, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : ὀξείος (?) : ὀχείος (?) : παιδείος, Arc. 44. 18, is proparoxytone in Plat. Legg. 747 B and elsewhere : Πανείος (?) H. D. have only Πάνειος, which is no doubt correct : παρθενείος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 918, but almost everywhere else it is παρθένειος : Περσεείος (?) H. D. quote Eurip. Hel. 1480, which proves nothing ; the word is doubtless regular : Πηλείος (?) : πληγείος = παλαιός (?) Hesych. : πρασείος (?) Pollux 10. 42 : πρυτανείος, Arc. 45. 6 : σπονδείος, but Σπονδείος, a proper name, Arc. 44. 17 : δισπόνδειος, Hermog. de Ideis, p. 231 = Tom. 2. p. 296. 8. ed. Spengel, is written δισπονδείος in Aristid. Quint. p. 48 ; H. D. : σπερμείος, H. D., almost certainly a mistake : Ταρπεείος (?) H. D. : τυμβείος (?) L. S., but H. D. have only τύμβειος : φυλλείος (?) seemingly occurs only as τὸ φυλλεῖον : χορείος is quoted by H. D. from Ælian N. A. 2. 11 ; but there it is rightly proparoxytone, though it is χορεῖος in Athen. 618 C.

383. NOTE 2.—*Oxytones*. Ἄλειός = πένης, Hesych. : ἄμβλειός is an altogether erroneous form, destitute of any authority : ἄφνειός, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 34 : θαμείος, Aristarchus ; θαμείος, Pamphilus ; S. V. A. 52 : ὀλειός = ὀλοῖός occurs in E. M. 622. 25 : ταμείος (?) : ταρφεείος, Aristarchus ; ταρφεῖος, Pamphilus. ; S. V. A. 52 ; Dionys. Thrax derived θαμείαι and ταρφεῖαι from θαμῖς and ταρφύς, but the accentuation of Aristarchus has been generally adopted, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 69 ; M. 158 ; T. 357 : φατειός, Arc. 44. 28.

#### -ΟΙΟΣ.

384. Dissyllables in *οιος* are oxytone, as γλοιός, δοιός, κροιός,



σμοίος, σκοίος; except the interrogative pronominals, as ποίος (κοίος), which, together with τοίος, οἶος, οἰος, and polysyllables, are properispomena, as ἀλλοίος, αἰδοίος, παντοίος, ἑτεροίος; except ὀλοιός oxytone, and ὁμοίος, γελοίος, which are proparoxytone in the later Attic.

385. NOTE.—ARC. 37. 11; 45. 8; Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 678. 16; E. M. 224. 40: οἶος, Arc. 37. 11: ποίος, of some kind, is oxytone, ποίος, of what kind? properispomenon: ἄμοιος (?) Sicilian=κακός, Hesych.: γελοίος: 'De accentu autem v. γελοίος vel γέλοιος magna est veterum magistrorum dissensio. Apollon. De pronon. p. 323: οὐκ ἐξαμάλισται τὰ τῶν διαλέκτων, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν. Ὅμοιος καὶ γέλοιος προπαροξύοντές φασιν, ἀλλ' οὐκέτι τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια. Contra ap. Arcad. p. 45. 10, γελοίος simpliciter inter properispomena enumeratur. Mæris, p. 109: Γέλοιον, βαρυτόνως, Ἀττικῶς γελοῖον, προπερισπωμένως, Ἑλληνικῶς. Quocum consentit Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 6 addito, ἡ δὲ σημασία ἡ αὐτή. Contra Etym. M. p. 224. 39, postquam ostendit adjectiva trisyllaba in oios properispomena esse, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν, inquit, τὸ γελοίος καὶ ὁμοίος προπαροξύονουσιν, οὐκ εἴ γελοίος λέγεται ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, γελοίος δὲ ὁ γελωτοποιός. Idem discrimen statuit Ammon. p. 36 et a plerisque statui tradit Eustath. p. 205 extr. ex Ἄelio Dionysio, qui tamen addiderat videri omnino veteres Atticos hujusmodi adjectiva ὁμοῖον ἐτοῖμον γελοῖον pronounciasse. In Etym. autem MS. Trajectino præceptum illud sic invertitur: Γέλοιος προπαροξύτόνως μὲν λέγεται ὁ γελωποιός (sic), προπερισπωμένως δὲ ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, quam lectionem sequitur Thom. M. p. 185 nisi quod de neutro genere sic præcipit: Γελοῖον δὲ οὐδετέρως μόνον τὸ γέλωτος ἄξιον. Non minor in codd. scripturæ discrepantia est, modo γέλοιος modo γελοίος exhibentibus: vid. Schneid. ad Plat. de Rep. vol. 2. p. 14. Ad hæc accedit tertia τόνωσις γελοιὸς cujus memoriam Eustath. servavit p. 906. 51 (ex Philopono) et p. 1967. 24: Γελοίος μὲν ὁ καταγέλαστος προπερισπωμένως, γελοιὸς δὲ ὀξύτόνως ὁ γελωτοποιός, et iisdem verbis Grammat. ap. Montef. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 470; qui quum pleraque omnia cum Suida communia habeat, non omittendum ap. Suidam non ὀξύτόνως legi sed προπαροξύτόνως, omninoque vereor ne oxytonum istud γελοίος recentiorum errore sit grammaticorum, qui negligentius ad ultimum vocabuli syllabam retulissent quod antiquior aliquis dixerat primum ὀξύνεσθαι: quomodo Eustathius ipse loquitur p. 205 extr., L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ὀλοιός, but ὀλοῖος and ὀλώιος are regular: ὁμοίος, old Attic: ὄμοιος, late Attic, Eust. 341. 17; 1817. 15; Theog. Can. 54. 3. In A. G. 678. 18 the latter is merely called Attic, as contrasted with the Homeric accent. According to Schweighæuser the best MSS. of Herodotus have ὁμοίος: πάροιος, Hesych.: τραπέζοιος, a Bæotian form, Theog. Can. 53. 30: ψοθοίος, ὁ ἀκάθαρτος, Theog. Can. 53. 28.

#### -ΤΙΟΣ.

386. Those in vios retract the accent, as πῆχυιος, τριπῆχυιος; except the oxytone γυῖος.

NOTE.—Ἰδυῖος (?) an old word=witness, Eust. 1154. 35; 1158. 20; 1570. 40, may perhaps be regarded as an adjective.

#### -ΚΟΣ.

387. Adjectives in kos are oxytone, as βοεικός, γλαυκός, Γραικός, γραμματικός, δαφνιακός, Δηλιακός, λαμβικός, Ἰλιακός, Κορινθιακός, κτητικός, κωμικός, λευκός, Λιβυκός, λογικός, Λυδιακός,

Πυθαγορικός, ροικός, φιλικός, φυσικός, χρονικός, ψυχικός; except 1. pronominals in ικος, which are paroxytone, as ἡλικός, πηλικός, τηλικός, ὀπηλικός (Arc. 52. 6): 2. ἄγροικος, ἄρεσκος, σόλοικος, which are proparoxytone: and 3. θρήσκος, σῶκος properispomena.

**388. NOTE.**—**Ἄγροικος** in all significations is proparoxytone in Attic according to Thomas Magister (quoted below); the Common dialect distinguished ἄγροϊκος from ἄγροικος, but the evidence is so conflicting that it is impossible to say what exact meaning it assigned to each. 'De accentu lites sunt inter Grammaticos . . . Zonar.: Ἄγροϊκος' ὁ ἀμαθής, Ἄγροικος' ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ αὐλιζόμενος. Ammon.: Ἄγροϊκος καὶ ἄγροικος διαφέρει, προπερισπωμένως μὲν ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, προπαροξυτόνως δέ, ὁ σκαῖος τοῦς τρόπους. "Ptol. Ascal. s. potius, qui antiquum nomen mentitur, recentioris ævi magistrellus, ab Ammonio diversus abit § 7; Ἄγροικος βαρύτονον, ὁ ἐν ἀγροῖς διατρίβων· ἀγροῖκος δὲ προπερισπώμενον, ὁ μὴ ἡμερος. Secundum communem Gr. sermonis dialectum distinxit Noster, uti e Thoma M. licet aestimare: (Ἄγροϊκος, ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν, παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀπλῶς ἄγροικος δέ, ὁ ἰδιώτης καὶ ἀπαίδευτος· οἱ Ἀττικοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκοῦντος, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰδιώτου, καὶ ἀπαυδέτου καὶ ἀναισθήτου, προπαροξυτόνως ἄγροικος λέγουσιν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Πλούτῳ 705: Λέγεις ἄγροικον ἄρα σύ γ' εἶναι τὸν θεόν· ἤγουν ἀναισθητον. Καὶ πάλιν ἐν Νεφέλαις 46: Ἐπειτ' ἔγγραμμα Μεγακλέους τοῦ Μεγακλέους Ἀδελφιδῆν, ἀγροῖκος [?] ὦν, ἐξ ἄστεος ἤγουν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν). Judicium Jungermanni ad Poll. 9. 12, p. 982, certi quid de accentu vix proferri posse existimantis considerari imprimis meretur." Valck. Eran. Philo: Ἄγροικος βαρυτόνως, καὶ ἀγροῖκος, προπερισπωμένως διαφέρει. Ἄγροικος μὲν γάρ, ὁ γνώσεως ἄμοιρος, ἢ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν· ἀγροῖκος δὲ προπερισπωμένως, ὁ μὴ ἡμερος, ἴσος τῷ ἄγριος. Lex. ap. Hermann, Gr. Gramm. 328: Ἄγροικος' ὁ ἐν ἀγροῖς διατρίβων, ἀγροῖκος δὲ ὁ ἀπαίδευτος. Lex. Rhetor. post Phot. p. 664, Porson: Ἄγροικος, ὁ ἀμαθής· ἀγροῖκος, ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ αὐλιζόμενος· Πλάτων δὲ τὸ ἐναντίον τούτου. Etym. Gudian.: Ἄγροικος καὶ ἀγροῖκος, διαφορά (1. διάφορα)· Ἄγροικος μὲν ὁ ἀμαθής καὶ ἀπαίδευτος· ἀγροῖκος δὲ ὁ μὴ ἡμερος, ἀλλ' ἴσος (malim ἴσος τῷ e Philon.) ἄγριος ἢ ἐν ἀγρῷ διατῶμενος. Cfr. Eran. Philon. h. v.; Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἄγρος.—Καὶ συνθετῶς ἄγροικος καὶ ἀγροῖκος. Alia vid. ap. Kulenk. ad Ammon. p. 5 ed Lips; Fix ap. H. D.; the books are as inconsistent as the grammarians: δαῦκος, Hesych.: θρήσκος (?) cf. Theog. Can. 14. 31: πέρκος is a doubtful form for περκνός; in Arist. H. A. 9. 36. 1, quoted by L. S., it is a substantive, or at least is used as one: μαίμαρκος (?) Arc. 51. 12: σόλοικος, Arc. 51. 20: σῶκος, Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Tyrannion oxytoned it to distinguish it from the proper name Σῶκος, Eust. 1197. 40; Arc. 50. 4 seems to imply that the adjective is oxytone, and yet in 1. 23 he says that adjectives in ωκος are not oxytone: according to Schol. Ven. γ. 72 σῶκος is the proper accent.

#### -ΛΟΣ.

**389.** Adjectives in λος are oxytone, as Αἰτωλός, ἁμαρτηλός, ἀπαλός, ἀπατηλός, δειλός, ἐσθλός, Θεσσαλός, Ἰταλός, καλός, ὀλός, ὀμαλός, πολλός, σιγηλός, στρεβλός, τραυλός, τυφλός, ὑψηλός, φειδωλός, χθαμαλός, χωλός, ψωλός; except 1. αἰεῖδελος, ἄλλος, ἀσύφηλος, ἀτάσθαλος, βέβηλος, δαίδαλος, δελελος, δῆλος, δοῦλος, εἵκελος, (θέσκελος), ἔκκληλος, ἔκπαγλος, ἐρύγμηλος, ἔωλος, ἴξαλος, κᾶπηλος, κίβδηλος, κόβαλος, κοῖλος, κόλος, λάλος, μάχλος, ὄλος,

οὔλος, πέτῃλος, σαῦλος, and φαῦλος, which retract the accent: 2. paroxytone, αἰόλος with those in ἴλος and ὕλος, as αἰμύλος, γογγύλος, κωτίλος, ποικίλος, στρογγύλος, φίλος, but ἀήσυλος αἰσυλος, are proparoxytone, and παχυλός oxytone.

**390. NOTE 1.**—*Ἀείδελος*, Arc. 55. 7: *ἀΐδηλος* is a compound adjective, and therefore proparoxytone: *αἶθαλος*, Nicand. Ther. 659: *αἴκολος* (?) Hesych.: *ἄκαλός*, E. M. 44. 29, is sometimes *ἄκαλος*, but wrongly: *ἄλλος*, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; A. G. Oxon. I. 70. 11: *ἄμάνδαλος*, *Æolie*, Alcæus 97; *L. S.*: *ἄρδαλος* (?), *L. S.*; according to Arc. 54. 17 those in *αλος* with a long antepenultimate are proparoxytone, except *Θεσσαλός*, and the rule is generally true: *βέβηλος*, Theog. Can. 62. 2; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580: *γάγγαλος* (?) Hesych.: *γοιδούλος* and *γοδούλος* (?) Hesych.: *δαίδαλος*, Arc. 54. 19; E. M. 33. 33: *δείελος*; this is the usual accent, but according to Arc. 55. 4, τὸ δειελός, τὸ δειλινὸν ὀξύνεται: *δαῦλος*, Eust. 274. 24: *δῆλος*, Theog. Can. 61. 7; according to Schol. Ven. K. 466 it is a contraction of *δέελος*: *δοῦλος*, Arc. 53. 12: *δύσκολος*, a compound word: *εἵκελος* and *ἱκελος*, Arc. 55. 8: *ἔκηλος*; the grammarians say that those in *ηλος* with only two terminations are barytone, and they frequently are so: *ἐκπαγλος* is strictly a compound, and therefore regular; the same is the case with *ἐξίτηλος* and *ἐρύγμηλος*, which last Tyrannion made oxytone, but wrongly, Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; cf. E. M. 379. 20: *εὔκηλος*, Arc. 55. 13: *ἔωλος*, Arc. 57. 21; Chærob. E. 23. 15: *ἡκαλος*, E. M. 44. 32: *ἡπίαλος* (?) this is perhaps not an adjective: *Θεσσαλός*, St. Byz.: τὸ Θεττάλη δράμα Μενάνδρου βαρύνεται παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς εἰς ιδιότητα τεθέν: *ἱξαλος*, Arc. 54. 19: *ἱτηλος*, Hesych.: *καλός* was paroxytone in *Æolie*, Eust. 1534. 20; and so is the barbarism *καλάνι*: *κάπηλος*, E. M. 379. 30; Arc. 55. 14: *κίβδηλος*, A. G. Oxon. 2. 291. 26; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; Chærob. E. 116. 20: *κόβαλος*, generally used as a substantive, but in Aristophanes sometimes as an adjective: *κοῖλος* (*Æolic* *κύλος*), Joh. Alex. 6. 23; Schol. Ven. K. 134: *κόλος*, cf. Arc. 52. 16: *λάλος*, Arc. 52. 18: *νενήλος* is probably a compound: *νύσταλος* (?): *ξύσιλος*, E. M. 737. 3: *ὄλος*, Arc. 52. 18, who holds that all dissyllables with a short penultimate are paroxytone, except *ὀλός* ὁ ὀλέθριος: *οὔλος*, Schol. Ven. K. 134; Arc. 53. 12: *παίπαλος* (?): *πέμπελος* ὁ παλαιός, Arc. 55. 8: *πέταλος* is perhaps rather a substantive than an adjective, though *πετάλη* may be regarded as its feminine: *πέτῃλος* (?) Aratus 271; *H. D.*: *πίαλος*, Arc. 54. 24: *πολύς*, πολλή, πολύ keep the accent throughout on the last syllable: *ράκελος* (?) *σκληρός*, Hesych.: *σαῦλος*, cf. Arc. 53. 10: *στράβαλος* or *στραβάλος*, Hesych., where the last editor has rightly printed *στραβαλός*: *φαῦλος*, Arc. 53. 10.

**391. NOTE 2.**—*Paroxytones*. *Αἰόλος*, Arc. 56. 6: τὸ δὲ αἰόλος, εἴτε κύριον, εἴτε ἐπίθετον παροξύνεται; see above, § 282; the imaginary singular *μεγάλος* is also paroxytone, E. M. 553. 30; Chærob. E. 68. 24; Arc. 54. 19.

**392. NOTE 3.**—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος*. A. G. Oxon. I. 51. 17: *Μύτιλος* (*μυτιλλός* (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 2) is apparently another and perhaps false form for *μίτυλος*: *αἰδύλος*, Hesych., *αἰδυλος*, Suid., and *αἰδύλος*, Zonar.: *αἰσυλος*, Arc. 56. 12; this author strangely considers the word to be a compound of *ἀ* and *σῶλω*; *ἀήσυλος* is another form of the same: *βαίκυλος* (?) Hesych.: *βέκυλος* (?): *ἱτυλος*, Schol. Theor. 3. 7, quoted by *H. D.*: *κόϊλος*, see above, § 390: *μίτυλος*, a Lacedæmonian word=ἔσχατος, Arc. 55. 23, is written *μιτυλός* in Hesych.: *παχυλός*, this strange accent is amply supported by the books, but I find no distinct statement about it in the grammarians.

## -ΜΟΣ.

393. Adjectives in *μος* throw back the accent, as *αγόγιμος*, *αίρέσιμος*, *ἄλκιμος*, *ἀλώσιμος*, *βρώσιμος*, *γνώριμος*, *δίδυμος*, *ἑβδομος*, *ἐτήτυμος*, *νόμιμος*, *χρήσιμος*, *ὠφέλιμος*; except *ἄμός*, *θερμός*, *ἰταμός*, *μηδαμός*, *νεοχμός*, *ὀμός*, *οὐδαμός*, *σιμός*, *τομός*, *ὕμός* oxytone, and *ἐρήμος*, *ἐτούμος*, which are properispomena in old Attic, though they are regular, *ἐρημος*, *ἔτοιμος*, in later Attic.

394. NOTE.—‘*Ἄμός*, Dor. = *ἡμέτερος*, Arc. 59. 19; Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *ἔθελγμός*, Hesych. has *ἔθελγμω*, which implies *ἐθέλγμος*, but the oxytone form is decidedly the best: *ἐπήτριμος*, for which Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote *ἐπητριμός*, Schol. Ven. Σ. 211: *ἐρήμος*, old Attic, *ἐρημος*, new Attic, Eust. 341. 12; 217. 45; 531, etc.; E. M. 374. 14; Arc. 61. 6; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 1: *ἐτούμος*, old Attic, *ἔτοιμος*, new Attic, Eust. 206. 1; 341. 12; 822. 5, etc.; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 10: *θελερός*, or *θελγμός*, E. M. 103. 48; Chærob. E. 57. 8; Arc. 61. 3: *θερμός*, Philop., see above, § 285: *ἰταμός*, Arc. 60. 15: *λαμός* (?) Hesych.: *μηδαμός* and *οὐδαμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 19: *νεοχμός*, cf. Arc. 58. 12: *ὀμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 21: *σαυχμός* = *σαχνός*, Hesych.: *τομός*, Arc. 59. 25, see above, § 285: *ὕμός* = *ὑμέτερος*, Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *φαρμός* (?) *τολμηρός*, *θρασύς*, Hesych.

## -ΝΟΣ.

395. (a) Adjectives in *νός* and *ινός* retract the accent, except such as are derived from adverbs, or involve the idea of time, which are oxytone, as *ἀκάνθινος*, *ἀμπέλινος*, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *βύβλινος*, *γηθόσυνος*, *δεσπόσυνος*, *δουλόσυνος*, *ἐλεφάντινος*, *πέτρινος*, *ρόδιος*, *ὑπέρινος*; but *πυκινός* from *πύκα*, *ἄδινός* (*ἄδην*), *ταχινός* (*τάχα*), *θαμινός* (*θαμά*), *μηδαμινός*, *οὐδαμινός*, *χθεσινός*, *ἑαρινός*, *τητινός*, *ἑσπερινός*, *ἡμερινός*, *θερινός*, *ὀπωρινός*, *περυσινός*, *χειμερινός*, *ὀψινός*, all involving the notion of time: the following are also oxytone, *ἀλγηθινός*, *δροσινός*, *πεδινός*, *ῥαδινός*, *φυζακινός*.

396. NOTE.—Cf. Theog. Can. 67. 23; E. M. 58. 53; Eust. 709. 52; Arc. 65. 9; Schol. Ven. N. 29: *ἄβρινός* (?) Hesych.: *ἄλευρινός* (?) H. D.: *ἀλγηθινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4; E. M. 58. 53; Theog. Can. 67. 23: *ἀνθινός* seems to be more frequently oxytone than proparoxytone, but that may be the work of editors; cf. Lob. Prol. 189: *δροσινός*, Hesych.; in Anth. Pal. 9. 570 the MS. has no accent: *ἐλάϊνος*, sometimes falsely oxytone: *κάλινος* is sometimes found oxytone: *λεπτακινός*, *μηδαμινός*, and *οὐδαμινός*, Theog. Can. 67. 23: *ποθινός* is but another form of *ποθεινός*, with the penultimate shortened for metrical reasons, Anth. Pal. 7. 403: *ῥαδινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *σκυλάκινος* is sometimes falsely oxytone: *τητινός*, A. G. 66. 17, is sometimes proparoxytone, but such an accentuation is false, as being contrary to analogy and express precept: *φυζακινός*, Theog. Can. 67. 23; Schol. Ven. N. 102: *φυζινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *χήλινος*; ‘Vitiosum accentum *χηλινόν* notavit Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 201, rectum *χήλινον* qui nunc Polluci [7. 172] restitutus est, servavit Hesych. in gl. *Κεχήλωμαι*,’ H. D.: *ψυχινός* is false for *ψυχαινός*; ‘*Ἐλαρινή ὁδός* in Thueyd. 6. 70 should probably be ‘*Ἐλαρίνη*.’



397. (b) Those in *ivos* are properispomena, as *ἀγρωστίνος*, *ἀγχιστίνος*, *Λατίνος*, *προμνηστίνος*; except *λαρινός* oxytone.

NOTE.—ARC. 65. 19; on *λαρινός*, which was Herodian's accent, though others seem to have written *λάρινος*, see Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 924; on *ἀγρωστίνος*, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγρός: 'Αλεξανδρίνος, St. Byz., elsewhere 'Αλεξανδρινός, cf. Diog. Laert. 7. 18.

398. (c) The remaining adjectives in *vos* are oxytone, as *ἀγανός*, *ἄιδνός*, 'Ασιανός, ἑλεεινός, ἔραννός, ἔρυνμός, εὐδιανός, ἡπειδανός, ἱκανός, καινός, κεδνός, κοινός, κραιπνός, οὐτιδανός, πελιδνός, πετεινός, ποθεινός, πρυμνός, πυκνός, ῥιγεδανός, ῥικνός, ῥοδανός, σεμνός, σκοτεινός, στενός, στρυφνός, συχνός, ταπεινός, τερπνός, τιθηνός, Χριστιανός, ψεδνός, ψυχεινός; except *βάσκανος*, *γόεδνος*, *δύστηνος*, *ἔνος*, *ἱκμενος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *κλύμενος*, *λάγνος*, *λίχνος*, *μόνος*, *ξένος*, *πλάνος*, which retract the accent, and the properispomna, *ἐκείνος* (*κείνος* and *κῆνος*), *χαῦνος*.

399. NOTE.—'Αγανός, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 172: *ἄιδνός*, though oxytone, is in fact a compound word: *ἄκμηνός*, E. M. 49. 42: *ὁ δὲ 'Αρίσταρχος λέγει τὴν ἄκμηνον προπαρωξυτόνως παρὰ τὴν ἀκμήν· Θέων δὲ ὀξύνεσθαι ἀξιοί, ὡς ἀγαθός· ἔνιοι δὲ προπερισπῶσιν*: Eust. 1944. 38: *ἄκμηνός δὲ νῦν* [i. e. Hom. Od. 23. 191] *ὀξύνεται· φασὶ γὰρ ὅτι 'Αρίσταρχος ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ θάμνος ἀκμηνός, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀκμήν ἔχων τοῦ νεάσειν, ὠφρυτόνησεν, ἐν δὲ 'Ιλιάδι ἐπὶ τοῦ δηλοῦντος τὸν νῆστιν ἐβαρυτόνησεν. ἔτεροι δὲ φασὶ καὶ τὰ δύο προπαρωξυτόνησαν*: *βλάνος*, Hesych.: *γόεδνος* seems to be the accent of the books, but by analogy it ought to be oxytone: *γρῶνος* (?) Lycoph. 631; 1280: *δύστηνος*, Theog. Can. 68. 1; Arc. 65. 8, is probably a compound: *ἐκείνος*, *κείνος*, and *κῆνος*, Arc. 179. 13: *ἔνος*, cf. Arc. 111. 4: *ἱκμενος*, Arc. 64. 28: *κλύμενος*, Arc. 64. 28: *λάγνος*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 2: *λίτανος* (?) is read by Seidler in Æschyl. S. c. T. 102, ed. Didot: *λίχνος*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 7: *Μαριάνδυνος*, such was the Æolic accent, but the common one *Μαριανδυνός*, Eust. Dion. Per. 787; cf. Arc. 66. 3, and above, § 299: *μορφνός* = *σκοτεινός*, Suid.: as a substantive it varies, see above, § 292: *νώδυνος* is regular as a compound: *ὀλίσθανος* (?) Galen.: *ξένος* (Ion. *ξείνος*, Æol. *ξέννος*), Arc. 63. 15: *πέπανος* occurs as well as *πεπανός*, but the latter seems the more correct accent: cf. Arc. 64. 10; Lob. Prol. 183: *πλάνος*, Arc. 63. 12: *σκύδμαινος* (?) = *σκυθραιπός*, Hesych.: *τῆνος*, Doric for *ἐκείνος*: *τοσσῆνος*, Doric for *τοσοῦτος*, Theocr. 1. 54: *χαῦνος*, Arc. 64. 8; for *βάσκανος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *μόνος*, the books seem to be the only authorities.

#### -ΞΟΣ.

400. Adjectives in *ξος* are oxytone, as *διξός*, *λοξός*, *τετραξός*, *τριξός*, *φοξός*, *φριξός*, Arc. 66. 14.

#### -ΟΟΣ.

401. Those in *οος* retract the accent, as *ὄγδοος*, *σόςος*; except *θοός*, *όλοός*, oxytone: *ἄθροος* and the multiplicatives in *πλοος*

are paroxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός, δεκαπλός. When synepated they become oxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός.

402. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. M. 26. The numerals in πλοος remain paroxytone even when compounded, as πενταπλός; but this does not seem to be the case with the compounds of such forms as ἀπλός, διπλός: e. g. we have διάδιπλος, cf. Eust. 890. 51; Arc. 42. 10: ἀγνός (?) Hesych.: ἄθρός, ὁ συνηθροισμένος is distinguished by its accent from ἄθροος, ὁ ἀθόρυβος, Eust. 1387. 11; 1788. 36; Arc. 42. 13; Aristarchus aspirated the word, Eust. 966. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 439; contrary to rule, it is contracted into ἄθρου, not ἄθρους, Eust. 1447. 52, though Ptolemaeus Ascalonites wished to write ἄθρους, in the accusative plural: ἀκοός, E. M. 51. 24: ζός, though most wrote ζύος, in which case Ptolemaeus Ascalonites would have been justified in making ζώς perispomenon; ζώς is however condemned by Schol. Ven. E. 887; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 31: διὸ καὶ τὸ ζός παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῃ οἱ πλείους ἐβάρυναν, cf. E. M. 413. 30: θός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 29: ὄγδοος, E. M. 615. 30: ὀλόός, and οὔλοός, Arc. 42. 21: σός, or σώς, Schol. Ven. Σ. 887; E. M. 413. 30.

### -ΠΟΣ.

403. Adjectives in ποσ are oxytone, as αἰπός, γρυπός, λοιπός, χαλεπός, ποδαπός; except λίσπος.

NOTE.—It is doubtful whether the words ποδαπός, ἄλλοδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός, ἡμεδαπός, τηλεδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός, παντοδαπός, ὀποδαπός, are compounds or not. See L. S. s. v. ποδαπός: they are all oxytone, Arc. 67. 7; A. G. Oxon. i. 369. 29: λίσπος, Apollonius appears to have written λισπός, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 848. cf. § 154, Ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος, Eust. 768. 48, ἀλιτρόπος, μικρόπος, τετράπος, ὠκύπος, are paroxytone, even when declined after the Second Declension, Schol. Ven. I. 105.

### -ΡΟΣ.

404. Adjectives in ρος are oxytone, as ἀκίρος, ἄβρός, ἀγυρός, αἰσχυρός, ἀφαιρός, βδελυρός, δροσερός, ἐχθρός, ἐχυρός, θαλερός, ἱερός, ἰλαρός, ἰσχυρός, θολερός, κρυερός, λαιψηρός, λιπαρός, λυπηρός, μιαρός, νεαρός, νωθρός, ξηρός, ξυηρός, ὀτρηρός, πενιχρός, πικρός, πνιγρός, πυρρός, σκληρός, σοβαρός, τορός, τρυφερός, φοβερός, ψυχρός; except 1. comparatives and comparative forms, possessive pronouns, and numerals, definite or indefinite, in τερος, which are proparoxytone, as ἀβέλτερος, ἀμφότερος, ἀρπαγίστερος, βέλτερος, δασύτερος, δεύτερος, δημότερος, ἐκάτερος, ἐξέτερος, ἕτερος, μετεξέτεροι, μηδέτερος, πρότερος, φέρτερος, ὕστερος; 2. the following, which retract the accent, ἄκρος, βάρβαρος, γαῦρος, γλίσχυρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἔταρος, ἡμερος, θούρος, κάρχαρος, κραῦρος, λάβρος, λάληθρος, λοιδόρος, μαῦρος, μέρμερος, μῶρος, Attic, νύκτερος, ὀλίγωρος, παῦρος, πέπειρος, σινάμωρος, ταλαίπωρος, ὑλακόμωρος, φλαῦρος, φλύαρος, χῆρος: in Attic πόνηρος and μόχθηρος are proparoxytone when they signify *wretched*; 3. properispomenon εἰαίρος. Ἀείσυρος and ἀήσυρος are regular if compounds.

405. NOTE.—'Αβληχρός, Heracleides Milesius barytoned it as a compound; Eust. 705; Schol. Ven. Θ. 178: ἄγαυρός is oxytone, though, according to the Greek grammarians, a compound of γαῦρος, Eust. 1444. 10: ἄγλαυρος (!) Nicand. Ther. 441: αἰδρος, Hesych. is a compound: ἄκρος, Arc. 74. 6; but φαλακρός is oxytone, on which see below: ἄμαυρός, Eust. 1444. 11: ἄμυδρός, according to Eust. 463. 41 it ought to be ἄμυδρος, but it is always and rightly oxytone: ἄμφότερος, Arc. 71: ἀφανρός, Eust. 1444. 11: βάρβαρος, Arc. 70. 12: βδέλυρος, Attic, Eust. 341. 15, but it is always oxytone in the books: παμβδελυρός: Aristoph. Lys. 969, is strange: γαῦρος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 355. 1; cf. Arc. 69. 19: τὰ εἰς ΡΟΞ δισύλλαβα τῇ ΑΤ διφθόγγῳ παραληγόμενα ἐπὶ ἐμφύχων τιθέμενα βαρύνεται, φλαῦρος, σαῦρος, καῦρος ὁ κακός: γλίσχρος, Arc. 74. 2, is often oxytone in MSS: δαῖρος or δαιρός, *burning, caustic*; the ancients themselves were in doubt which was the proper accent, Arc. 69. 17; Theog. Can. 70. 20: δεξιτερός, Arc. 71: δεύτερος, Arc. 70. 22: δημότερος, a comparative from δῆμος used adjectively, St. Byz. s. v. Δημος: δίκρος is only another form of the compound adjective δίκροος or δίκρους: ἐάρτερος, Nicand. Ther. 380: ἔλλερος, Eust. 635. 5; Arc. 123. 1: ἔτερος, Arc. 70. 27: ἑταῖρος, Theog. Can. 71. 4; Arc. 72. 18: ἡμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: θοῦρος, Arc. 70. 4: ἡμερος: κάρχαρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 55. 19: καῦρος, Arc. 69. 21: κοῦρος, Arc. 70. 4; Schol. Ven. B. 153: λάβρος, or, as it is incorrectly written by late authors, λαῦρος: λῆρος, Schol. Ven. B. 599; Arc. 68. 10; see § 312: λοιδόρος, also a substantive: μαῦρος = ἄμαυρός, Arc. 69. 22; μέτερος, Æolic = μέτριος: μόχθηρος, Attic, Eust. 341. 12; Arc. 71. 16; but except in that dialect and in Æolic, if it has the word, it is oxytone; in the books it seems to be commonly oxytone in all senses; Ammon. p. 95: μοχθηρός μὲν γὰρ ὀξύτωνος, ὁ τὰ ἦθη πονηρός. λέγουσι δὲ ἀπλῶς τὰ φαῦλα καὶ μοχθηρά... μόχθηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονος; Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος [ἀεὶ] οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὀξύνειν προπαροξύνουσι, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχον σημαίνῃ: according to Trypho ap. Ammon. 116, the word was proparoxytone in Attic, because that dialect has a tendency to throw the accent back; Eust. 341. 14: πᾶν γὰρ εἰς ΡΟΞ λήγον παρᾶνυμον, παρεσχηματισμένον τοῖς γένεσιν, ὀξύτονόν ἐστι καθ' Ἡρωδιανόν. διὸ, φησιν, εἰ καὶ πόνηρος μὲν καὶ μόχθηρος βαρυτώνως ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιπόνων καὶ ὑπομενετικῶν, πονηρὸς δὲ καὶ μοχθηρός ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ ψυχὴν φαύλων, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐκ εἶ. εἰ γὰρ πόνος καὶ μόχθος τὰ πρωτότυνα, εὐλόγως πονηρός καὶ μοχθηρός τὰ τούτοις παρακείμενα, κἂν διαφύρων ἔχῃται σημασιῶν, ἵνα ἢ ἀνάλογα τῷ κάματος καματηρός, ὀλισθος ὀλισθηρός, βλάβη βλαβερός, κράτος κρατερός: μῶρος, afterwards μωρός, Eust. 1749. 37; Arc. 69. 13: μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς, Schol. Plat. Lach. 197 A; cf. Theog. Can. 79. 9; some assigned a different meaning to each accent: 'Accentum adjectivī quī in libris modo in priori modo in altera, grammatici Atticos in illa ponere consentiunt, ut Suidas: Μῶρος παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς προπερισπᾶται: Arc. 69. 13: Μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς: Eust. Π. 245. 37: Μήρος μῶρος παρ' Ἀττικοῖς, ὁ παρὰ τοῖς ὕστερον ὀξύτωνος μωρός: Od. 1447. 56: Τὸ δὲ μωρός πάλοι ποτὲ ὀρθῶς εἶχε προπερισπᾶσθαι (quibus addit exx. hujus accentus) . . . ὕστερον δὲ συνεξέδραμε τῷ πυλῶρος θυρωρός καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις, quæ repetit 1749. 39; Μωρός vero scriptum in Etym. M. p. 593. 12; Photius: Μωρός ἔνιοι τὴν πρόσκαιρον εὐθήθειαν προπερισπωμένους, τὴν δὲ κακίαν ὀξύτωνος: οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς προπερισπῶσι: σύγκειται δὲ κατὰ στέρησιν τῆς ὥρας.' H. D.: νέωρος, Arc. 72. 14: νῶτερος, Arc. 179. 23: ὀλίγωρος, Arc. 72. 15, belongs to the compound adjectives: ὄμηρος, said to mean *blind* in the Cumean dialect; cf. Schol. Lycoph. 422: πέπειρος, Arc. 71. 21, fem. πέπειρᾶ, Draco p. 79. 20: πέμπερος, Arc. 70. 13; perhaps a compound: πηρός, Schol. Ven. B. 599: πηρόν ὡς χρηστὸν κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ: παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς πῆρον ὡς λῆρον: according to Hesychius: πηρόν, ἐστερημένον τῆς φωνῆς. ἐνεδν δέ, πεπηρωμένον καὶ βεβλαμμένον αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν τὸν ἐνεδν καὶ ἀφῶνον, προπερισπωμένους δὲ τὸν τυφλόν: πονηρός, Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος ἀεὶ οἱ

Ἀττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὀξύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [leg. ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίῃ: Ammon. p. 116: Πόνηρον βαρυτονούμενον ὡς σόλοικον, καὶ Πονηρὸν ὀξυτονούμενον ὡς κυδοιμὸν, φασὶ διαφέρειν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς: ὁμοίως μόχθηρον καὶ μόχθηρὸν. Πονήρως γάρ ἐστιν ὀξυτόνως ὁ κακοήθης: Πόνηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονος: Trypho ap. eund. condemns the distinction as absurd, though, no doubt, πονηρὸς was proparoxytone in Attic, cf. Eust. 341. 12; A. G. Oxon. i. 372. 29: ὁ κατὰ ψυχὴν ὀξυτόνως, ὁ δὲ κατὰ σῶμα προπαροξυτόνως: καὶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι τὸ θηλυκὸν πονήρα

καὶ μὴ πονηρούς, ᾧ πονήρα, προξένει\*

τὸ μὲν πρότερον ὀξύνοντες, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς προμνηστρίας τὸ δεύτερον βαρυτονοῦντες: ῥάρος, Suid. seems to make this Æolic word an adjective = ἰσχυρός, as well as a substantive, cf. Hesych. s. v. and Arc. 200. 22: σινάμωρος, probably a compound: σκόλυθος, Suid.: στεῖρος, Manetho i. 125; H. D.; but the feminine στεῖρα (sc. βοῦς) is the only common form of the word: συνάμωρος is false for σινάμωρος: σφαῖρος, Empedocles ap. Simplic. in Arist. Phys. 425 b. 2 ed. Berolin.: σφέτερος, Schol. Ven. A. 280; Arc. 179. 24: ταλαίπωρος, perhaps a compound: for τιμάωρος and τιμωρός see Compound Adjectives: ὑλακόμωρος, perhaps a compound: ὑμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: ὕστερος, Arc. 70. 22: φαλακρός, Arc. 74. 21; some consider this to be a compound, like δέιλακρος, but Lobeck, Par. 42, thinks it a simple word, and the accent confirms his view: φλαῦρος (for which φαῦρος, Hesych., seems to be a false form), Arc. 69. 21: φλύαρος, Arc. 70. 18; cf. Draco 95. 26; this is rather a substantive than an adjective, and sometimes is wrongly oxytone; thus also φλυαρῶς for φλυάρως: χεῖμαρρος: 'De accentu formæ trisyllabæ in casibus in os, on, vel oi exeuntibus dissenserunt grammatici, quorum opiniones Eustath. p. 496, præeunte partim schol. vet. ad Il. Δ. 452, exposuit: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι γενικὸν μὲν ὄνομα τὸ ποταμοί, ειδικὸν δὲ τὸ χεῖμαρροι, καὶ ὅτι τὸ χεῖμαρροι, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπώνιος καὶ Ἡρωδώρου φαίνεται, Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ Ἀσκαλονίτης, παροξύνει ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους, ἵνα φέρῃ τὸν τόνον τῆς ἐνικῆς εὐθείας. Νικίας δὲ προπαροξύνει πιθανώτερον ἐκ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους, ἵνα ἔχῃ συγκοπὴν ἐκ τοῦ χεῖμαρροι . . . ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἑτεροῖόν τι λέγει ἐν οἷς φησὶν ὅτι χεῖμαρρους ῥητέον σὺν τῷ υ, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τινες χεῖμαρρος: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ους ἀπλᾶ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν φυλάσσει τὸ υ, οἶον νοῦς σύν-νοῦς . . . οὕτω γοῦν καὶ ῥοῦς χεῖμαρρους. Ὁμηρος χεῖμαρρους κατ' ὄρεσφι καὶ πάλιν χεῖμαρροι, ἀλλ' οὐ χεῖμαρροι ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ φασιν. Ὡς γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίνους ἀλκίνοιοι, οὕτω καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖμαρρους χεῖμαρροι: quibuscum comparandæ aliæ annotationes Eustathii, p. 525. 31; 858. 38; 925. 10;' H. D.: χεῖμερος (?) Arat. 1084, or ῥός, Hesych.: χέρρος or χέρσος; on the latter word, see Arc. 76. 3: χήρος, Arc. 135. 20.

### -ΣΟΣ.

406. Adjectives in *sos* are oxytone, as βλαισός, δισσός, λισσός, περισσός, σός, τιθασός, τρισσός, ῥυσός; except βάνανσος, μέθυσος proparoxytone; ἴσος, μέσος, the interrogative πόσος and its correlatives, are paroxytone.

NOTE.—Ἀγασός, Dor. = ἀγαθός: βάνανσος, Arc. 76. 21, usually considered to be a compound: γανυσός = κυρτός, it was not known whether this word used by Hippocrates was oxytone or properispomenon, Galen vol. 18, pars. 2<sup>a</sup>. p. 519, ed. Kühn.: ἴσος, Attic, Arc. 75. 4: or Epic ἴσος; the later Epic poets use both forms, but prefer the Attic: μέθυσος (μέθυσος in Arc. 78. 2 is an error): μέσος and μέσσος, Arc. 75. 4: πόσος and correlatives, Arc. 75. 4: ὀπόσος: ὕσος (ὕσσος), Arc. 75. 5: τόσος (τόσσος), Arc. 75. 5: χέρσος, Arc. 76. 3.



-ΤΟΣ.

407. Adjectives in τος are oxytone, as ἀγῆτος, αἰσθητός, ἀριθμητός, βασιλευτός, Βοιωτός, γελαστός, διδακτός, δυνατός, ἐθιστός, ἐλετός, ἐλικτός, κινητός, κλειτός, λεκτός, λιτός, λυτός, μισθωτός, ὄρατός, ὀρεκτός, πεπτός, ῥήτος, τριπτός, χρηστός, χυτός, χωριστός, φθιτός; except 1. ordinal numerals, superlatives and superlative forms, which retract the accent, as πρῶτος, τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος, δέκατος; ἄριστος, ἔσχατος, λῶστος, μέσματος, νέματος and νῆτος, ὀλίγιστος, πλείστος, πύματος, ῥᾶστος, ὠκύτατος; numerals in στος, even though ordinals, are regular, as ὀλιγοστός, πολλοστός, εἰκοστός, τριακοστός, πεντηκοστός; 2. those in κοτος, as ἀλλόκοτος, νεόκοτος, παλίκοτος, ὑπέркоτος, together with the following, also draw back the accent, ἕκατος, ἑκάστος, ἡλέματος, ἡλίβατος, κασίγνητος, λήϊτος and λῆϊτος, πάχετος, τηλύγετος; 3. the pronominal οὔτος and its compounds are properispomena, as τηλικούτος, τοιούτος, τοσοὔτος; πόστος and ὀπόστος are paroxytone.

408. NOTE.—Cf. Arc. 78. 6–84. 12; Eust. 971. 57; Chærob. E. 2. 12; 110. 22; 133. 4: Ἀλλόκοτος, etc., together with αἶητος, Schol. Ven. Σ. 410, and ἄητος, Arc. 82. 6, ἡλίβατος, τηλύγετος, are compounds, and therefore regular; they are merely mentioned here for convenience: δύστος ὁ δύστηνος, Arc. 80. 3: κασίγνητος was made oxytone by some when used as an adjective, Schol. Ven. I. 563: κονδίτος (?) = *conditus*, like λαίτος, *lætus*, Hesych., cf. Arc. 78. 10, have a Latin accent: νέματος, *uttermot*, is paraproxytone as an irregular superlative form, but νεατός, *fallowed*, is oxytone: πάχετος, Hom. Od. 8. 187: πέματος is false for πεματος, Arc. 81. 7: on οὔτος, Arc. 84. 7: ἑκάστος, Arc. 83. 27: πόστος ἐκ τοῦ πόματος, Arc. 80. 3.

-ΥΟΣ.

409. Adjectives in υος (*avos, onos*) are oxytone, as ἀγανός, ἀκούος; except αὔος properispomenon, and κρήγυος paraproxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 45. 15: Αἶγυος, St. Byz.: αὔος, this was the accentuation of Ptolemæus and Herodian: Nicias made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. M. 137; Arc. 37. 8 is corrupt.

-ΦΟΣ.

410. Those in φος are oxytone, as κυφός, κωφός, σκυφός, σομφός, σοφός; except ἄργυφος, κοῦφος, στέριφος, φλήναφος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἀργυφος, Arc. 84. 24: κίδαφος (?) Hesych.: κοῦφος, Arc. 84. 21: λέμφος, Eust. 1761; Ammon. 87; Phot. Lex., is oxytone in Hesych.; but perhaps it ought not to be considered an adjective: στόμφος and στόμβος are substantives in accent, and perhaps in sense: φλήναφος; cf. Arc. 84. 22.

## -ΧΟΣ.

411. Adjectives in *χος* are oxytone, as *δολιχός, μοναχός, πτωχός*; except *ἀγέρωχος, ἀδόλεσχος, ἥσυχος, κύμβαχος, μείλιχος, νηπίαχος, τάριχος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—ARC. 84. 28: *ἀγέρωχος* and *ἀδόλεσχος* are really compounds and regular: *ἡπίαχος* (?): *Ἰακχος* (?) Eurip. Cycl. 69: *μείλιχος*, Theog. Can. 76. 25: *δοσιχος* is *δοσιχος* in Theocr. 4. 55, and in Hesych.: see above, § 334: *πύρριχος*, Theocr. 4. 20; see H. D. s. v.: *τάριχος*, Theog. Can. 76. 25, is both a neuter substantive of the Third Declension, a masculine of the Second, and perhaps an adjective.

## -ΨΟΣ.

412. Adjectives in *ψος* are oxytone, as *γαμφρός, κομφρός*.

NOTE.—ARC. 85. 10: *Αἶψος ὁ ποικίλος*, Suid.

## -ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

413. Those in *φος* and *ως* are properispomena, as *ἀθῶος, αἰδῶος, τὰ Ἀλῶα, ἀνδρῶος, ἀρκτῶος, ἡῶος, κερδῶος, μητρῶος, Μινῶος, ὄρεσκῶος, σῶος*; except *ζῶός, παρῶός*, and *Τρῶός* oxytone.

414. NOTE.—See ARC. 38. 7; 87. 12; E. M. 26. 20; 29. 25; Chærob. E. 118. 20: *ἀθῶος*, Eust. 218. 3: Ζεὺς Ἄθως προπαροξυτόνως ὁ ἐν τῷ Ἄθῳ τιμώμενος μετὰ προσγραφῆς τοῦ ι̅ πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἀθῶος ὁ ἀζήμιος: Eust. 358. 41; St. Byz. s. v. Ἄθως τὸ τοπικὸν Ἄθως χωρὶς τοῦ ι̅, καὶ Ἀθῶους, τοὺς ἐνοικούντας, τὸ δὲ δηλοῦν τὸ ἀζήμιον προπερισπᾶται καὶ διὰ τοῦ ι̅, ἐκ τῆς θωῆς: cf. E. M. 26. 20: not an unfair specimen of the contradictions which are scattered broadcast over the pages of Greek grammarians; the different accent of the two words is probably their invention; as to the ι̅ subscriptum, there can be little doubt that it ought to be written, for *ἀθῶος* = *ἀθῶιος*; according to Eust. 953. 45, this was by some written *ἄθως* (*sic*): *ζῶός*, Arc. 38. 9: *παρῶός* also occurs in the forms *πάρως* and *παρῶος*: it is difficult to say which is right: *Τρῶός*, see above, § 339.

## -ΟΥΣ.

415. Simple adjectives in *ους* are perispomena, as *άλουργοῦς, ἀργυροῦς, ἐρεοῦς, χρυσοῦς*.

NOTE.—ARC. 93. 6; 126. 4. The accent of those in *ους* = *oos* or *eos* is irregular, e.g. *ἀργύρεος* ought to form *ἀργύρους*, but does not; cf. Chærob. C. 160. 35; Philem. Lex. p. 30. § 79.

## III. COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

416. In determining the accent of compound words, the Greek grammarians lay considerable stress on the distinctions which they draw between Synthesis, Parasyntesis, and Parathesis. Retraction of the accent was held to be characteristic of Synthesis, and the retention of it a distinctive mark of

Parasynthesis and Parathesis. It cannot be denied that these distinctions have a foundation in fact, but the plan of the present work compels us to neglect them, for they involve a whole theory of Greek etymology, and require that we should be able to determine correctly the pedigree of every compound word, which is a feat considerably less easy than it appears to be. Moreover they introduce needless difficulties into the subject. A modern will find it hard, and perhaps impossible, to say why *νεοίδος* is a synthetic and *λυραοιδός* a parasynthetic compound: not indeed that any one should be branded as a grammatical sceptic who altogether doubts the fact, though in so doing he flies in the face of Apollonius the Crabbed. Who can explain why *κέρτομος* is proparoxytone and *καπατόμος* or *λατόμος* paroxytone? In determining the accent of such words as these Synthesis and Parasynthesis will be of little avail. They can never teach us the accent when it is doubtful, though they may account for it when known, or rather they may reveal to us the opinions formed by Greek philologists a thousand years ago concerning the genealogy of this or that word; whatever may be the interest which their opinions on such matters ought to excite, it must be confessed that they are often wrong, and hardly ever of the slightest use. For these, as well as for other reasons which need not be stated, the accentuation of compounds, like that of other words hitherto discussed, has been made to rest on merely empirical rules, which, objectionable as they are from the scientific point of view, may still be tolerated on the score of utility. Precepts based upon considerations of what ought to be have no doubt much to recommend them, only the misfortune is, that in grammar, as elsewhere, people have resolved to sanction what ought not to be.

417. NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. p. 330. 4: *πᾶν μέρος λόγου συντεθέν καὶ εἰς ἕτερον σχῆμα μεταπεπτακὸς οὐκέτι σύνθετον, παρασύνθετον δέ. ἔνθεν οὖν καὶ αἱ τάσεις τῶν τε ἀπλῶν καὶ τῶν δοκούντων συνθέτων εἶναι τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπέχουσι τόνον [τόπον?], ἐπὶ τὰ ἀπλὰ καὶ παρασύνθετα μιᾷ ἔχεται ἀναλογίας, ὡς δείκνυται ἐν τῷ Περὶ Σχημάτων. σύνθετον γοῦν φάμεν τὸ ἐξ ὀξυτόνου εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν μετεληλυθός, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς ὅς πάνσοφος, νεοίδος. παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ μὴ ἀναβιβᾶσαν τὸν τόνον καθὼ οὐδὲ συνετέθειτο, συνθέτω δὲ ῥήματι παρέκειτο, τῷ ἐπακούω τὸ ἀγορῆς ἐπακουὸν ἔοντα, τῷ λυραοιδῶ λυραοιδός, μεσφῶ μεσφῶδος: Apoll. de Synt. p. 324. 23: ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἔχει τὸ ἰδίωμα τῆς παραθέσεως τὸ συντηρεῖν τοὺς τόνους: Apoll. de Synt. p. 328. 15: τὸ γε μὴ ἀναβιβάζειν τὸν τόνον ἰδίον ἔστι συνθέσεως: Chærob. C. 477. 21: παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 109; O. 309; Chærob. E. 78; E. M. 37. 11; 694. 43; 131. 32; 269. 3; Arc. 85. 21;*

86. 16, etc. He who is interested in this subject will do well to read with care Lobbeck's dissertation, *De Parthesi et Scriptura hyphen*, reprinted in *Lob. Path.* I. 543-632.

418. Compound substantives throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἡμίθεος (θεός), θεόταυρος (ταῦρος), ιερόδουλος (δοῦλος), σύνδουλος; ἱππίατρος, κτηνίατρος, λογίατρος (ιατρός); ἵπποπόταμος (ποταμός); λαγώπυρος, λευκόπυρος; λακκόπλουτος, λευκόνωτος, λογάμπος; μαλακόκισσος, ὀρθόκισσος, ῥοδόκισσος, χαμαίκισσος; μελαναίετος, ὑφαίετος, χρυσαίετος; μέσσαυλος, μεσσέγγυος, μεσόνωει, μετακόνδυλοι, μητροπάρθενος; μικρόνησος, χερσόνησος; ξυλόλωτος, ξυλόσπογγος, ὁμόγαμβροι, ὄναγρος, ὀρείχαλκος, παρανύμφιος, περίνεος, περίναιος, πρόβλαστος, πρόπυργος, πρόραχος, ῥιγοπύρετος, ὕφορμος, πεζέταιροι, σύαγρος, βούτραγος, ἀνάρρους, ἔκπλοος, μέθοδος, Μενέλαος, ἀλίτυρος, θείωνος, πλαγίανλος, Ἑλλήσποντος, Προκόννησος, ἡμιόβολος, λεόπαδρος; except 1. oxytones with a long penultimate in *μος*, which remain oxytone, as *τιναγμός*, ἀνατιναγμός, αὐτοαριθμός, ἐπισυρμός, ἐπισπασμός, διορκισμός, μετασφαιρισμός; though compounds in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος* follow the general rule, as *κατάδεσμος*, *κυνόδεσμος*, *βούσταθμος*, *ἐπίσταθμος*; 2. those in *ισκος* which remain paroxytone, as *φιλοσοφομεираκίσκος*; 3. those the last factor of which is one of the verbal terminations enumerated below under Verbal Adjectives, as *ἀγορανόμος*, *ἀρχιευνοῦχος*, *ἄσπιδοποιός*, *βουκόλος*, *γεωμόρος*, *γεωργός*, *δημιουργός*, *ἐργολάβος*, *ζωγράφος*, *ἡμεροδρόμος*, *κηπουρός*, *κυνηγός*, *μυρεψός*, *νεωκόρος*, *οἰνοχόος*, *σκυτοτόμος*, *σοροπηγός*, *στρατηγός*, *συφορβός*, *τραγωδός*, *τυμβωρύχος*. To avoid useless repetition, all such substantives are included amongst the Verbal Adjectives. Ἀρτοπόπος and οἰσοφάγος are both paroxytone, and somewhat remarkable.

419. NOTE 1.—*Compounds in μος*. The following are the chief compounds ending in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος*: Ἀνάδεσμος, cf. *Arc.* 103 (p. 117. 15 Schmidt); but ἀναδεσμός also occurs, though the authority for it is not great; ἀπόδεσμος, *Pollux* 7. 66: γονατόδεσμος, διάδεσμος, ἔνδεσμος, *Diosc.* 3. 97, ἐπίδεσμος, ἐρωτόδεσμος: ζυγόδεσμος, *Themist. Orat.* 2. p. 30 B; this is generally neuter ζυγόμενον; καρπόδεσμος, κροκόδεσμος, κατάδεσμος, *Plat. Rep.* 364 C: κεφαλόδεσμος, *Schol. Aeschyl. Supp.* 115: κυνόδεσμος, μαστόδεσμος, περιδεσμος, προεπίδεσμος, *Lob. Phryn.* 293: σκελόδεσμος, στηθόδεσμος, *Pollux* 7. 66: στρωματόδεσμος, *A. G.* 113. 26, this is falsely oxytone *A. G.* 303. 12; *Lob. Phryn.* 401: σύνδεσμος, *Arc.* 59. 1; *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 8. 12. 7; see *H. D.* s. vv.: σχηματόδεσμος, ὑπόδεσμος, χειρόδεσμος, χονδρὸς σύνδεσμος, ὠρόδεσμος, *Lob. Par.* 377. Ἄδεσμος, βαρύδεσμος, ἐννεάδεσμος, λυγρόδεσμος, λινόδεσμος, σιδηρόδεσμος, πολύδεσμος, are adjectives. Βούσταθμος, ἐπίσταθμος, ζυγόσταθμος, ισόσταθμος, κολόσταθμος, ναύσταθμος, are substantives and proparoxytone: the words ἀντί-



σταθμος, βαρύσταθμος, παράσταθμος, σύσταθμος, and εὔσταθμος, are adjectives; cf. Lob. Par. 377, who observes Par. 385: 'Male ἀπόδασμος scribitur Eustath. 1366. 52 ut in codd. nonnullis Platonis, Civ. 8. 366 A;,' both it and ἀναδασμός should be oxytone: βούλιμος seems to be thus accented in the books, though there is some authority for βουλιμός, 'de accentu singulare est grammatici præceptum in Osanni append. ad Philem. p. 297: Βουλιμός· ὁ μέγας λιμός, ὡς ἀσπασμός, οὐ βούλιμος,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D., but the grammarian is probably right: πούλιμος, Wytttenbach's conjecture in Plut. 2. 694 A for πολύλιμος, is correct, because the word is expressly said to be Æolic; compounds from barytones in μος are regular, as πρωτόκοσμος: ἀνδρόβασμος· στενή ὁδός, Hesych. is possibly a false accent: ἀρχιμίμος (*sic*), Plut. 1. 474, is monstrous.

420. NOTE 2.—*Compounds in ισκος*. These are of very rare occurrence; I have only noted three: ἀκροχηνίσκος, Pollux 1. 146: τοιχοπυργίσκος, E. M. 147. 6: and φιλοσοφομειρακίσκος, Athen. 572 B; for διανλίσκος is no longer read in Polyb. 10. 46. 1, Scaliger's emendation δύο αὐλίσκους being approved by H. D., and χείρ, καλαθίσκος has been substituted in Pollux 4. 105 for the old χειροκαλαθίσκος.

421. NOTE 3.—'Ὀρειπέλαργος, Arist. H. Animal. 9. 32. p. 618. 34 [=9. 32. 3] in codd. nonnullis acuitur;' Lob. Par. 378, but Bekker writes it proparoxytone, as it should undoubtedly be: Μαντομάγος, Eudocia p. 287, is contrary to all analogy: for συνοπαδός see § 234: τετραπιαζός (!) a surgical instrument so called, H. D.

422. NOTE 4.—There seems to have been some disposition on the part of the grammarians to retain the accent in compounds from oxytones in εος and ιος, but it is questionable whether their practice is correct: πατραδελφεός, Pind. Isth. 8. 144: μητραδελφεός, Pind. Pyth. 8. 36; λευκερινεός, Eust. 1205. 5: λευκερωδιός is the reading of several MSS. in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 12, and Bekker has retained it, though one MS. has λευκορώδιος and two others λευκορόδιος: ξανέψιος is not unfrequently oxytone, but in Attic at least it was barytone, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 54: αὐτανέψιος, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B, is written αὐτανέψιος, Pollux 3. 28: παρानυμφίος, Eust. 652. 42, is so written in one MS. of Pollux 3. 40, but Bekker reads παρανυμφος: μελλονύμφιος, Pollux 3. 45, seems to be proparoxytone without variation: συγκορυφαίος (!) H. D.; on the compounds of πλός see Schol. Ven. M. 26; Eust. 890. 51.

423. NOTE 5.—On ἄσπορος see Lob. Par. 330: for ἐπιθυμιατρός, L. S., there does not seem to be any authority; Chærob. E. 78. 5 appears to assert that compounds of ιατρός remain oxytone, and mentions ἀρχιατρός, cf. E. M. 250. 29; while Arcadius 86. 18 says: τὸ δὲ ιατρός φιλιατρος ἀναβιβάζει, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀρχιατρὸς καὶ ἱππιατρὸς φυλάττει; in MSS. both ἱππίατρος and ἱππιατρός are found, yet κτηνίατρος and λογίατρος seem to occur without variation; it is just possible that these words were made oxytone from an idea that they were in some way or other verbals with an active meaning; I have somewhere seen κέρκουρος and τράχουρος made properispomena, but have lost the reference, and cannot at the moment recover it: ἀρχιεταῖρος also occurs, but is contrary to analogy, and probably wrong, cf. πείξεταῖρος, παραβαλέταῖρος, etc; for σύατρος and those in ουρος and ωρος see below, §§ 432, 456.

424. NOTE 6.—'Υπαιετός stands in some MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 32. 3 for υπαίετος or υπάετος: Lob. Par. 378: 'pro μελαναιετός et υπαιετός Bekkerus proparoxytona substituit, ut ἀλαιοετός scribitur Eur. Polyid. 1; Arist. H. A. 8. 3. p. 583. 23 [=9. 32. 4; cf. 9. 34. 6], Mirab. 60, etsi in hoc quoque libri variant, et υπαιοετός Anton. Lib. c. 20, βυρσαιετός et γρυπαιοετός apud Aristophanem sine ullo discrepantis scripturæ indicio;' to these may be added χρυσαιετός, γυπαιοετός, νυκταί-

*ετος*, *ιππάετος*: there is no valid ground for making any of these compounds oxytone: *Συνοβιοιτοί*, Hesych., may perhaps be defended as a name applied to a nation, E. M. 215. 1: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ ὀνόματα δισύλλαβα, ὀξύτονα, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἐπὶ ἐθνικῶν λαμβανομένων· οἶον Ἀχαιοί, φιλαχαιοί· Βοιωτὸς φιλοβιωτός; ‘Ἐλαιουργητός, *vinemia olarum*, Schneid. sine test.’ *H. D.*: this is indefensible on any grounds.

425. NOTE 7.—Göttling (Accent. p. 228) says that *ἀδελφός* appears to retain its accent in composition when the compound is a substantive, but there is no authority for such an accentuation beyond an isolated instance or two, which are probably mistakes; *ἀνδράδελφος* is made oxytone by L. S., and *γυναικάδελφος* is written *γυναικαδελφός* in Cliron. Pasch. p. 303 C; Constant. Cæren. p. 384 B; *H. D.*; the rest seem to be regular, *ἐξάδελφος*, *μητράδελφος*, *αὐτάδελφος*, *ψευδάδελφος*, *συνάδελφος*, *δισεξάδελφος*, *πατράδελφος*, *ἀντάδελφος*, *πρωτεξάδελφος*, *ἀνδροεξάδελφος*, *τεκνάδελφος*: *ὀλοοίτροχος* or *ὀλοίτροχος*, Schol. Ven. N. 137: *Δημήτριος ὁ γονύπεσος δασύνει*, ἵν’ ἧ ὅλος τροχοειδὴς καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος, τῷ δὲ τόνῳ ὡς κακότηροποι· ὄντως δὲ καὶ Ἑρμαπίας καὶ Νικίας καὶ Ἀριστέας καὶ Ἀριστόνικος. Κωμανὸς δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ψιλοῦσι καὶ παροξύνουσιν, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὁλοὸν καὶ δεινόν.

#### IV. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

426. Compound Adjectives fall into two main classes, for either 1. the latter half is derived directly or indirectly from a verb, or 2. from a noun. The former may for convenience be called *Verbal*, the latter *Nominal* derivatives.

##### *Verbal Derivatives.*

*General rule.*—Verbal derivatives retract the accent, except

*Oxytone.*—1. All in *τος* with three terminations;

2. Those with a *long* penultimate and active meaning.

*Paroxytone.*—Those with a *short* penultimate and active meaning when the part preceding the verbal ending is a substantive, an adjective, or their equivalents.

These distinctions are purely arbitrary as far as accentuation is concerned; a Verbal derivative merely means here that a word is accented in a particular way, and in practice this general rule is subject to so many modifications and exceptions, that we shall consider in detail (*a*) verbal adjectives (so called) with a long penultimate, (*b*) those with a short penultimate, (*c*) those in *τος*, which we exclude entirely from the two preceding classes.

427. NOTE.—That *all* verbal adjectives are not accented in accordance with the rules so positively laid down by writers, both ancient and modern, is clear

from the following words, taken at random: *ἐρίμυκος*, *μεγαλόμυκος*, *ιερόσυλος*, *γυμνασίαρχος*<sup>1</sup>, *ᾠκύμολος*, *αὐτόμολος*, *μεγαλόβρομος*, *μεγαλόβρυχος*, *μεγαλόηχος*, *μεγάμυκος*, *νεκρόταγος*, *δευτερόγαμος*, *δψίγαμος*, *μεγαλόκομπος*, *ἰππόδαμος* (Schol. Ven. A. 270), *σακέσπαλος* (the Codex Ven. of Homer, II. E. 126, has *σακεσπάλος*, cf. Dindorf Præf. Hom. II. Oxon. 8vo. 1856. p. 11), *χειρότονος*, *πορνόφιλος*, *βριήπυος*, Schol. Ven. N. 521, *διφθεράλοιφος*, *πυρίβρομος*, *πολύκροτος*, *κωδωνόκροτος*, *πυρίτροχος*, *πύρπνοος* (not *πυρπνός*), *ταυρόθροος*, *δξύγοος*, *δξύήκοος*, *ὀρείοικος* (cf. L. S. s. v.), *ἀερίοικος*, *πολύθουρος*, *ἀποινόδορπος*, *πτολίπορθος* (E. M. 694. 43), *γαστρίμαργος*, *αἰσούσυλος*, *ἐπήγορος*, etc.; as far as form and meaning go, these words, and a multitude of others, are verbals in exactly the same sense as those to which the rule applies, but they are not accented as such; and this treatment is usually justified by saying that they are derived from nouns and not from verbs, which is in fact to say that the rule is by no means universal, and that it is arbitrary and capricious. Lobeck (Ajax 188 sqq.) has collected numerous instances of irregular accents; it is clear that the scribes had not the least notion how to write many of these verbal adjectives, and editors of printed books are equally at a loss.

428. *It is to be noted that a large number of these verbal adjectives are used elliptically as substantives, e. g. βουκόλος, βουφορβός, δορυξός, ιστοριογράφος, οἰωνοσκόπος, τραγηδός, χοιροβοσκός, etc.*

(a) *Verbal Derivatives with a Long Penultimate.*

429. When the penultimate is long, those with an active meaning are oxytone, the rest proparoxytone. Decomponents, or words consisting of more than two factors, are generally proparoxytone, whether their meaning be active or passive, as *στρατηγός*, *ἀρχιστράτηγος*, *συναγωγός*, *ἀρχισυνάγωγος*. Although the rule is stated thus broadly by writers on the subject, it is only applicable to the following terminations, and a reference to the sections which follow will show that the books present many irregularities: *αγος* (and *ηγος*), *αγρος*, *αγωγος*, *ακους*, *αλγος* (?), *αμοιβος*, *ωδος*, *αρωγος*, *ασκος*, *βοηθος*, *βοσκος*, *εργος* (*ουργος* and *ωργος*), but *κακοῦργος* and *πανοῦργος* are properisomena; *εψος*, *κουρος*, *λοιγος*, *λοιχος*, *μολγος*, *οιγος*, *ολκος* (*ουλκος* and *ωλκος*), *οπαδος*, *ουρος* (and *ωρος*), *πηγος*, *ποιος*, words of this ending remain oxytone however compounded; *πομπος*, *φορβος*. For examples of each reference may be made to the sections which follow.

<sup>1</sup> On these it is observed by Arc. 90. 17: τὰ ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου ῥήματος, οὗ ἢ ἄρχουσα μακρά, συντεθειμένα προπαροξύνεται, *μυκῶ*, *ἐρίμυκος*, *συλῶ*, *ιερόσυλος*, *ἄρχω*, *γυμνασίαρχος*; he seems to have forgotten the existence of such words as *βροτολοιχός* from *λείχω*, *ὕλοκουρός* from *κείρω*, and the like; in short, his rule is absurd, though it may be accepted as evidence concerning the accent of those in *μυκος*, *συλος*, and *αρχος*.

**430. -αγος and -ηγος** (ἄγω ἡγέομαι).—Arc. 88. 1, as ἀληγός, ἀρματηγός, ἀρχαγός, ἀρχηγός, θαλαμηγός, ἱππηγός, νεκηγός, κυνηγός, ξεναγός, ξυληγός, ὀδαγός, ὀδηγός, οὐραγός, ὀχετηγός, ποδηγός, προαγός, σιτηγός, στρατηγός, ταριχηγός, ὕδρηγός, χορηγός, etc.

*Decomponents.*—Ἀρχικύνηγος, but ἀρχικυνηγός is quoted by H. D. from Manetho 5. 289; συγκύνηγος is oxytone in Plut. 2. 749 E; in Eurip. Iph. T. 709 we have συγκυναγός, but in Bacch. 1135 ξυγκύναγος: φιλοκύνηγος: καθοδηγός is quoted by H. D. from Orph. Hymn. 7. 8; Clem. Alex. p. 102 ed. Pott.; Schol. Hom. II. B. 494, and προοδηγός from Maccab. 2. 12. 36; Orac. Sibyll. 8. p. 778, but they are both contrary to analogy: ἀστράτηγος, ἀντιχόρηγος, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀρχιστράτηγος, ἀξιοστράτηγος, ἀποστράτηγος, μονοστράτηγος, πρωτοστράτηγος, ὑποστράτηγος are all regular, but συστράτηγος or ξυστράτηγος is often oxytone in MSS. e.g. Xenoph. Anab. 2. 6. 29: ὑπολόχαγος is also oxytone in Xenoph. Anab. 5. 2. 13; both passages are quoted by H. D., who also have ἐπιχορηγός from Epiphan. t. 1. p. 946 D.

**431. -αγος** (ἄγνυμι).—Ναναγός and νανηγός are by usage oxytone, though passive in signification, Arc. 90. 3.

**432. -αγπος** (ἀγρέω?).—Ποδαγρός, suffering from the gout, Lucian Tragædop. and elsewhere, is irregular in every respect, yet it seems well established, and is supported by the somewhat doubtful χειραγρός. All other compounds with this termination are proparoxytone, as σύαγπος, πολύαγπος, μύαγπος, etc.

**433. -αγωγος** (ἄγω). With an Active meaning.—Ἀγκιλιδαγωγός, αἵμαγωγός, ἀναγωγός, ἐπανάγωγος, ἀπαγωγός, δημαγωγός, γερονταγωγός, γλευκαγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, ἐλεφανταγωγός, ἱππαγωγός, λακχαγωγός, κοπραγωγός, κυφαγωγός (?) this is the accent given by L. S. and H. D., but it seems doubtful; κυναγωγός, λοχαγωγός, μυριαγωγός, μυσταγωγός, ναταγωγός, νυμφαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 26, ξεναγωγός, ὀδονταγωγός, οἰναγωγός, ἐπιταγωγός, ὀχλαγωγός, παιδαγωγός, φορταγωγός, παραγωγός, leading alongside or together (παράγωγος, derived, superfluous, H. D. quote this as oxytone from Schol. Hom. II. Π. 635 [?] but that accent is probably a mistake, though it is a mistake which recurs, e.g. Schol. Ven. A. 496), εὐπαράγωγος is also used in a passive sense; περιαγωγός; the decompound συμπεριγαγωγός, Plat. Rep. 533 D, is irregular; προαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 27; προσαγωγός, συναγωγός (ἀσυνάγωγος, ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀποσυνάγωγος), σιταγωγός, σκεναγωγός, ὑπαγωγός, ὕδραγωγός, ὑλαγωγός, φωταγωγός, χειραγωγός, χολαγωγός, χρεαγωγός, ψυχαγωγός.

With a Passive meaning.—Ἀδιάγωγος, ἀνάγωγος = ἀκόλαστος καὶ ἀπαίδευτος, δυσανάγωγος, δυσδιάγωγος, δυσπαράγωγος, δυσπεριάγωγος, εὐανάγωγος (not εὐαναγωγός), εὐδιάγωγος, παράγωγος, εὐπεριάγωγος, εὐσυνάγωγος, ἀπαράγωγος, εὐάγωγος (this is oxytone in Isocr. p. 224 A), ἀπαιδάγωγος, etc.

**434. -ακουος**.—Ἰπακουός, ἐπακουός, Arc. 45. 15; 90. 12; Apoll. Synt. p. 330, quoted above, § 317; E. M. 51. 23.

**435. -αλγος** (ἀλγέω?).—Κεφαλαγός in Plut. 2. 133 C is very suspicious, though it receives some slight confirmation from ποδαγός, Greg. Naz. Ep. 57, and χειραγός, Georg. Al. Vita Chrys. Tom. 8. p. 255. 17, quoted by H. D.; γλώσσαλγος is proparoxytone in Pollux 6. 119.

**436. -αμοιβος** (ἀμείβω).—Ἀργυραμοιβός, ἀλφिताμοιβός, ἀντημοιβός, ἀνταμοιβός, ἀντιαμοιβός, ἐξημοιβός, though this appears to be rather passive than active, ἐπαμοιβός, ἐπημοιβός, χρυσαμοιβός: ἱεράμοιβος in Hesych. is doubtful.

**437. -αιοδος and -ωδος** (αἰίδω).—Arc. 86. 24: τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδω γινόμενα, εἰ μὲν τῇ ΩΙ διφθόγγῃ παραλήγονται, ὀξύνεται· τραγῳδός, κωμῳδός, μελῳδός· εἰ δὲ τῇ



ΟΙ διφθόγγῳ, εἰ μὲν ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ᾧσι, προπαροξύνεται· λιγνάοιδος ὑπεράοιδος· εἰ δὲ τρεῖς ὁμοίως· ὑμνάοιδος ἐπάοιδος λυράοιδος. τὰ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ὀξύνεται· ὕμνωδός, ἐπωδός, λυρωδός. According to this, compounds in αοιδος are proparoxytone, yet ἐπάοιδος is oxytone in the Septuagint and in Philo Jud. 401 A; *H. D.*; so θεσπιαοιδός, ἱεραοιδός, Hesych., ἱμαοιδός, Pollux 4. 53: καθαριοιδός, *II. D.*, is probably with more correctness made proparoxytone by *L. S.*: λυράοιδος, Arc. 86. 24; this, according to Apoll. de Synt. 330. 20, as a parasynthetic word, is oxytone, and it seems to be so accented in the books: νεάοιδος, Apoll. de Synt. 330, this is also oxytone: περιάοιδος, Hesych., is oxytone in Suid.: στιχαοιδός, Anth. Plan. 4. 316, quoted by *H. D.*: φιλαοιδός, Theocr. 28. 23.

Those in φδος are regular: ἀνωδός, ἀπφδός, ἀρνωδός, αὐλωδός, βαρβιτωδός, ἐνωδός, ἐπφδός, θεσπιφδός, θρηνωδός, ἱαρωφδός, κιθαρωδός, κομφδός, λυρωδός, λυσιφδός, μαγφδός, μελφδός, μεσφδός, μονφδός, νομαδός, παρωδός, ποικιλωδός, προσφδός, ῥαβδαδός, ῥαφδός (ψευδοῤαφδός, Hesych., is irregular), στιχφδός, συνφδός, τραγφδός, (ἀτράγφδος, παρατράγφδος), τρυγφδός, ὕμνωδός, χρησμφδός, ψαλμφδός, ψαλτωδός, yet, in the face of all this, we have ἄνωδος in Arist. *H. A.* 1. 1. 29, and πρόφδος, *E. M.* 691. 48.

438. -αρωγός (ἀρήγω).—Ἐπαρωγός, συναρωγός, *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 343. 4.

439. -ασκος (ἀσκέω), as φωνασκός, which seems to be the only word thus compounded, Arc. 88. 3.

440. -αυγός (?)—Φωταυγός is quoted by *H. D.* from Nicet. Dav. Paraph. Greg. Naz. p. 69. 22; Dronk. and φώταυγος from Zonar. 1836, and elsewhere: the former accent cannot be right: cf. περιάυγος, ὕπαυγος.

441. -βοήθος.—Συμβοήθος is irregular, though apparently well established: ἀβήθος is passive in meaning.

442. -βοσκός (βόσκω), Arc. 87. 25.—Αἰγοβοσκός, ἀνθοβοσκός, Soph. Frag. 110. ed. Didot: βοοβοσκός, γηροβοσκός (γηρωβοσκός?): ἐλαφόβοσκος, fed on by deer, hence τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον, a plant so called: κραπαλόβοσκος δίψα seems to be passive in meaning: λωτοβοσκός or λωτόβοσκος, according as it is active or passive: ὀρνιθοβοσκός (?) παιδοβοσκός, πολυβοσκός, πορνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: προβοσκός, Herodot. 1. 113; some MSS. read πρόβοσκος (προβόσκων): προβατοβοσκός, ὕβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χειροβοσκός, in the sense of one who supports himself by his hands, may be right: χοιροβοσκός, χηνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χιονόβοσκος, snow-fed, Aeschyl. Supp. 560, should probably not be oxytone: ἱερακοβοσκός, Aelian *H. A.* 7. 9: καμηλοβοσκός, Strab. 768.

443. -δεψός (δέφω).—Σκυλαδέψος and σκυτοδεψός in *L. S.* are somewhat doubtful: σκυλάδεψος occurs in Eust. 710. 18: σκυλόδεψος, Demosth. 781. 18: σκυτόδεψος, Plat. Gorg. 517 E, where Stallbaum has σκυτοδεψός; and βυρσόδεψος in Suid., *H. D.*

444. -εργός, -ουργός, -ωργός (ἐργω, ἐργάζομαι).

-εργός, with Active meaning, as ἀεργός and ἀργός, αἰσυλοεργός, συνεργός, Arc. 88. 17: (ἀσύνεργος), ἀγαθοεργός, ὀλβιοεργός, δημοεργός, παντοεργός, ἔτωσιεργός. κακοεργός, ὀλοεργός, ὕβριμοεργός, λυροεργός, φυτοεργός, ἀλιεργός, ἀμπελοεργός, ἀνυσιεργός, ὑποεργός, ταχυεργός (not ταχύεργος, though that is quoted by *H. D.* from Appian. Pun. c. 47), ἀγλαοεργός.

With Passive meaning: ἡμίεργος, ἀμφίεργος, κάτεργος, ἄνεργος, καλλίεργος, πάρεργος, πρόσεργος.

NOTE.—Many words of this termination are irregular in their accent, e. g. ταλαεργός, bearing work; one does not see upon what principle this can be oxytone,

and yet it always is : ἀπεργός, *not working, idle*, is proparoxytone, but ἀμβολιεργός, *putting off work, lazy*, oxytone : ἀξιεργός, *capable of work* ; χαριεργός : φύγεργος, *shunning work*, *L. S.*, is oxytone in *E. M.* 199. 1, as is φιλεργός in *Strab.* 378, and elsewhere ; the adverb however is φιλέργως in *Ælian*, but φιλεργῶς in *Pollux* 3. 121 : the latter form is approved of by *H. D. s. v.*, and yet under the word φιλοεργός (which they quote from *Anth. Pal.* 6. 48 ; 7. 423 ; *Const. Manass. Chron.* etc.) they say, ‘scribendum φιλόεργον et φιλοέργους secundum regulam Arcadii, p. 87. 18 :’ μίσεργος, *Pollux* 6. 172 : ἡλιτοεργός, *missing the work*, *Anth. Pal.* 7. 210, quoted by *H. D.*, and ἔπεργος, in an active sense, are not astonishing amidst so much inconsistency : πολυεργος, *Arc.* 87. 21 ; *Schol. Nicand. Ther.* 7, is oxytone in *Theocr.* 25. 27 : ἐκάεργος, though active in sense, is always proparoxytone, *Arc.* 87. 21.

The active and passive meanings of περίεργος (ἀπερίεργος is regular as a decompound) and δύσεργος do not appear to be distinguished accentually : ἐνεργός remains oxytone even when passive, while in εὔεργος or εὐεργός (cf. *E. M.* 394. 46) both meaning and accent are confused ; *Arcadius*, 89. 13, makes it oxytone.

**445. -ουργος (=εργος).**—These are oxytone, as ἐλεφαντουργός, αὐτουργός, πρωτουργός, δημιουργός, ὑπουργός, ψευδουργός, αἰσχρουργός, ἀθεμιτουργός, βανανουργός, παντουργός, φανουργός, ἀνοσιουργός, ραδιουργός, ἐθελουργός, συνιεργός, except κακοῦργος and πανοῦργος, *Arc.* 87. 20 ; *A. G. Oson.* 1. 305. 28.

NOTE.—There is no lack of irregularities here, e. g. ἀλουργός is oxytone, though it is not active in meaning. The following decompounds deviate from the rule : συνδημιουργός, *Plat. Legg.* 671 D : βαυκοπανοῦργος, *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 4. 7. 15 : τριπανοῦργος, *Anth. Pal.* 12. 57 : *L. S.* have τριπάνουργος, which is perhaps better, and ἀπάνουργος : παγκάκουργος is παγκακοῦργος in *Hesych.*, *Schmidt* however prints it proparoxytone, φιλοκακοῦργος, *Sept.* : συλλειτουργός is quoted by *H. D.* from *Epiphanius* and other late writers : φλαυρουργός, in *Soph. Phil.* 35, is in some books φλαυρούγουν, and therefore φλαυρούγος : λαθροκακοῦργος, *H. D.*

**446. -οργος, -ωργος (ἐργω).**—In *Hesych.* we have ὤμοργός and ὑποοργός, λαοργός, which are regular. On the proper name Φιλοργός (?) see above § 232.

Those in ωργος are regular, as γεωργός, λεωργός, λειωργός, συγγέωργος, φιλογέωργος, πανγέωργος, συγγέωργος, *Schol. Aristoph. Plut.* 223 : ξυγγέωργος βαρυνότως· σύνθετον γάρ, ὡς πάγκαλος, πάνσοφος, τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ δξύτονα συντιθέμενα βαρύνεται : yet it is falsely oxytone in *Pollux* 6. 158 : φιλογέωργος, *Schol. Apollon. Rhod.* 1. 188, is oxytone in *Diod. Sic.* 1. 15, and elsewhere.

NOTE.—The rules given by *Arcadius* for the accentuation of these words are on a par with the accentuation itself. He says (17. 18) : τὰ εἰς ΟΞ συντιθέμενα παρὰ τὸ ἔργον μὴ ὄντα κύρια δξύνεται· ἐλεφαντουργός αὐτουργός· τὸ μέντοι κακοῦργος καὶ πανοῦργος βαρύνεται, ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐκάεργος περίεργος πολυεργος πάρεργος : and again, 88. 12, ὅσα πρόθεσιν ἔχει ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ προπαροξύνεται περίβολος Ἰτέρβολος . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ κλειτός καὶ κλυτός . . . καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἔργον ὑποοργός συνεργός.

**447. -εψος (ἔψω).**—These are regular, as μυρεψός, χυτρεψός.

**448. -κουρος (κείρω).**—*Arc.* 73. 2, has ὑλοκουρός, ὃ τὴν ὕλην τέμνων ; and according to analogy σιτόκουρος ought to be oxytone ; but it is not so in our books : πρωτόκουρος, περίκουρος, ἀμφίκουρος, τρίκουρος, ἄκουρος, are regular, having a passive sense.

**449. -λοιγος (—?)** oxytone, as ἀθηρηλοιγός, βροτολοιγός, *E. M.* 25. 24 ; 250. 29.

**450.** -λοιχος (λείχω), oxytone, as αἵματολοιχός, αἰσχρολοιχός, βροτολοιχός (Eust. 518. 41), κνισσολοιχός (Eust. 1817. 38), μαπτυνοιχός, ματιολοιχός (Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 450): τραπεζολοιχός; κνισσολοιχός (or κνισσολοιχός) is written κνισσολοιχός in Athen. 125 B.

**451.** -μολγος (ἀμέλγω), Arc. 87. 27. These are regular, as βουμολγός, ἱππημολγός, (ἱππομολγός).

**452.** -οιγος (οἶγνυμι). Θυροιγός occurs in Hesych., and seems to be the only word of this termination.

**453.** -ολκος, -ουλκος, -ωλκος (ἔλκω), Arc. 87. 27. They are regular, as ἀνθολκός, ἰχθυολκός, ἐφολκός, βελουλκός, λιθουλκός (also used substantively), ψυχουλκός, νεωλκός, κννουλκός. Πάρολκος, a tow rope, is thus accented in Schol. Thucyd. 4. 25: ἀφολκός, a lighter, H. D.: διολκός is oxytone in Strab. 355; Hesych: paroxytone in Strab. 369, 380: both words should be oxytone. Δίολκος, as a proper name, is regular, Ptol. 4. 5. 10: ψυχουλκός, a plant, is falsely written ψυχούλκος in Hesych.: σύνολκος, drawn together, is regular: ἐνδίολκος, H. D.

**454.** -οπαδος (ὀπάζω?). Συνοπαδός is regular.

**455.** -ουρος, -ωρος, as κηπουρός, θυρωρός, ἀρκυωρός; these are commonly said to come from οἶρος, custos, but their accentuation, as well as the authority of the ancient grammarians, shew that their termination is of a strictly verbal character. They are regular as οἰκουρός (συνοἰκουρός), σκυκουρός, σκυωρός, πυλουρός, πυλωρός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 254. 10, πυλαωρός, Dor. πυλαρός, ἀρκυωρός, θυρωρός, ἀκτωρός, σκευωρός, Theog. Can. 72. 4, σκοπιαωρός. It is more than doubtful whether the oxytone θεωρός, Doric θεαρός, belongs to this head, and the same remark applies to several other words mentioned here: ἀρχιθέωρος, E. M. 151. 32, is oxytone in Arist. Eth. Nic. 4. 2. 2, and elsewhere: πανθέωρος, συνθέωρος, (wrongly oxytone, Pollux 2. 55), φιλοθέωρος; cf. Lob. Ajax. 335, note 2; τιμωρός (L. S. derive this from τιμή, αἶρω, αἶρω), but its uncontracted form is τιμήωρος, μυλαωρός, Theog. Can. 72. 4. Δύσουρος, εἰωρος, πανάωρος are passive in meaning, but ἐπίουρος (only used substantively), Schol. Ven. N. 450, ὀλίγωρος are proparoxytone. H. D. quote ἐρκοῦρος for ἐρκουρός from Anth. Palat. 12. 257. 2, where however ὀρκοῦρος stands in the text: οἰκουρός, Arc. 70. 5; 73. 5; 86. 11, was by some written οἰκοῦρος, Eust. 1423. 7: ὀδοῦρος is improperly ὄδοῦρος in Eust. 1445. 19, and ὀδοῦρος in Hesych.: μύχουρος in Lycoph. 373 can hardly be correct: οἰκόθουρος, ὁ οἰκουρός κύων, Hesych., is doubtful both as to derivation and accent: Lycoph. 345 has φρύκτωρος for φρυκτωρός: Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1227, ἕληωρος for ὑληωρός: Hesych. τεμένωρος for τεμενωρός: Etym. Gud. 30. 17, ἀκταίωρος for ἀκταιωρός. The word ἀγχοῦρος, Arc. 73. 10, = φωσφόρος has a strange accent, but it may be compared with Ἄρκουρος, Arc. 73. 10, νυκτοῦρος, Plut. 2. 941 C, and κλαγγοῦρος ὁ κρακτικός, Arc. 73. 10: τηλουρός is accented like a verbal, and according to Göttling, Accent. 209, really is one (cf. Arc. 73. 6), though he does not mention the verb from which he supposes it to be derived: αὐλίκουροι, Suid., appears to be corrupt; cf. Lob. Prol. 147, note; 272: τετράωρος (ἄρω), τέτρωρος is proparoxytone. Those in ωρος from ὥρα are necessarily proparoxytone, as ὑπέρωρος, ἔξωρος.

-οχος, -ουχος (ἔχω). See Verbal Adjectives with a short penultimate, § 495.

**456.** -πηγος (πήγνυμι), Arc. 88. 1. All of these, both compounds and decompounds, with active meaning, are oxytone, as ἀμαξοπηγός, σοροπηγός, ἀρματοπηγός, τορνευτολυσασπιδοπηγός. Παλίμπηγος, Pollux 6. 164, is passive in meaning.

**457.** -ποιος (ποιέω), Arc. 88. 2. All, decompounds as well as compounds, are

oxytone, as *σιτοποιός*, *ἀρχισιτοποιός*, *ἀσπιδοποιός*, *διθυραμβοποιός*, *τραγωδοποιός*, *παιδοποιός*; *αὐτόποιος*, Soph. *Ed. Col.* 698, is the one solitary exception, and therefore probably a false accent.

**458.** *-πομπος* (*πέμπω*). *Active*.—*Ἀναπομπός*, *εὐθυπομπός*, *νεκροπομπός*, *παραπομπός*, *προπομπός*, *ψυχοπομπός*.

*Passive*, etc.—*εὐπομπος*, *ναυσίπομπος*, *τηλέπομπος*.

NOTE.—*Ναυσίπομπος*, *ship-wafting*, Eurip. *Phœn.* 1727, ought, from its meaning, to be oxytone: *Ἀκύπομπος* is thus accented in Eurip. *Iph. T.* 1138, but it is oxytone in the same play, 1428: *ταχύπομπος* in Æschyl. *Supp.* 1046, ed. Didot., might perhaps be considered passive in sense.

**459.** *-φορβος* (*φέρβω*), Arc. 88. 3. *Active*.—*Βουφορβός* (Arc. 46. 11), *ἵπποφορβός* (Arc. 88. 3), *ὄνοφορβός*, *συφορβός*, *σοφορβός*, *ἵλοφορβός*, *ὑφορβός*, *ὑφορβός*.

*Passive*.—*Εὐφορβος*, and the same accent seems to occur when the word is active.

NOTE.—*Μονόφορβος*, Hesych., *μόφορβος*, *πάμοφορβος*, and *πολύφορβος* are all of them probably errors, but there is authority for *αὐτόφορβος*, Arc. 88. 4: *τὸ δὲ αὐτόφορβος οἱ πλείους βαρύνουσι*.

### (b) Verbal Derivatives with a Short Penultimate.

**460.** Verbal derivatives with a short penultimate and active meaning are paroxytone, unless they are compounded with a preposition, or with a *privativum*, *εὖ*, *δυσ-*, *ἀεὶ*, *ἄγαν*, *ἀρι-*, *ἄρτι*, *ἐρι-*, *ὁμοῦ*, *πάλιν*, or *ἥμι-*, in which case they are proparoxytone. Those which are passive in signification retract the accent. Hence *δισκοβόλος*, *throwing the discus*, *ἐλαφηβόλος*, *deer-hitting*, *ἐπescβόλος*, *word-throwing*, *τηλεβόλος*, *far-throwing*, *λιθοβόλος*, *stone-throwing*, but *λιθόβολος*, *hit with stones*, *stoned*, *διάβολος*, though transitive in meaning, is proparoxytone, because compounded with a preposition, and the same is the case with *ἐπίβολος*, *περίβολος*, *σύμβολος*, *παλίμβολος*. *Διόβολος*, *δροσόβολος*, *νιφόβολος*, *χιονόβολος* are passive in meaning, and therefore proparoxytone.

The following are the terminations to which this rule applies: *βαφος*, *βολος*, *βορος*, *γλυφος*, *γονος*, *γραφος*, *δοκος*, *δομος*, *δονος*, *δορος*, *δοχος*, *δρομος*, *δροπος*, *ηγορος*, *θοος* (only *βοηθόος*), *θορος*, *κλοπος*, *κολος*, *κομος*, *κοος*, *κοπος*, *κορος*, *κροκος* (?), *κτονος*, *λαβος*, *λαλος*, *λογος*, *λοχος*, *μαχος*, *μορος*, *νομος*, *ξοος*, *πλαθος*, *πλοκος*, *ποκος*, *πολος*, *πους*, *πορος*, *προπος*, *ραφος*, *ροφος*, *σκαφος*, *σκοπος*, *σοος*, *σπορος*, *στολος*, *στροφος*, *σφαγος*, *τοκος*, *τομος*, *τορος*, *τραγος*, *τροφος*, *τυπος* (*κτυπος*), *φαγος*, *φθορος*, *φοβος*, *φονος*, *φορος*, *χοος*, *ωρυχος*; for examples of each reference may be made to the following sections.



**461.** NOTE.—E. M. 775. 47: ὥσπερ γὰρ τὸ ὑδροφόρος, παροξυτώνως μὲν σημαίνει ἐνέργειαν· προπαροξυτώνως δὲ πάθος· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ φέρων τὸ ὕδωρ· τὸ δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ ὕδατος φερόμενον. ἄρα καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀπὸ ῥημάτων συντιθεμένοις ταῦτὸν εἶναι εὐρίσκομεν; φασὶν ὅτι ἐπίπαν. ὅτι δὲ ἔνια μόρια παραβαίνοντα τὸν λόγον, ὥς αἱ προθέσεις καὶ τὰ ἐπιτακτικά. οἷον ἐπίσκοπος καὶ δάχρυσος, ἐνέργειαν σημαίνει, οὐ πάθος καὶ προπαροξύνεται καὶ τὰ ὅμοια· ὥσπερ τὸ ναύβατος παροξυτώνως [?] μὲν παθητικός· προπαροξυτώνως δὲ ἐνεργητικός· τὸ μὲν γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸν ἐπιβαίνοντα ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν· τὸ δὲ τὸν ὑπὸ τῆς νηὸς βαινόμενον. ἄρα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον φυλάττει; λέγεται πάλιν ὡς ἐπίπαν· ἰδοὺ ἀτερπὴς μῦθος, ὁ μὴ τέρπων ὀξύνεται ἐνεργητικός, καὶ ἀνηλεής ὁ μὴ ἐλεῶν· καὶ φιλομηδὴς (sic) ἡ φιλοῦσα τὸν γέλωτα, καὶ ἀνεμοσκεπὴς χλαῖνα ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνέμου σκέπουσα· καὶ δυσσῆς, ὁ δεινῶς πνέων· τούναντίον δὲ τριήρης ναῦς, ἡ ὑπὸ τριῶν ἑρεσσομένη· ἐν γὰρ τοῖς παροξυτόνις ἔστι παθητικὸν ὁμοίως καὶ ἀλήρης καὶ πανώλης καὶ ἐξώλης τὸ ἀπόλλυσθαι παθητικῶς ἐγκείμενον· on the accentuation of these adjectives see Arc. 85. 21–91. 6; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; E. M. 215. 1; 394. 46; 408. 23; 453. 2; 475. 1; 686. 10; 694. 43; Eust. 423. 20; 578. 40; 642. 42; 769. 26; 843. 55; 907. 5; 924. 28; 992. 55; 1091. 58; A. G. Oxon. i. 8. 10; 32. 6; 139. 16; 286. 6; 312. 14; 354. 16.

**462.** NOTE.—It is sometimes stated that all verbal adjectives with a short penultimate are proparoxytone when compounded with an adverb; but this is not the case, witness λαθροβόλος, λαθροφάγος, μαψιλόγος, μαψιτόκος, μογιλάλος, and a hundred besides: nor is there any more truth in the assertion that those compounded with πολύ retract the accent, e.g. πολυβόλος, πολυγράφος, πολυηγόρος, πολυκτόνος, πολυλόγος, πολυπόρος, πολυτόκος, πολυφάγος, πολυφόρος, etc., are all pretty well attested; however, we find E. M. 681. 30 saying, ὅσα τὰ ΠΟΛΥ ἔχει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν, ὀνόματος ἐπιφερομένου ἢ ῥήματος ἐν τέλει προπαροξύνεται, πολύκαρπος, πολυίδος, τὸ δὲ πολυφάγος παροξύνεται, καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ φαγεῖν συντιθέμενα κατὰ τὸ τέλος παροξύνονται, ποηφάγος ὁ ποιμήν· παμφάγος, ὠμοφάγος: Arcadius (89. 7) also holds or seems to hold the same opinion: ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ συντίθεται ἐκ τοῦ πολύ, προπαροξύνεται, πολυστροφος, πολύκαρπος, πολυφίλος: the former passage is probably corrupt, the latter certainly so; but even as they stand it is by no means clear that Herodian ever meant to assert that verbals with an active meaning were proparoxytone when compounded with πολύ: at any rate, practice is against him if he did; see especially Lob. Path. i. 568 sqq.

**463.** -βαφος (βάπτω). *Active*.—Ἀνθοβάφος, πορφυροβάφος, πτιλοβάφος.

*Passive, etc.*.—Ἀβαφος, δίβαφος, χολόβαφος or χολοίβαφος.

**464.** -βολος, βαλος (βάλλω), Arc. 88. 18. *Active*.—Δισκοβόλος, ἑκατηβόλος, δευτεροβόλος, πρωτοβόλος, ἐκηβόλος, ἐκασβόλος, τηλεβόλος, ἐλαφηβόλος, ἀκροβόλος, one that throws from afar: ἀκρόβολος, struck from afar: ἰθυβόλος, εὐθυβόλος, πολυβόλος, πλειστοβόλος, δεξιοβόλος, ἰσοβόλος, κερασβόλος, ὠκυβόλος.

*Passive, etc.*—Πρόβαλος, ἐπίβολος and ἐπήβολος, δίβολος, δύσβολος, τρίβολος, παλίμβολος, ὀρθόβολος, εὐβολος.

NOTE.—E. M. 355. 4: Σκέρβολος, Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 821, forms an exception: κραταιβόλος, in L. S., hurled with violence, is a typographical error for κραταίβολος: on ἀμφώβολος or ἀμφώβολον, see H. D. s. v.: πυρεκβόλος, which is quoted by H. D., can hardly be correct.

**465.** -βορος (βρώσκω). *Active*.—Ἀνδροβόρος, δημοβόρος, δωροβόρος, θυμοβόρος, παιδοβόρος, ὠμοβόρος, νεοβόρος, σκοτοιβόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάβορος, θηρόβορος, νεόβορος: πολύβορος and πάμβορος are irregular and perhaps mistakes.

NOTE.—*Διάβορος* occurs in both a passive and an active sense; of the latter Soph. Trach. 1084 is an instance, οὐδ' ἀγύμναστών μ' ἔαν ἔοικεν ἡ τάλαινα διάβορος νόσος: 'quod,' says W. Dindorf in H. D., 'διαβόρος potius scribendum.' This is seemingly a slip of the pen, for διαβόρος would violate all analogy; such adjectives as these are not paroxytone when compounded with a preposition, even though they are transitive in meaning: πάμβορος is quoted by H. D. from Ælian, N. A. i. 27, but the passage proves nothing: λιχνόβορος, Anth. Pal. 9. 86. 1, in an active sense is a false accent.

**466.** -γλυφος (γλίφω). *Active*.—Ἀνδριαντογλύφος, ἔρμογλύφος, ζωογλύφος, λιθογλύφος, περνογλύφος, τυρογλύφος, τοκογλύφος, ἀγαλματογλύφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Τρίγλυφος.

NOTE.—The Aristophanic decompound κυμνοπιστοκαρδαμογλύφος remains paroxytone: δοντόγλυφον, a tooth-pick, takes the accent of a substantive.

**467.** -γονος (γίγνομαι). *Active*.—Ἀνδρογόνος, δακρυγόνος, διγόνος, παιδογόνος, πυρίγονος, τεκνογόνος, τριγόνος, ἄρρενογόνος, τελειογόνος, ἀριστογόνος, πρωτογόνος, καρπογόνος, ζωογόνος, θηλυγόνος, δακρυγόνος, ταχυγόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄγονος, ἀπόγονος, δίγονος, ἑγγονος, ἕκγονος, ἐπίγονος, θεόγονος, νεόγονος, ὁμόγενος, πυρίγονος, πρόγονος, τρίγονος, τηλέγονος, τελειύγονος, ἀρτίγονος, κεβλήγονος, παλαιόγονος, πληρόγονος, πρωτόγονος, ὀψίγονος, ὀρνιθόγονος, ἑτερόγονος, χρυσόγονος, θεόγονος, εὐγονος, σιτήγονος, αὐτόγονος.

NOTE.—Πολύγονος is almost always paraproxytone, but it ought to be paroxytone: ὀλιγόγονος is also paraproxytone: Ἀρχέγονος, τελεσεσίγονος, ἀρχαίογονος, φιλόγονος, are hardly to be considered verbals; it is remarkable that νεογόνος is oxytone, though the longer form νεόγονος is regular.

**468.** -γραφος (γράφω): Arc. 90. 23; A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 32. *Active*.—Δελογραφός, ἐπιγραμματογράφος, ζωγράφος, ἱαμβειογράφος, λογογράφος, μυθογράφος, νομογράφος, πεζογράφος, πολυγράφος, σημειογράφος, ὠρογράφος, ἐπιστολιαγράφος, ὀρθογράφος, καλλιγράφος (E. M. 694. 43), τραφιδιογράφος, βιβλιογράφος, παροιμιογράφος, ἱστοριογράφος, λεξικογράφος, σιλλογράφος, ὑπομνηματογράφος, ταχυγράφος, γεωγράφος, etc.: Ἀρχιζωγράφος, H. D., is a doubtful accent.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀγραφός, ἀντίγραφος, ἀπόγραφος, αὐτόγραφος, ἑγγραφος, ἀνεπίγραφος, ἰδιόγραφος, κατάγραφος, ὁμόγραφος, περίγραφος, πρόσγραφος, ἱερόγραφος, λεπτόγραφος, μεσόγραφος, ἀγίογραφος, εὐπερίγραφος, ψευδἐπίγραφος.

**469.** -δοκος (δέχομαι). *Active*.—Ἀκοντοδόκος, δωροδόκος, ἀνθοδόκος, γρυτοδόκος, ἱεροδόκος, ἰοδόκος (yet some wrote ἰδοκον, Schol. Ven. O. 444), ξεινοδόκος (Eust. 1024. 61; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; Arc. 88. 7), ὄδοιδοκος, πρεσβυτοδόκος, πυληδόκος, σιτοδόκος, σμηνοδόκος, μελανδόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἐνδοκος, used substantively: μητρόδοκος.

NOTE.—Eust. 1898. 34: Πάνδοκος seems to be an exception, cf. H. D. s. v. ἄδωροδόκος, one who does not receive gifts, is, if correct, irregular: the passages quoted by H. D. prove nothing.

**470.** -δομος (δέμω). *Active*.—Λιθοδόμος, οἰκοδόμος, πηλοδόμος, τειχοδόμος.

*Passive, etc.*—Λεπτόδομος, ὀπισθόδομος (sub.), πρόδομος, ἀρτίδομος, ψευδισόδομος, πηλόδομος, ἰσόδομος.

NOTE.—Μετοικοδόμος in L. S. is suspicious: φιλοικοδόμος occurs in Arist. Eth. Nic. 10. 5. 2, but it is contrary to analogy, as is φρουροδόμος, quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 9. 245: indeed the latter is monstrous and should be altered.

471. -δονος (δονέω). *Active*.—Ἐτνοδόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀλίδονος, οἰστρόδονος, πολύδονος.

472. -δορος (δείρω). *Active*.—Βουδόρος (Lob. Ajax 189), προβατοδόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄδορος, ἀμφίδορος, νεόδορος, ἀρτίδορος, αὐτόδορος.

473. -δοχος (δέχομαι). *Active*.—Χοληδόχος, οὐρηδόχος, οὐροδόχος, ἐμβρυοδόχος, etc.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀνάδοχος, διάδοχος, ἀδιάδοχος: πάνδοχος is irregular.

474. -δρομος (δραμῖν). *Active*.—Βοαδρόμος, βοηδρόμος, ὀρειδρόμος, ὀριδρόμος, οὐριδρόμος, ἐλικοδρόμος (not ἐλικύδρομος), οὐρανοδρόμος, ἰδροδρόμος, αἰθεροδρόμος, γυροδρόμος, νυκτιδρόμος, ἡμεροδρόμος, παταγοδρόμος, λαιψηροδρόμος, μακροδρόμος, δολιχοδρόμος, σταδιοδρόμος, διανυδροδρόμος, σταφυλοδρόμος, ὕπλιτοδρόμος, ἵπποδρόμος, one who races on horseback, ἄρματοδρόμος, σκολιοδρόμος, σκοπελοδρόμος, σκυλακοδρόμος (?), ἠκυδρόμος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάδρομος, παράδρομος, κατάδρομος, μετάδρομος, ἐπίδρομος, περίδρομος, ἀμφίδρομος, ἑκδρομος, σύνδρομος, ἀπόδρομος, πρόδρομος, εὐδρομος, ὁμόδρομος, παλίνδρομος, ἀμμόδρομος (used as a substantive), ἱππόδρομος, race-course.

NOTE.—The irregularities of this termination are numerous, but most of them ought to be corrected, unless the best MSS. support them, as they violate a very constant analogy: e. g. the following with an active meaning occur as proparoxytones, ἀλίδρομος, πολύδρομος, τανύδρομος (!), ναυσίδρομος, ὁμόδρομος, πυρίδρομος, ἀνεμόδρομος, ἀλάδρομος, ὀρθύδρομος, ισύδρομος, δωδεκάδρομος, ὑψίδρομος, αὐτόδρομος: εὐθύδρομος, 'Strab. 25 eodemque accentu Pollux 1. 194, de equo; Suidas in Ἀκαμπίας: sed analogia compositorum cum δρόμος, quæ non sunt a præpositionibus formata, poscit εὐθυδρόμος,' Hase ap. H. D., yet they print ἰθύδρομος, Anth. Pal. 6. 103, without one word of comment, as also βραχύδρομος, whilst ταχύδρομος is given as the correct form (L. S. have ταχύδρομος): ἀελλόδρομος, ἐπτάδρομος, ισόδρομος are all active in meaning, as in ὀξύδρομος, Schol. Pind. Ol. 13. 51: 'sed scribendum potius ὀξύδρόμος ut ταχύδρόμος,' H. D.: πυργύδρομος (?) ἠκύδρομος (?): ἀκαμπύδρομος may be defended as a decompound, cf. ἀνισύδρομος: κυματοδρόμος should be κυματοδρόμος: φιλόδρομος, fond of running, is no exception, nor is τελεόδρομος: αἰθεροπτηνοδρόμος, Psell. in Cantic. Cant. p. 280, Meurs., H. D., is probably a mistake.

475. -δροπος (δρέπω). *Active*.—Βατοδρόπος, χειροδρόπος, E. M. 191. 53.

*Passive, etc.*—Νεόδροπος, ὠμόδροπος.

NOTE.—Χειροδρόπος also occurs under the form of χεδροπός (κεδροπός, Ionic), on which Dindorf in H. D. says: 'Oxytonum χεδροπός, idque per o scriptum, ut μαστροπός et ἔχθοδοπός memorat Herodian Epim. p. 208: in locis Theophrasti (H. Pl. 1. 6. 5; 8. 2. 1; 8. 2. 2; 8. 9. 1; C. Pl. 4. c. 6, 7, 8, 9, et 10), Schneiderus χεδρόπα et χεδρόπων scripsit suo ipsius arbitrio: nam codex Urbinas, ut plus uno in loco diserte annotatum est, oxytonum habet: idem accentus χεδροπά et χεδροπῶν est ap. Aristot. De gen. anim. 3. 1. p. 750. 24. et 2. p. 752. 21 (cum var. lect. χεδρωπά et χεδρωπῶν): unde De part. anim. 2. 7. p. 653. 24, pariter scribendum erat χεδροπῶν pro χεδρόπων, et H. A. 8. 5. p. 594. 17, τοὺς καρποὺς τοὺς χεδροπῶν ex pluribus codicibus, non τοὺς χέδροπας, quod est in aliis, ut χεδροπῶν ap. Hesych., qui per ὀσπρίων exp., et ap. Plutarch. Mor. p. 378 B, C, male χεδρόπων p. 273 C: qui accentus pariter corrigendus ap. Polluc. 6. 60, τὰ ὀσπρία ἃ καὶ χέδροπα ὠνόμαζον, et ap. Maxim. Περὶ κατ. 511: Ἄλλα χέδροπα.'

476. -ηγόρος, -αγόρος (ἀγορεύω), Arc. 89. 5. *Active*.—Δημηγόρος, ἐτυμηγόρος, θεηγόρος, Βουληγόρος, δηθαγόρος, δικηγόρος, κακηγόρος (not κακήγορος, though that

accent is common, e.g. Athen. 220 A, not *κακάγορος*), *πυλαγόρος*, *κυλικηγόρος*, *χρησμηγόρος*, *ψευδηγόρος*, *μεγαληγόρος*, *σεμνηγόρος*, *ύψηγόρος* (H. D. would, without the slightest reason, read *ύψηγορος*), *πολυηγόρος*. *Μακρήγορος* (?), *Χρυσήγορος* (?), are both almost certainly mistakes.

*Passive, etc.*—*Ευήγορος*, *κατήγορος*, *παρήγορος*, *προσήγορος*, *άπροσήγορος*, *δυσπροσήγορος*, *εϋπροσήγορος*, *φιλοπροσήγορος*, *συνήγορος*.

477. -*θοος* (θέω).—*Βοηθόος* is paroxytone, though *βοηθός* is oxytone; the rest are, for some reason or other, proparoxytone, *ἀρηίθοος*, *ιππόθοος*, *ώκύθοος*.

478. -*θορος* (θράσσω).—*Βουθόρος* is quoted from Æschyl. Supp. 301 ed. Didot, yet the passage does not prove this to be the proper accent; but *ιπποθόρος*, though so accented in E. M. 145. 45, seems to be more generally proparoxytone.

479. -*κλοπος* (κλέπτω). *Active*.—*Γαμοκλόπος*, *κυνοκλόπος*, *βοοκλόπος*, *πολυκλόπος*.

*Passive, etc.*—*Ἀκλοπος*, *ἐπίκλοπος*.

480. -*κολος* (κολέω). *Active*.—*Βουκόλος*, *θεοκόλος*: the decomounds *ἐπιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. E. 178; *ιπποβουκόλος*, *οιοβουκόλος*, Æschyl. Supp. 304, and *ἀρχιβουκόλος*, Schol. Ven. A. 39, are irregular; E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 5: *δύσκολος* is from *κόλον*.

481. -*κομος* (κομέω), A. G. Oxon. I. 153. 15; Schol. Ven. N. 132. *Active*.—*Ἀνθοκόμος*, *άλσοκόμος*, *γαιοκόμος*, *γυροκόμος* (Arc. 87. 10), *γαλακτοκόμος*, *ἐλαιοκόμος*, *ἐρνοκόμος*, *είροκόμος*, *ιπποκόμος* (Arc. 87. 9), *ιεροκόμος*, *κηποκόμος*, *λεοντοκόμος*, *μελισσοκόμος*, *νοστοκόμος*, *νυμφοκόμος*, *ὄρειοκόμος*, *ὄρεοκόμος*, *ὄρεωκόμος*, *παιδοκόμος*, *σμηνοκόμος*, *ύλοκόμος*, taking care of wood (*ύλόκομος* from *κόμη*, thick growth with wood), *φυτηκόμος*, *φυτοκόμος*, *τριχοκόμος*, *τραπεζοκόμος*, *ἄραιοκόμος*; *ἡδύκομος* seems to be irregular.

482. -*κοος* (κέω, καίω?). *Active*.—*Θυοσκόος* (Arc. 42. 7), *θυηκόος*, *ὄρνιθοκόος*, *πυρκόος*.

483. -*κοπος* (κόπτω). *Active*.—*Ἄρτοκόπος*, *ἀργυροκόπος*, *δημοκόπος*, *θυροκόπος*, *λιθοκόπος*, *ξύλοκόπος*, *ὄχλοκόπος*, *χρεωκόπος*, *συμβολοκόπος*.

*Passive, etc.*—*Μεσόκοπος* (Lob. Ajax 104), *νεόκοπος*, *ἀπόκοπος*, *διάκοπος*, *ἀδιάκοπος*, *ἐπίκοπος*, *παράκοπος*, *ἀπρόσκοπος*, *ἄκοπος*, *κατάκοπος*, *ὑπέρκοπος*, *ὑπόκοπος*, *ὀλόκοπος*, *σητόκοπος*, *δύσκοπος*.

NOTE.—On *ιήκοπος* see Lob. Ajax 189, note. *Προκοπός* in Polyb. 8. 17. 6, H. D., is most likely an error: *πρόκοπος*, in a different signification, occurs in Aretæus, see H. D. s. v.; *πολύκοπος*, if correct, seems irregular.

484. -*κορος* (κορέω). *Active*.—*Μυλοκόρος*, *ιεροκόρος*, *νηοκόρος*, *νεωκόρος* (*συννεωκόρος*), *σηκηκόρος*, *σηκοκόρος*, *τραπεζοκόρος* (?).

485. -*κροκος* (κρέκω). *Active*.—Are there any? L. S. have *ἀνθοκρόκος*, *worked with flowers*, but it ought to be proparoxytone.

*Passive*.—*Λινόκροκος*, *ιννόκροκος*.

486. -*κτονος* (κτείνω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—*Ἀδελφοκτόνος* (*ἀδελφεοκτόνος*), *ἀνδροκτόνος*, *ἀνθραποκτόνος*, *αὐτοκτόνος*, *ἀλληλοκτόνος*, *βροτοκτόνος*, *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *ζωοκτόνος*, *θηλυκτόνος*, *θηροκτόνος*, *ἱοκτόνος*, *κυνοκτόνος*, *κυριοκτόνος*, *λυστοκτόνος*, *λιμοκτόνος*, *λυκοκτόνος*, *μητροκτόνος*, *μυοκτόνος*, *νηπιοκτόνος*, *ξενοκτόνος*, *ξίφοκτόνος*, *οἰωνοκτόνος*, *παιδοκτόνος*, *παρθενοκτόνος*, *πατροκτόνος*, *περσοκτόνος*, *πολυκτόνος*, *πρωτοκτόνος*, *πυθοκτόνος*, *συσκοτόνος*, *ταυροκτόνος*, *τεκνοκτόνος*, *τιτανοκτόνος*, *τιτυνοκτόνος*, *τυραννοκτόνος*, *φονοκτόνος*, *χοιροκτόνος*.



*Passive, etc.*—Ἀνθρωπόκτονος, ληστικόκτονος, μητρόκτονος, νέκτονος, πατρόκτονος, συτόκτονος, ταυρόκτονος, τραγόκτονος, χοιρόκτονος. Ἀντικτόνος is quoted by H. D. and L. S. from Æschyl. Eum. 464; the passage proves nothing, and there can be little doubt that the accent is wrong; cf. Lob. Ajax 189.

-κτυπος, see τυπος, § 520.

487. -λαβος (λαμβάνω). *Active*.—Δεξιολάβος, ἐργολάβος, παντολάβος, σαρκολάβος, ὀξύλαβος, ἀρχολάβος, λιθολάβος.

NOTE.—Ἀστρόλαβος is mentioned by L. S. as a substantive, but from its meaning it should be paroxytone; ὀξύλαβος occurs in Schol. Ven. §. 477, but it should be ὀξυλάβος; συνεργολάβος, Strab. 354, H. D., is irregular.

488. -λαλος. *Active*.—Μοιγύλαλος (Arc. 89. 9), ὀξύλαλος, ὀρθολάλος, τριποδηλάλος, νευρολάλος, ὀξυλάλος, ἐρημολάλος, Anth. Pal. 7. 196. 2.

*Passive, etc.*—Εὐλάλος, ἀλαλος, κατάλαλος, ἀμφίλαλος, περίλαλος, πρόλαλος.

NOTE.—Ἀείλαλος, if correct, is irregular; also ὀλιγύλαλος, πολύλαλος, μεγάλολαλος (?), ἡδύλαλος, ταχύλαλος, ὑψίλαλος, ἀληθινόλαλος (?).

489. -λογος (λέγω), Arc. 85. 25; 89. 18. *Active*.—Ἀθερολόγος, αἰθερολόγος, αἰσχρολόγος, αἰτιαλόγος, ἀκανθολόγος, ἀκριβολόγος, ἀκρολόγος, ἀκυρολόγος, ἀνδρολόγος, ἀνθολόγος, ἀνθρωπολόγος, αἰετόλογος, ἀπεραντολόγος, διλόγος, πολυλόγος, *much speaking*, κνιπολόγος, a kind of woodpecker (?), φρυνολόγος, ἐνοικιολόγος, ἐνοικολόγος, ὑπολεπτολόγος (?), πεντηκοστολόγος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀναξιόλογος, ἀντίλογος, ἀξιόλογος, ἀπρόσλογος, ἀναμφίλογος, ἀλεξίλογος, promoting discourse, ὁμόλογος, ἀνομόλογος, πολύλογος, requiring many words, παλίλλογος.

NOTE.—Εὐρεσιλόγος is undoubtedly incorrect, Lob. Phryn. 770. Ἀρτιλόγος is no exception, since it is not a compound of ἄρτι. On φιλόλογος H. D. remark: 'φιλόλογος, sic sæpe scriptum in codicibus Platonis aliorumque scriptorum: sed rectus accentus φιλόλογος est, quum non ut δικαιολόγος, τερατολόγος, et alia ab λέγω derivatum, sed cum λόγος compositum sit, ut monet Arcad. p. 89. 20;,' ἀφιλόλογος, μισοφιλόλογος are regular. Λυπησιλόγος in Suid. and elsewhere for λυπησίλογος is obviously an error; see Lob. Phryn. 769-70. ὀλιγόλογος is doubtful; ἰδιόλογος, μαψίλογος, H. D., should probably be μαψιλόγος; on μισολόγος they say 'ceterum μισόλογος scribendum, ut φιλόλογος, παραδοξολόγος, H. D., συντομολόγος, H. D., μονολόγος, on this H. D. remark that μονόλογος is the better accent, but μονολόγος is exactly parallel to μονομάχος and μονοφάγος.

490. -λοχος (λοχάω). *Active*.—Βωμολόχος, δειπνολόχος, νυκτιλόχος, φρυνολόχος.

Those from λέχος are proparoxytone, ἄλοχος, γαῖαλοχος, ναύλοχος, Arc. 90. 2, νανσίλοχος, ὁμόλοχος, etc.

491. -μαχος (μάχομαι). *Active*.—Ἀελλομάχος, αἶρεσιομάχος, ἀνδρομάχος, εὐθυμάχος, γροσφομάχος, θεημάχος, θεομάχος, θηριομάχος, θηριμάχος, θωρακομάχος, ἵππομάχος (Arc. 87. 9), κυπελλομάχος, λογομάχος, μονομάχος, Μαραθωνομάχος, ναυμάχος, fighting with ships, ὄπλομάχος, ὀφιομάχος, πυγμάχος, πυργομάχος, πυγμαιομάχος, πνευματομάχος, τηλεμάχος, τειχομάχος, χειρομάχος, χριστομάχος, ἑκατονταμάχος (?), ὠκυμάχος, Arc. 89. 28.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀμαχος, ἀτόμαχος, ἀντίμαχος, ἀπρόσμαχος, ἐπίμαχος, εὖμαχος, δύσμαχος, ναύμαχος, belonging to a sea-fight (Schol. Ven. O. 389), πρόμαχος, σύμμαχος, φιλοσύμμαχος, ὑπέρμαχος, αὐτόμαχος, Arc. 90. 9.

NOTE.—Eust. 1021. 50: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τῶν τοιούτων ὀνομάτων ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὅσα μὲν ἐκ τοῦ μάχη πεποιήνται, προπαροξύνουν τὸ τέλος, οἷον φιλόμαχον

γένος, σύμμαχος, πρωτόμαχος, αντίμαχος, ἐπίμαχος . . . . ὅσα δ' ἐκ τοῦ μάχεσθαι σύγκειται, παροξύνεσθαι, πυγμάχος, ναυμάχος, ὄπλομάχος, τειχομάχος, πυργομάχος, μονομάχος; cf. Arc. 89. 1; Athen. 154 E. Hence λάμαχος, ἀψίμαχος, ἀξιόμαχος, ἰσύμαχος, φυγόμαχος, βουλόμεμαχος.

The following appear to be irregular: ἀγχέμαχος (Arc. 90. 5), or ἀγχίμαχος, ἀδικομάχος (A. G. 344. 6), ἀλκίμαχος, δορίμαχος, δορύμαχος or δουρίμαχος (there does not seem to be any good authority for this accentuation, nor for πυρίμαχος or πυρόμαχος); πρωτόμαχος is proparoxytone according to Athen. 154 E. Βιημάχος is occasionally proparoxytone, but without sufficient reason, see H. D. s. v. Μενεμάχος in Apollon. Iber. 51 should be μενέμαχος. Παμμάχος, Aristoph. Lys. 1321 (where Bergk reads πάμμαχος) is πάμμαχος in Anth. Plan. 4. 52, quoted by H. D.

#### 492. -μορος (μείρομαι).

The only paroxytones are γεωμόρος (γαμόρος, γημόρος, γειομόρος): the rest are proparoxytone, as ἰσόμορος, δύσμορος: on ἐπιγεώμοροι, E. M. 395. 53; A. G. 257. 10, H. D. observe, 'utroque loco male scriptum ἐπιγεώμοροι,' though why it is 'male scriptum' I do not see; ἐπιγεωμόροι is contrary to analogy.

493. -νομος (νέμω), Arc. 85. 25; 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀστρονόμος, ἀγορανόμος, ἀγρονόμος, αἰγινόμος, ἀνθονόμος, ἀστυνόμος, κληρονόμος, οἰκονόμος, οἰονόμος, ὀπισθονόμος, πεζονόμος, ποιονόμος, *feeding on grass*; βουνόμος, *cattle-feeding*; νυκτινόμος, *θηρονόμος, feeding (wild) beasts*; ἐρμηνόμος, πολυνόμος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄνομος, ἐπίνομος, ποιόνομος, *with grassy fields*; παράνομος, σύννομος, αὐτόνομος, βούνομος, *fed on by cattle*; ἰσόνομος, λυσίνομος, κακόννομος, ὁμόνομος, ἀρχαῖοννομος (these are from νομός), θηρόνομος, *fed on by beasts*.

NOTE.—The compounds μονοκληρονόμος and συγκληρονόμος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1652, are irregular: μισγονόμος (γῆ) is thus accented in Hesych., but it must be an error, as also is ἀθυρονόμος, Hesych., which L. S. have correctly proparoxytone; αἰθερόνομος in H. D. and L. S. should be paroxytone: χρυσόνομος, in Æschyl. Pers. 80, can hardly mean *feeding on gold*, L. S.; see Schol. ad l.: νυκτινόμος is sometimes, though improperly, proparoxytone: ἰσοκληρονόμος (?) H. D., ὑψίνομος and ὁμόνομος are doubtful, as is πολύννομος; αὐτόνομος seems to be always proparoxytone.

494. -ξοος (ξέω). *Active*.—Λαοξόος, κεραξόος, λιθοξόος, δορυξόος (also δορυξός), κεραιοξόος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄξοος, τετράξοος, δίξοος, ἀντίξοος, ἀμφίξοος, μονόξοος, εὐξοος.

#### 495. -οχος, -ουχος (έχω), Arc. 90. 14.

All in ουχος, whether compound or decompound, are properisopomena, as ἀσπιδούχος, δαδούχος, ἐστιούχος, εἰνουούχος, ἀρχιεινουούχος, κλειδούχος, κληρουούχος, κυνουούχος, λαμπαδούχος, λυχνούχος, οὐρανούχος, ὀφιούχος, πατρούχος, πολιοούχος, πρυμνούχος, βαβδούχος, σκηπτούχος, etc. 'Ἀκρηστόλουχος (?), Hesych., is very doubtful.

Those in οχος (even when active) are proparoxytone, as αἰγίοχος, ἀστούχος, γαιήοχος, δρύοχος, ἐνοχος, ξοχος, ἐποχος, ἡνίοχος, κάτοχος, μέτοχος, νήοχος, σύνοχος, ὑπείροχος, ὑποχος, E. M. 432. 23. Yet Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 967, distinguishes between the active and passive meanings of λιμενήοχος, ἐὰν μὲν τὴν συνεχομένην, προπαροξυτόνως· ἐὰν δὲ τὴν συνέχουσιν τὸν λιμένα, παροξυτόνως.

496. -πλαθος (πλάσσω). *Active*.—Ἰπνοπλάθος, κοροπλάθος, κουροπλάθος, πηλοπλάθος, λογοπλάθος.

497. -πλανος (πλανάω). These are proparoxytone, as αἰέπλανος, ἀπόπλανος, ἀερόπλανος, νυκτίπλανος, ἀρχίπλανος, ἀλίπλανος, δύσπλανος, πολύπλανος, τηλέπλανος,

Æschyl. Prom. 577, ὠκύπλανος; yet ἔρωτοπλάνος, Anth. Pal. 7. 195. 6, and ποντοπλάνος are paroxytone; why ἀλίπλανος should have a different accent from ποντοπλάνος, when the meaning of both words is similar, does not appear: λαοπλάνος is paroxytone in the places quoted by H. D.

**498. -πλοκος (πλέκω).** *Active.*—Γριφοπλόκος, δολοπλόκος, δικτυοπλόκος, ξωνιοπλόκος, ιοπλόκος, κεκρυφαλοπλόκος, λινοπλόκος, οἰσυνοπλόκος, πυτινοπλόκος, στεφανηπλόκος, στεφηνόπλοκος, στεφανοπλόκος, σχοινοπλόκος, σπαρτοπλόκος, ψιαθοπλόκος, αἰμυλοπλόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀπλοκος, διάπλοκος, ὁμόπλοκος, περίπλοκος, εὐπλοκος, πολύπλοκος.

**499. -ποκος (πέκω).** *Active.*—Οἰοπόκος, εἰροπόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀποκος, ἀμφίποκος, ἐπίποκος, εὐποκος.

**500. -πολος (πολέω).** *Active.*—Αἰτόλος, ἀγροπόλος, ἀκροπόλος, θαλαμηπόλος, ἀγνοπόλος, αἰγνοπόλος, μουσσοπόλος, βουπόλος, αἰδοπόλος, δικασπόλος, θεηπόλος, θεοπόλος, ὕμνηπόλος, θυηπόλος, θεμιστοπόλος, νυκτιπόλος, νηοπόλος, μαντιπόλος, μυστιπόλος, μητροπόλος, μυροπόλος, οἰοπόλος, οἰνωπόλος, ἵπποπόλος, ὄνειροπόλος, ταυροπόλος, etc.; ὑψίπολος, H. D., should probably be paroxytone.

*Passive, etc.*—Περίπολος, ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος, δίπολος, τρίπολος, ἔμπολος, ἐρανέμπολος, τετράπολος.

NOTE.—Eust. 92. 44: σκοπητέον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν δικασπόλος, καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτὸ παροξύνεται· ἀμφίπολος, δὲ καὶ πρόπολος τὰ μετὰ προθέσεων προπαροξύνονται: Eust. 578. 40: δοκεῖ δὲ παροξυτονεῖσθαι καὶ ἡ εὐθεία τοῦ ἀκροπόλοιο καθὰ καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτό. τὰ γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πολῶ, εἰ μὲν προθέσει σύγκεινται προηγουμένη, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος· εἰ δὲ ὀνόματι, παροξύνονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ ὀνειροπόλος, μαντιπόλος, οἰωνοπόλος, θυηπόλος, ὃ καὶ ἱερεὺς καὶ θυοσκόος δὲ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ. οὕτω γοῦν ἀναλόγως καὶ ἀκροπόλος. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ μυστιπόλος καὶ αἰπόλος καὶ θαλαμηπόλος καὶ δικασπόλος ὃ καὶ θεμιστοπόλος: Eust. 642. 41: ἴσως δὲ ἔχει ἂν ἀπορίαν, διὰ τι μὴ ὥσπερ πρωτότοκος ἐν σημασίᾳ παθητικῇ ὁ πρῶτος τεχνεὺς προπαροξυτονῶς, πρωτοτόκος δὲ ἐν παροξυτονήσει ἡ πρῶτος τεκοῦσα, οὕτω κατὰ διαφορὰν σημασίας παθητικῆς τε καὶ ἐνεργητικῆς ἀμφίπολος μὲν τάφος ὃ ἀμφιπολούμενος προπαροξύνεται διὰ πάθος εὐλόγως εἰς ὃ ἀναλύεται, ἀμφιπόλος δὲ ἡ ἀμφιπολοῦσα πρὸ μῆος ἔχει τὸν τόνον διὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἣν δηλοῖ. τὴν δὲ τούτων λύσιν οὐχ ὑποδύσκολόν ἐστιν εὐρεῖν: cf. E. M. 37. 49; 93. 37; Arc. 88. 22; A. G. Oxon. I. 108. 11.

**501. -πονός (πονέω).** *Active.*—Ἀριστοπόνος, ἀρουροπόνος, βιοπόνος, ἀροτροπόνος, γεωπόνος, γηπόνος, γεηπόνος, εἰροπόνος, ἐργοπόνος, ματαιοπόνος, νυμφοπόνος, ὕφοπόνος, σιτοπόνος, δαιτροπόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀπονός, αὐτόπονός, ἀντίπονός, διάπονός, δύσπονός, ἔμπονός, ἐπίπονός, Ἠφαιστόπονός, κατάπονός, μελεόπονός, δορίπονός.

**502. NOTE.**—Those from πόνος are of course proparoxytone, as ἀκεσίπονός, λαθίπονός, λυσίπονός, πανσίπονός, βυσίπονός, τλησίπονός, φερέπονός, ἀφερέπονός, φιλόπονός, ἀφιλόπονός, φυγόπονός, ἀπειρόπονός, ἐθελόπονός, θρασύπονός: πολύπονός is rather passive than active in meaning, and is therefore properly proparoxytone, but ὀλιγόπονός is probably wrong.

**503. -ποπος (πέπτω).**—Ἀρτοπόπος appears to be paroxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., though in several of the passages, if not in all, it may be a variant of ἀρτοκόπος.

**504. -πορος (πείρω).** *Active.*—Ἀεροπόρος, ἀεριπόρος, ἀλίπορος, ἀκροπόρος, βραδυπόρος (this is proparoxytone in all the passages quoted by H. D.), βουπόρος, θαλασσοπόρος, ποταμηπόρος, πρωτοπόρος, ὀπισθοπόρος, ὕγροπόρος, μεσοπόρος, ποντοπόρος,

ὀδοιπóρος, παροδοιπóρος (?) συνοδοιπóρος (?) προοδοιπóρος (?) ναυσιπóρος, νυκτιπóρος, νυκτοπóρος, κελευθοπóρος, λινοπóρος, μετεωροπóρος, ἰθυπóρος, λαοπóρος, παντοπóρος, πολυπóρος, πεζοπóρος, γλαυκηπóρος (?) ἐλιξοπóρος, παιδοπóρος (?).

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀπορος, ἀντίπορος, ἀκρόπορος, βραχύπορος, δύσπορος, εὖπορος, εὐρύπορος, Arc. 89. 27, ἔμπορος, ἐλαιέμπορος, κερδέμπορος, καμηλέμπορος, λογιέμπορος (such is the accent in our books, though Eust. 1447. 40 expressly states that it is the only compound of ἔμπορος that is *paroxytone*), μεγαλέμπορος, συνέμπορος, σωματέμπορος, πεζέμπορος, тариχέμπορος, φιλέμπορος, χριστέμπορος, ψυχέμπορος, τετράπορος, ἐπτάπορος, πεντάπορος, πανήπορος, πανάπορος, στενόπορος, πολύπορος, ναυσίπορος, ἰθύπορος, δύσπορος, δίπορος, πυκνóπορος, ἀγχίπορος, ὀξύπορος, παλίπορος.

NOTE.—Εὐθύπορος, *straight-going*, is doubtful: τηλέπορος seems to be generally *proparoxytone*, though it is *paroxytone* in Orph. H. 17. 9, quoted by H. D.: ὑψίπορος, like most others in ὑψι, is *proparoxytone*: αἰεύπορος is *paroxytone* in Hesych., yet Arcadius, 89. 28, expressly makes it *proparoxytone*, indeed he says that all compounded with αἰός are so, except αἰωνμάχος, but his rule is probably wrong, since we find αἰκυβόλος, αἰκυδρόμος, αἰκυτός: ταχυπóρος is falsely *proparoxytone* in Æschyl. Ag. 486, and Eurip. El. 451, both quoted by H. D.: ὑψίπορος should be *paroxytone*: παντοπóρος, *ad omnia callidus*, Soph. Ant. 369, is a strange accent for such a meaning: τηλέπορος (?) Aristoph. Nub. 967.

505. -προπος (πρέπω).—Θεοπρόπος appears to be the only word of this termination.

506. -ραφος (ράπτω). *Active*.—Ἰστιορράφος, δικορράφος, δολορράφος, κακορράφος, μηχανορράφος, σκηνορράφος, λινορράφος, νευρορράφος, ὑποδηματορράφος (this is falsely *proparoxytone* in Chærob. C. 623. 28), παλαιορράφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀρραφος, κατάρραφος, πολύρραφος.

507. -ροφος (ρόφέω). *Active*.—Αἰματορρόφος.

508. -σκαφος (σκάπτω). *Active*.—Φυτοσκάφος, πυργοσκάφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Φυτόςκαφος.

509. -σκοπος (σκέπτομαι), Arc. 88. 25. *Active*.—Βροτοσκόπος, ἀστεροσκόπος, θυοσκόπος, μετεωροσκόπος, μηλοσκόπος, οἰωνοσκόπος, ὄρνεοσκόπος, τερατοσκόπος, τηλεσκόπος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀδιάσκοπος, ἄσκοπος, εὖσκοπος, ἐπίσκοπος, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, κατάσκοπος, ἀπόσκοπος, τηλέσκοπος.

NOTE.—Πάνσκοπος, Anth. Pal. 7. 580, if correct, is irregular: so also πολύσκοπος, τανυσκόπος, ὠκύσκοπος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 525.

510. -σοος (σάζω and σεύω). *Active*.—Βιοσός, βουσός, βοοσός, βροτοσός, δορυσός, κεμαδοσός, κυνοσός, λαοσός, λιθοσός, μελισσός, μηλοσός, νεκυσός, νηοσός, οἰνοσός, ψυχοςός.

*Passive, etc.*—Δύσσοος, εὖσοος, πυρίσοος, παλίνσοος.

NOTE.—Ἀεισός in Nonn. p. 112. 28, quoted by H. D., is *passive* in sense, and should be *proparoxytone*: ξενύσοος, *saving strangers*, should be ξενισός.

511. -σπορος (σπείρω). *Active*.—Πυκνοσπóρος, πρωτοσπóρος, φυτοσπóρος, πυρισπóρος, παιδοσπóρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀσπορος, ἀγχίσπορος, ἀπύσπορος, βαθύσπορος, δεκάσπορος, ἐπίσπορος, εὖσπορος, μηλόσπορος, μανόσπορος, ὑψίσπορος, ὀμόσπορος, πρῶίσπορος, πυκνóσπορος, πρωτόςπορος, πολύσπορος, χειμósπορος, πυρίσπορος.



**512.** -στολος (στέλλω). *Active*.—Πυργοστόλος, εργοστόλος, γαμοστόλος, ναυστόλος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἰδίοστολος, μονόστολος, αὐτόστολος, περίστολος, ὀμόστολος, ὑψίστολος, ἀπόστολος, ψευδαπόστολος.

NOTE.—Ἰερόστολος, Plut. 2. 351 B, seems to be irregular; it should most probably be paroxytone: ἄστολος, εὖστολος, ποικιλόστολος, etc., are derived from στολή.

**513.** -στροφος (στρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀσπιδηστροφος, βουστρφος, *boves regens*, ἔδρoστροφος.

*Passive*.—Ἀδιάστροφος, βούστροφος, a *bovis aratus*.

**514.** -σφαγος (σφάττω). *Active*.—Ταυροσφάγος, μηλοσφάγος, παρθενοσφάγος.

**515.** -τοκος (τίκτω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀριστοτόκος, ἀλαστόκος, ἀρτιτόκος (?) ἀγχιτόκος, αὐτοτόκος, αἰνοτόκος, αἰωνοτόκος, ἀπαρτιτόκος (?) ἀπειροτόκος, ἀρρενοτόκος, ἀρρητοτόκος, βραδυτόκος, διδυμοτόκος, διτόκος, δευτεροτόκος, δισσοτόκος, καλλιτόκος, κλεψιτόκος, μονοτόκος, ὀλιγοτόκος, ὀξυτόκος, παντοτόκος, πρωτοτόκος, πολυτόκος, τελειοτόκος, ταχυτόκος, ὠμοτόκος, ὠκυτόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀρτίτοκος, ἄτοκος, αὐτότοκος, αἰωρότοκος, ἀπότοκος, δευτερότοκος, δύστοκος, εὐτοκος, ἐγγειότοκος, κοινότοκος, πρωτότοκος, ὠκύτοκος.

NOTE.—Ἀεξίτοκος, *nourishing the fruit of the womb*, is regular: μογοστόκος was so accented by Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. A. 270: ἐπτάτοκος (?) is doubtful: κλεψιτόκος, *partum furans*, H. D., seems to be an error.

**516.** -τομος (τέμνω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Βαλαντιητόμος, δρυνοτόμος, καρατόμος (E. M. 215), λαιμοτόμος, λατόμος, λιθοτόμος, ξυλοτόμος, πετροτόμος, σκυτοτόμος, ἔλοτόμος, ἀρτιτόμος, καινοτόμος, etc.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀμφίτομος, ἀπότομος, ἄτομος, διχότομος, ἔντομος, ἡμίτομος, καράτομος, νεότομος, λαιμότομος, περίτομος, σύντομος, ἀρτίτομος, καινότομος, etc.

NOTE.—Ἀμφίτομος is so contrary to analogy that it can hardly be correct; see H. D. s. v.: the substantive βούτομος, whatever its derivation, is paroxytone: κέρτομος is singular in its accent: the decompounds ἐπικέρτομος and φιλοκέρτομος are regular: ἔτοιμοτόμος, *ready for cutting*, is probably an error.

**517.** -τορος (τιτράω). *Active*.—Βουτόρος, ὀξυτόρος, ῥινοτόρος, γυιοτόρος, πολυτόρος, λαοτόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάτορος (a distinction is sometimes made between διάτορος, *pierced*, and διατόρος, *piercing*, wrongly, as the latter form does not exist).

**518.** -τραγος (τρώγω). *Active*.—Κριθοτράγος, κοτινοτράγος, συκοτράγος.

**519.** -τροφος (τρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀλεκτρυονοτρόφος, ἀνθοτρόφος, βουτρόφος, γηροτρόφος, δονακοτρόφος, ζευγοτρόφος, ζωοτρόφος, ἵπποτρόφος, καρποτρόφος, κουροτρόφος, λαοτρόφος, λωτοτρόφος, μηλοτρόφος, παιδοτρόφος, τεθριπποτρόφος, χιονοτρόφος, παντοτρόφος, ὀμοτρόφος, πολυτρόφος, μονομαχοτρόφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀπότροφος, ἄτροφος, δύστροφος, ἔντροφος, εὐτροφος, νεότροφος, ὀλιγότροφος (?) ὀμότροφος, ὀρεσίτροφος, σύντροφος, χιονότροφος.

NOTE.—Παντρόφος is quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 7. 476. 9, though they condemn that accent, and πάντροφος from Orph. H. 25. 2, and Nonn. Joann. c. 9. 154.

**520.** -τυπος, -κτυπος (τύπτω). *Active*.—Βουτύπος, ὀρειτύπος, χαμαιτύπος, χειμωνοτύπος, χοιροτύπος, χοροκτύπος, ὄμβροκτύπος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀντίτυπος, ἄτυπος, ἐντυπος, ἔκτυπος, ἐρίκτυπος, πρόστυπος, ἀρτί-  
τυπος, ἀλίκτυπος.

NOTE.—Ἀρματόκτυπος, Æschyl. S. c. T. 204, is from κτύπος: βαρύκτυπος (?) in an active sense: ἐπτάκτυπος (?) Pind. Pyth. 2. 70: ἑτερόκτυπος (?): ὀρίκτυπος, H. D.

521. -φάγος (ΦΑΓΩ), Arc. 89. 11; E. M. 681. 30. *Active*.—Ἀδηφάγος, αἰγο-  
φάγος, ἀνδροφάγος, αὐτοφάγος, δημοφάγος, ἱαμβειοφάγος, λωτοφάγος, σαρκοφάγος,  
τρυγηφάγος, ἀλληλοφάγος, δριμυφάγος, παμφάγος, καρποφάγος, κλεψιφάγος, ὀλιγο-  
φάγος, πολυφάγος, μονοφάγος, νυκτιλαθραιοφάγος (?) μονοφάγος, ὀλιγοφάγος: ἐλαιο-  
φιλοφάγος, for this H. D. quote Athen. 64 F, a place which does not prove that  
accent to be correct.

*Passive, etc.*—Αὐτόφαγος (?): οἰσοφάγος as a substantive is well established,  
but the accent is difficult to account for.

522. -φθορος (φθείρω). *Active*.—Πολυφθόρος, ὑστεροφθόρος, βροτοφθόρος (not  
βροτόφθορος as in H. D.), ἀνδροφθόρος, ἀλιφθόρος, αὐτοφθόρος (Ἑλληνοτρωοφθόρος,  
Tzetz. Hist. 5. 772, H. D., is irregular), θυμοφθόρος, λαοφθόρος, λινοφθόρος, μη-  
τροφθόρος, ναυφθόρος, οἰκοφθόρος, πολιτοφθόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀδιάφθορος, ἐπίφθορος, πολύφθορος, ἀρηίφθορος, ἄφθορος.

NOTE.—Ναύφθορος, *navfragus*, is singular, but may be correct.

523. -φοβος (φοβέομαι). *Active*.—Αἰμοφόβος, ὑδροφόβος, ψυχοφόβος, Galen  
T. 10. p. 210 E; H. D.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀφοβος, ἔκφοβος, ἔμφοβος, ἐπίφοβος, κατάφοβος, περίφοβος, ὑπέρ-  
φοβος.

NOTE.—H. D. quote θεόφοβος, *God-fearing*; it should probably be paroxytone, as also κακόφοβος.

524. -φονος (ΦΕΨΩ); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀλληλοφόνος, ἀνδροφόνος, αὐτο-  
φόνος, βουφόνος, γυγαντοφόνος, γοργοφόνος, δολοφόνος, ἔλλοφόνος, θηλυφόνος, θηρο-  
φόνος, θηριοφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαοφόνος, λεοντοφόνος, Μηδοφόνος, μηλο-  
φόνος, μητροφόνος, μυοφόνος, μυσφόνος, νεβροφόνος, νηττοφόνος (a kind of eagle),  
ξеноφόνος, οὐλοφόνος, παιδοφόνος, πατροφόνος, πολυφόνος, ταυροφόνος, χιμαιοφόνος,  
φασσοφόνος, ὦκυφόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀντίφονος, ἀπόφονος, νεόφονος.

NOTE.—The accentuation of μαιφόνος, Arc. 91. 2 (and ἱαιφόνος, Hesych.), is singular; by analogy it should be proparoxytone, but it does not seem to occur with that accent: βελοβυθοθαμβοσεισμοφόνος, quoted by H. D., is as monstrous in accent as in composition.

525. -φορος (φέρω), Arc. 88. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 14. *Active*.—Ἀγαλ-  
ματοφóρος, ἀγγελιαφóρος, ἀγκαλιδοφóρος, ἀπειληφóρος, ἀρχιλυχνηφóρος (?) ἀσκο-  
φóρος, ἀσπιδοφóρος, ἀφροφóρος, ἄωσφóρος, διφóρος, ἐναιυτοφóρος, ἐπιγαμματοφóρος,  
ὀλιγοφóρος, πολυφóρος, αἰφóρος, παρειαυτοφóρος (?) παντοφóρος, φιλοκαρποφóρος (?)  
λαεφóρος, ὀλιγοφóρος, ὀψιφóρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάφορος, ἀδιάφορος, δύσφορος, εὐφορος (A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 17),  
ἀνείσφορος, ἀνώφορος, ἀσύμφορος, ἑξάφορος.

NOTE.—Πάμφορος, though active, is proparoxytone in all the places quoted by  
H. D.: πτηνοτοξοπυροφóρος (?) H. D.: φιλοκαρποφóρος: all three are probably  
wrong.

526. -χoος (χέω), Arc. 89.—Ἀργυροχóος, θυηχóος, λοετροχóος, λουτροχóος,  
λαωτροχóος, οἰνοχóος (ἀρχοινοχóος, H. D., παροινοχóος, are both suspicious), ἀρχιοι-

ροχός (?) σιαλοχός, τυμβοχός, ὑδρηχός, ὑδροχός, φυλ<sup>1</sup>οχός, χρυσοχός, ῥινοχός (not ῥινόχοος).

*Passive, etc.*—Πρόχοος, E. M. 93. 37.

NOTE.—Ὀλιγόχοος, *yielding little*, is contrary to analogy, ὀλιγόχοος is however quite correct; perhaps the former accent has arisen from a confusion of the two forms: the same remarks apply to πολύχοος.

The compounds of χός, χούς are of course proparoxytone, as ἐξάχοος, ἡμίχοος.

527. -ωρυχός (ὀρύσσω); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—γεωρύχος, μιλταρύχος, ῥιζωρύχος, τοιχαρύχος (Arc. 91. 4), τυμβωρύχος, φρεατωρύχος, φρεωρύχος.

*Passive, etc.*—Κατώρυχος, ὑποκατώρυχος.

NOTE.—Ὀφθαλμώρυχος should be corrected, it is of course paroxytone; and πεδώρυχος, quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 10. 101, must be an error.

528. On ὀλοοίτροχος, E. M. 622. 39 says: Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀριστόνικος ψιλοῦσι παροξύνοντες, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὀλεόν· ἐπένθεσι δὲ τοῦ υ περιττή. οἱ δὲ δασύνουσιν, ἢ ὅλος τροχοειδής, καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 137. The word ὀρεσιπάτος (*sic*) is quoted by H. D., but the passage referred to proves nothing, and I suppose it must be regarded as a misprint, as must ὠκυρρός in E. M. 821. 33, which cannot be right for several reasons. The following words in H. D. may be noticed here for want of a better place. Ἀβρογός and ἀδρογός are mere oversights, for all words in γοος are proparoxytone: ἀδρανέος is a mistake for ἀδράνεος; αἰσχροπράγος (*sic*) is a thoroughly impossible accent; ἀνθρωποφλόγος should be proparoxytone, and so should βιβλιοτάφος; εὐωδός for εὐώδης is without a parallel, and almost certainly wrong; ὀγκοτράφος should be ὀγκότράφος; lastly, ταυροθρός should be proparoxytone.

### (c) Verbal Derivatives in τος.

529. Verbal derivatives in τος, compounded with a *privativum*, are proparoxytone; of the remainder, those with three terminations are generally oxytone, those with two terminations, proparoxytone. In fact, however, these words are in such a state of confusion that no rule can be depended on, and all must be left to observation.

530. NOTE 1.—Arc. 83. 22: Τὰ εἰς ΣΤΟΣ ἐπιθετικά ἀπλᾶ ῥηματικά ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὀξύνεται, ληϊστός, μεριστός, ὀνομαστός. τὰ δὲ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, φραστός ἄφραστος, ἀλίστος ἄλαστος: E. M. 269. 3: διαμετρητός· ἡ εὐθεία διαμετρητός, σχήματος παρασυνθέντου. Καὶ πόθεν διαχωρίζεται τὰ παρασύνθετα ἐκ τῶν συνθέντων; Ἐκ τῆς διαφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, τὰ δὲ παρασύνθετα ὀξύνεται. Ταῦτα δὲ ὀξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ ῥήματος ἔσχον τὴν σύνθεσιν· οἷον ἐκλέγω, ἐκλεκτός· ἐπίλεκτος δὲ προπαροξύνεται, ὅτι ἀπὸ ὀνόματος ἔσχε τὴν σύνθεσιν, ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως, καὶ τοῦ λεκτός. Οὕτως οὖν καὶ διαμετρῶ διαμετρήσω, διαμετρητός: E. M. 347. 22: ἐξαίρετος· προπαροξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΤΟΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἀριδίκετος, ἀμαιμάκετος· χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀπλᾶ ὄντα πρὸ τοῦ Ε τὸ Π ἔχει, διὰ τὸ Ἰαπετός· ἢ ἀπὸ ῥήματος συντεθείη, διὰ τὸ εἰπαινετός. Σεσημείωται τὸ ἀφυσγετός: E. M. 474. 18: ἱππόβοτον· Διὰ τὴν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον; Τὰ εἰς ΟΣ ὀξύτονα δισύλλαβα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· βατός (ἄμβατος) Ἀμβατος ἔστι πόλις. φατός, ἀρηίφατος. Χωρὶς εἰ μὴ παρασύνθετα

ᾧσι, διὰ τὸ μετῶ μετρήσω μετρητός· καί, διαμετρητῶ ἐνὶ χώρῳ: E. M. 569. 22: Ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν τοῦ λέγω λεκτός, καὶ ἐκλεκτός, σύνθετον ὀξύτονον· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐκλέγω συνθέτου παρασύνθετον, διάλεκτος βαρύνεται, Schol. Ven. Γ. 344; A. G. Oxon. I. 135. 29. Such are fair specimens of the rules given by the Greek grammarians for the accentuation of these words, and it is quite needless to quote more of them. Modern writers are not more helpful. 'Verbal adjectives,' says Göttling, Accent. p. 313, 'are in general oxytone as *parasyntheta*, barytone as *syntheta*.' Lobeck, in his dissertation, 'De motione adjectivorum minus mobilium' (printed in the Paralipomena, p. 455 sqq.), has accumulated, with preternatural diligence, a vast number of instances in which the printed books violate, or seem to violate, the rules of the grammarians. His researches prove that these words have been brought into such incredible confusion that it would be quite useless to attempt the construction of a more precise rule than that given above.

531. NOTE 2.—Lobeck, in the above-mentioned dissertation, lays down the rule that all compound verbal adjectives in *τος* are oxytone when they indicate possibility merely, and are proparoxytone when they denote a completed act; thus *διαλυτός*, capable of being dissolved, dissoluble, is oxytone, but *διάλυτος*, dissolved, is proparoxytone, Lob. Par. 478: Primum igitur constituimus, adjectiva, quorum significatio latinis in *illis* exeuntibus respondet, acuto sono finiri; quem canonem H. Stephanus aliquoties sequitur: *Διάλυτος*, dissolutus; *διαλυτός*, dissolubilis; *μετάπειστος*, in aliam sententiam adductus; *μεταπειστός*, qui potest a sententia dimoveri. Neque hæc novitia est doctrina sed a veteribus ipsis tradita. Suidas, Ἐξαίρετον τὸ ἐπὶ λεκτον· (hoc ex Schol. Didymi ad Il. 2. 227) ἔξαιρετόν δὲ ὀξύτόνως τὸ ἐκβαλλόμενον id est τὸ ἐκβάλλεσθαι δυνάμενον, quod uno verbo ἔξαιρέσιμον, exemptile dicitur.' And this rule holds of very many words, but the exceptions and variations are countless and bewildering. Lobeck, 498, sums up his results as follows: 'Quæstio erat de accentu verbalium. Quæ quum aut syntheta sint aut parasyntheta, veterum sententiis consultisque hæc acui statuimus, illa gravari. Sed quod caput est rei, qua ratione decomposita a compositis discerni queant, id neque illi perspexisse videntur, neque nobis scire contigit, neque omnino de omnibus sciri posse videtur. Si quis vero nos attendere jubeat ex duabus adjectivi partibus utra quoque loco prævaleat, præpositio an adjectivum, et hinc definiri velit, utri sit imponendus accentus, is parum reputaverit hanc rationem longe a nostra intelligentia remotam et a Græcis ipsis neglectam esse, qui ἀπενκτός quidem dixere sed ἀπένυχτος omniaque polysyllaba sopito præpositionis accentu pronunciare coacti sunt. Has igitur in angustias compulsi duas illas constituimus regulas de oxytonesi potentialium et contrario absolutorum tenore, quarum neutra per omnia servatur, sed apparet tamen id ordinarium esse, quod secus est extra ordinem. Idque vel hoc exemplo confirmare licet, quod in quadraginta novem, quæ collegi, adjectivis cum præpositione ἀπό conjunctis sex nec plus reperiuntur oxytona, ἀπενκτός, ἀποδεκτός, ἀπαρεστός, Simpl. in Ench. 5. p. 74; ἀποφαντός, Philo Legg. All. 2. 70 B: ἀποδεικτός, Aristot. Anal. Post. I. 10. p. 76. 33, et ἀπωστός, quod unum a potentiali significatione maxime sejunctum est.'

532. Those ending in *κλυτός* or *κλειτός* are somewhat irregular; when compounded with an indeclinable word of more than one syllable they are oxytone, as *ἀγακλυτός*, *ἐπικλυτός*, *παρακλυτός*, *περικλυτός*, *τηλεκλειτός* (*τηλέκλειτος* in Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1097 is probably false), *τηλεκλυτός*; when, with a declinable word, or with an indeclinable monosyllable, they are proparoxytone, as *δύσκλυτος*, *θεόκλυτος*, *πάγκλειτος*, *πάγκλυτος*, *πρόκλυτος*, *τοξόκλυ-*



τος, while parathetic compounds are oxytone, as δορικλυτός, δουρικλυτός, δουρικλειτός (but δορίκλυτος occurs in Suid.), ονομακλυτός, Il. 22. 51 (or according to some ονομάκλυτος), ναυσικλειτός, Od. 6. 22 (or, as others wrote, ναυσίκλειτος), ναυσικλυτός (or ναυσίκλυτος, Od. 15. 415), and upon this principle ποσσίκλυτος might be oxytone.

533. NOTE.—E. M. 215. 20: Τὸ δὲ κλειτὸς καὶ κλυτὸς εἰ μὲν μετὰ ἀπτῶτου συντεθῇ ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν, φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν· οἷον κλειτὸς ἀγακλειτός· εἰ δὲ μετὰ πτωτικοῦ ἢ ἀπτῶτου μονοσυλλάβου προπαροξύνεται· πρόκλειτος, ονομάκλυτος, τὸ δὲ δουρικλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει.

Schol. Ven. K. 109: Τὸ κλυτὸς εἰ πτωτικὸν κατάρχοι ἐν συνθέσει βαρύτονόν ἐστι τοξόκλυτος, ονομάκλυτος· εἰ δὲ ἀπτῶτον, φυλάσσει τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, περικλυτός, ἀγακλυτός, διδ σημειωτέον τὸ ναυσικλυτὸς ὀξυνόμενον . . . τὸ μὲν οὖν δουρὶ κλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει ἐστίν.

S. V. X. 51: Ὀνομακλυτός, Ἀρίσταρχος ὑφ' ἐν ὡς πασιμέλουσα. ἐν δὲ Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ὄνομα κλυτός Αἴθων κατὰ παράθεσιν. εἰ δὲ, φασίν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξ οὐδετέρου καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ σύνθετον, τί ἐστι τὸ Ἀστυνάξ καὶ ποιηματογράφος; κατὰ σύνθεσιν οὖν ἐστίν, ὡς τὸ τοξόκλυτος παρὰ Πινδάρῳ καὶ περὶ κλυτός [?]; Schol. Ambros. in Odys. H. 39; Eust. 1566. 64; Arc. 88. 16; 90. 6; A. G. Oxon. I. 378. 12.

#### (d) *Nominal Derivatives.*

534. *General Rule.*—Compound adjectives, of which the second half is derived from a noun, retract the accent, as καλλίνας, παναγήρας, πολύπρας; ἄνηβος, ἔφηβος, πάνολβος, πολύφλοιβος, χρυσεόστιλβος; ἐγχεσίμαργος, κακόψογος, καλλίφθογγος, λήθαργος, νεόζυγος, πολύπυργος; ἄναυδος, ἐκατόμποδος, ἔμπεδος, κενόσπουδος, ὁμόσπουδος; ἀνάπλεως, ἄνεως, ἀνίλεως, ἀξιόχρεως; ἀνάπλεος, κατὰπλεος, παγχρύσεος; βαθύρριζος, μονοτράπεζος; ὠχρόξανθος; αὐτοάγαθος (and αὐτοαγαθός), πανάγαθος, φιλάγαθος; βαρύμοχος, δολόμυθος, εὐθυκέλευθος, μονόλιθος, ὀλιγόμισθος, ταχύρροθος; παραπλήσιος, πολλαπλήσιος; δισπύνδειος (see § 382), εὐγένειος, λεπτόγειος, παλιμβάχειος, περίθειος; δεκάβοιος, ἐπτάβοιος, παγγέλοιος, πανόμοιος, προσόμοιος; ἄδικος, δικαίδικος, δυσάρεσκος, ἐπίορκος (Schol. Ven. Γ. 279), θυμάγορικός, παρακρουστικοίς, φιλόδικος; ἀγχίαλος, αἰδήςλος, ἀκόνδυλος, ἄλλοπρόσαλλος, ἀπτιλος, διάγκυλος, διάδιπλος, ἐπιλλος, εὐτράπελος, κατάδηλος, λιγουργότιλος, μεσάγκυλος (E. M. 113. 32), παραστρόγγυλος, προδείελος, προσείκελος, σύμπολλοι, χρυσοποίκιλος; ὁμαιχμος, ῥάθυμος; ἡμίονος, νήποιος, πάνταγνος; ἀλίπλοος, ἀνεμόθορος, ἀνέμπλοος, εὐνοος; νήλωπος; ἀβέλτερος, αἶρος, γλυκύπικρος, δέιλακρος (see § 542), δίαιθρος, ἐπίκηρος, ζώπυρος, λειαύστηρος, λευκόπυρρος, μεγαλοπόνηρος, νώθουρος, οὐδενόσωρος (Schol. Ven. Θ. 178), ὑφέσπερος; αἶσος, ἀρτιο-

πέρισσος; πάμπρωτος, περιέσχατος, ισάδελφος, σύζως, πολύζως; except **oxytone**, 1. ἀεργηλός, αἰδνός, ἀκιδνός, ἀλαός, ἀμενηνός, ἀμυσχρός, δαφουινός, ἐπηετανός, ἐπικοινωνός, εὐδεινός, εὐδιανός, καταριγηλός, νεογιλός, νεογνός, νωδός, παμβδελυρός, παμμυσαρός, ὑποχαροπός, χαροπός. 2. All in ημερινός, οπωρινός, as ἀμφημερινός, αὐθημερινός, ἑφημερινός, ἰσημερινός, καθημερινός, μεθημερινός, μετοπωρινός, φθινοπωρινός, together with δυσχειμερινός, μεσημβρινός, προπερυσινός and προχθεσινός. 3. Those in ικος, where κ does not belong to the root of the word, as ἀναθεματικός, πολεμολαμαχαϊκός, τελεσιουργικός, ὑπεραττικός, ψευδαττικός, but ἄδικ-ος. 4. Those in ωπος from ὦψ, as ἀγριωπός, αἱματωπός, δεινωπός, εἰσώπός, but μέτωπος, and πρόσωπος, with their compounds, are **proparoxytone**, as αἰσχροπρόσωπος, ἀμφιπρόσωπος, ἀνδροπρόσωπος; ἀντιμέτωπος, εὐρυμέτωπος. The words ἀμφίσωπος, ἔνωπος, and περίωπος, are also **proparoxytone**. 5. Ordinals in στος, as πεντηκαιεικοστός. **Paroxytone**, 1. Verbal adjectives in τεος and τεον, as διαλυτέος, διασαφητέος. 2. Compounds of ἀντίος, as αὐτεναντίος, ἐναντίος, προσαντίος. 3. Multiplicatives in πλος, as διπλός, δεκαπλός. 4. Those in ποσ=πούς, as ἀρτίπος, and the word κορυθαίολος. **Properispomena**, 1. Those in φος, as ἀθῶφος, ὄρεσκῶφος, ὑπερῶφος. 2. Pronominal words in οντος, as φιλοτοιούτος.

Compound adjectives in αἰος are somewhat irregular. The following are **properispomena**. 1. All expressing number, weight, or measure, as δεκαμναῖος, διμοιραῖος, ἑξαμνηναῖος, ἡμιμναῖος, πεντηκονταμνηναῖος, τετραδραχμαῖος. 2. All in ιαῖος, as ἐπιπολιαῖος, ἐπωμιαῖος, κατανωτιαῖος. 3. All in δαιος, as ἐπουδαῖος, κατουδαῖος. 4. All with two consonants before the termination αἰος, as ἀπενκταῖος, ἀποπομπαῖος, διανταῖος, ἐπακταῖος, Κορακοπετραῖος, παναρχαῖος. Words which fall under none of these heads are **properispomena**, if the removal of the first factor (or factors) of the word leaves at least four syllables; if less than four syllables, they are **proparoxytone**, as ἀνα-δεξιμαῖος, ἀπ-αθηναῖος (Pollux 3. 58), ἀπο-δεκαταῖος, ἑξ-ορισμαῖος, ἐπιστολιμαῖος; ἀ-κέραιος, ἀκριβοδίκαιος, ἀκροκνέφαιος, ἀντιπέραιος, δυσόρφναιος, ἐνεύναιος, εὐέλαιος, κρουνοχυτρο-λήραιος, λεπτόγαιος, λευκόφαιος, μισο-γύναιος, παμπάλαιος, περιδέραιος, προθύραιος, προστρόπαιος, φιλορρώμαιος. Φιλαθήναιος and φιλάρχαιος are **proparoxytone**, and ἐμπολαῖος **properispomenon**.

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the distinction between verbal and nominal derivatives is an imaginary one as far as accents are concerned. A word is not in

point of fact accented in an exceptional manner because it is derived from a verb, but conversely it is called a verbal derivative because the Greek grammarians or the Greek people accented it in a particular way. No theories of derivation, certainly no Greek theories, seem to be of any use in determining the accent of a word. No two words can be more exactly parallel than ἀποπομπαῖος and ἀποτρόπαιος are, yet their accents differ.

**535. NOTE 2.**—On ἀλαός see Arc. 38. 14 : χηλαργός, Soph. Elect. 861, is simply monstrous, and H. D. are quite right in saying, ‘rectus accentus videtur χήλαργος, ut πόδαργος non ποδαργός’; the adverb ἐμπεδῶς is formed from ἐμπεδής, not from ἔμπεδος, which makes ἐμπεδῶς according to rule; for πάναιθος, approved by Euphranor, most wrote παναιθός, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 372; Eust. 992. 56 : καλοκάγαθος, Pollux 4. 11, is proparoxytone according to rule; it also occurs in the form καλὸς κάγαθός, see Lob. Path. 1. 563, note; on παραπλήσιος see E. M. 531. 50; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : πανδῖος and πανδία for πάνδιος and πάνδια can hardly be defended, though Dindorf thinks πανδία the best way of writing the word; the authority however for doing so is small, and analogy is against it : εὐνηός, with some more of the same termination in E. M. 32. 9, are blunders which ought to have been corrected long ago.

**536. NOTE 3.**—αιος. According to the Greek grammarians compound adjectives in αιος are proparoxytone, E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 13; still more distinctly by Schol. Aristoph. Achar. 142 : Τὸ φιλαθήναιος προπαροξύτειν δεῖ, ἐπεὶ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα προπερισπώμενα ἀπλᾶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον δῆμος Ἀριστόδημος, πῶλος ἐχέπωλος. καὶ Ὅμηρος Θαλυσιάδην ἐχέπωλον κνεφαῖος ἀκροκνέφατος, ὄμφατος πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος φιλάρχαιος; see also Philem. Lex. p. 4. § 9 : βαθυχαῖος (?) Æschyl. Supp. 865 = 859, Didot : ἐμπολαῖος seems to be properisponenon in all the places quoted : ἐνεύναιος, for which ἐνευναῖος also occurs, e. g. Pollux 6. 10; H. D. : ἐξαπνίαιος ‘vel ἐξαπνιναῖος; variant enim libri inter utrumque accentum, neque ex præceptis Arcad. p. 43. 4, satis certo colligere licet uter accentus præferendus sit;’ H. D. : ἐπιπόλαιος, Arc. 43. 2 : Τὸ μέντοι ἐπιπόλαιος οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιπολῆς παρῆκται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὸ ἐπιπολάζω· πλὴν οἱ πλείους αὐτὸ περισπῶσιν : ἐπιτροπαῖος (?) the passage cited for this, Herodot. 3. 142, proves nothing : ἐπουραῖος (?) Hesych. : εὐδίατος, Pollux 1. 92, or εὐδιατός, Plut. 2. 699 F; H. D. : ἰσάρχαιος, Chærob. C. 526. 13 : μισορρώμαιος, Plut. 1. 941, and φιλωρώμαιος, Arc. 43. 9; Chærob. C. 526. 12, it is falsely properisponenon, Chærob. C. 516. 30, and 523. 30 : παναχαῖός, E. M. 250. 29 : πανόμφαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142; but πανομφαῖος also is met with : φιλαθήναιος, E. M. 113. 32; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : φιλάρχαιος is prescribed by the Scholiast on Aristophanes *supra*, and is common, but the accent is not certain, for we find παναρχαῖος, Pollux 5. 150 : φιλαχαῖός, E. M. 215. 6 : εὐρυστιχαῖός (*sic*) in E. M. 180. 27, is omitted by H. D. : βαθναῖδοις, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 831 is wrongly βαθναυδοῖς in E. M. 2. 24.

**537. NOTE 4.**—ειος. Those in ειος seem to be all proparoxytone, though there is at least one trace of another accentuation, for Eustathius says (1551. 54), ἔστι δὲ παλιμβαχχείος, ἥ προπαροξύτωνος παλιμβάκχειος.

**538. NOTE 5.**—κος. Chærob. E. 77. 34 : Τὰ εἰς ΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον, κακὸς ἄκακος, σεμνὸς ἄσεμνος, τερπνὸς ἄτερπνος, Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκός (*sic*); ‘In Etym. M. p. 205. 4, ubi de accentu hujusmodi compositorum agitur, est Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκός, quod φιλωρωμαῖκός scribendum videbatur Sylburgio, recte, nisi quis præferat Ῥωμαῖος φιλωρώμαιος,’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D. : the passage from Chæroboscus seems to show that Sylburg’s emendation is not required; as a matter of practice the rule about the retraction of the accent is

always disregarded, except in the word *ὑπερσυντελικός*, which is sometimes oxytone, as in Chærob. C. 745. 10. 15. 26; 746. 5, etc.: sometimes proparoxytone, as in E. M. 193. 50; 252. 56; 318. 16, etc.; the reason given by Gütting, ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 220, for making the word proparoxytone is of no weight: it is, he says, a parasynteton, and therefore proparoxytone: so are *ἀνταποδοτικός*, *δυσαναφορικός*, Hesych., *παρεκβατικός*, *παρακαθεκτικός*, and others, yet they are oxytone: *ἀνάπτικος* is said to be always proparoxytone, and such appears to be the accent of *ἀφύσικος*: it is not improbable that they were considered to fall under the rule concerning words compounded with a privativum, cf. §. 460.

539. NOTE 6.—*-los*. *Νεογίλος* is oxytone, Arc. 54. 15, so also *ἀεργήλος*, Nicand. Ther. 50: *δημεχθής* *μισούμενος* *ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου*, Hesych. is an extraordinary accent on more accounts than one: *ἐπικαμπύλος*, Hom. Hym. ad Merc. 90, a Greek grammarian might defend this as he does *ἐπιβουκόλος* by saying (what is not true) that *ἐπί* is superfluous: *καταριγής*, Hom. Odys. 14. 226: *κορυθαίλος* is paroxytone, Arc. 86. 4; Chærob. C. 526. 15: *Τὸ κορυθαίλος οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰολος, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰολῶ, τουτέστι κινῶ*: E. M. 113. 32; 531. 47; Eust. 352. 28: *Κορυθαίλος δὲ παροξύνεται μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν*: Etym. Gud. 338. 49 seems (for it is not quite clear) to make it proparoxytone: the cod. Venet. varies, but has *κορυθαίλος* in Il. X. 471, and elsewhere; see Dind. præf. ad Hom. Il. Oxon. 8vo. 1856, p. 19; the rest in *αἰολος* are regular, as *παναίολος*, Arc. 86. 4: *νομοαἰολος*.

540. NOTE 7.—*-vos*. *Δαφονός*, E. M. 250. 29; Arc. 64. 3: *ἐπικοινωνός*, but *μετακοινωνος* and *συγκοινωνος* are regular: *ἐπιταπεινός* is quoted by H. D. from Oribas. Coll. 4. 14, but the accent is contrary to analogy: *μισοχριστιανός* (?) Chron. Pasch. p. 619. 21; H. D.: *νεογόνος* *περιστεγανός* (?) Hesych.: on those in *ημερινος*, *οπωρινος*, see E. M. 691. 56; A. G. Oxon. 2. 425. 23: the Doric *τοσσήγος* for *τοσσότος* is also to be remarked.

541. NOTE 8.—*-oos*, *-pos*. On those in *oos* see Schol. Ven. M. 26; E. M. 453. 2: the multiplicatives in *πλοος* are regular when contracted, as *ἀπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*, etc.; Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 521: on the very doubtful accent *δικρόος* for *δίκροος* see Lob. Phryn. 233: *χειμάρροι*, Hom. Il. 4. 452, is right, though in antiquity there was a doubt on the matter; Schol. Ven. ad loc.: *Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης παροξύνει, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐνικόν ἔστι χειμάρρους. Νικίας δὲ ὡς εὐζωνοί, καὶ μήποτε πιθανώτερον: ἀμφισωπός* is proparoxytone in Hesych., together with *περίωπος*, E. M. 91. 12; cf. Lob. Ajax 340: *μόνωπα*, in Callimach. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 873, should be corrected 'aut *μονῶπα* [from *μονῶψ*] aut *μονωπά* scribendum'; H. D.: on the accentuation of these words see Arc. 67. 9; 86. 28; Theog. Can. 69. 20; Eust. 1389. 4; 768. 40: *ἄνθρωπος* is by the old grammarians referred to this head: *ἀελλόπος*, which properly belongs to the third declension, is used by Nonnus Paraph. Joh. p. 126 as an adjective of the second declension, and the accent varies in the books between *ἀελλόπος* and *ἀελλοπός*; Fix ap. H. D. rightly thinks that when it belongs to the second declension the word ought to be written *ἀέλλοπος*: *ὑποχαροπός* is oxytone in Xen. Cyneg. c. 5. 23 and elsewhere: *ἐλίκωπος*, H. D., is certainly a false accent.

542. NOTE 9.—*-pos*. *Ἀβληχρός*, Eust. 705. 59: *ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίωνος φέρεται ὅτι Ἡρακλείδης μὲν ὁ Μιλήσιος βαρύνει τὴν λέξιν, λέγων ὡς βληχρόν ἔστι τὸ ἰσχυρόν, καὶ ἐν συνθέσει ἄβληχρον ὡς ἄκακον. ἡ δὲ παράδοσις δέχνει: ἀγαυρός*, Schol. Ven. Θ. 178, has *ἄγαυρος*: *ἀμυδρός*, Eust. 463. 41, seems to think that strictly this should be proparoxytone, as a compound: *ἀμυσχρός*, though a compound, is oxytone: *αὐτονοερός* (?): *ἐξιατρός* *ἐκθυτικός*, Hesych., possibly a mistaken accent; if the word is an adjective it should in all prob-



ability be *ἐξίαιτος*: *ἐπισμυγρός* is irregular; Schol. Ven. I. 456, the preposition was held to be redundant: *ζαβρός*, Hesych.; if a syncopated form of *ζάβωρος*, is irregular, but may be compared with *νεόγονος*, *νεογρός*: *κολοβοῦρος*, Hesych., should be corrected, *κολόβουρος* is the proper reading; cf. *κόθουρος*, *κόλουρος*, *μείουρος*, etc.: *φαιουρός*, in Lycoph. 334, should also be emended: *παμβδελυρός* and *παμμυσαρός*, Aristoph. Lys. 969, are singular, but seem to be so accented in MSS.: *παμμίαιρος*, Aristoph. Ran. 466: *παμπόνηρος*, Aristoph. Equit. 415: *πάναισχρος* is also regular, as is *ὑπομύσαρος*, yet *παγγλυκερός*, Aristoph. Lys. 970 seems to be well attested; it is possible that some grammarians may have regarded such words as mere parathetic compounds, or as two words rather than one; the correctness of *περικρυερός* may be doubted: *ποδαβρός*, E. M. 678. 1, Herodot. I. 55, should probably be proparoxytone like *πάναβρος*, Lucian Rhet. Præc. c. 11: *πολυφθονερός*, in Diog. Laert. 10. 8, has been corrected by Bake (ad Cleomed. p. 434) into *πολυφθόρους*; see H. D. s. v.: *φαλακρός* is considered to be a compound by the Greeks, e. g. E. M. 787. 1: *φαλακρός* ὁ τὸ ἄκρον ἔχων φαλόν, ὃ ἐστὶ λευκόν· παρὰ τὸ φάος· φάλιον γὰρ τὸ λευκόν: Arcadius, 74. 21, classes it with simple adjectives, and Lobeck, Par. 42, maintains that neither it nor *δείλακρος* is a compound at all: 'δείλακρος et φαλακρός non composita esse, ut vulgo creditur, sed simplicia significat mobilitas ἢ δειλάκρα, Arist. Plut. 973. Athen. p. 697 C: ἡ φαλακρά Lucian. pro Imagg. § 5, quæ si quis oblivione originis, ut ἀργή, σκυθρωπή, declinata esse atque ideo etiam φαλακρός acuta ultima dici contendat, tamen nullam rationem afferre poterit, cur illa compositis potius quam simplicibus adnumeranda sint.' But the existence of a feminine termination is no proof that the words are simple. The compounds of *φαλακρός* are regular, as *ἡμφάλακρος*, *ὀπισθοφάλακρος*.

543. NOTE 10.—*-τος*. 'Ἀμφιβῶτος for ἀμφίβωτος = ἀμφιβήτος is an error: ἀντεναιυτός (?) L. S.: *φιλοβοιωτής*, E. M. 215.

### Attic Declension.

544. These words in *ως* and *ων* retain the accent of the common form, e. g. *ἴλαος ἴλεως*, *κάλος κάλως*, *λαός λεώς*, *ναός νεώς*, *πλέος πλέως*; *ἄλως*, *γάλως*, *γάλως*; *ἀνώγειως*, *ἀνώγειων*, *βαθύγειως*, *εὐγείως*, *λεπτόγειως*, *ὑπόγειως*; *αἰείζωως* *αἰείζως*; *ζῶος ζῶς*; *ἄκερως*, *βούκερως*, *δίκηρως*, *εὐκερως*, *πολύκερως*, *χρυσόκερως*. Monosyllables are perispomena, as *Γλῶς*, *Κρῶς*, *Κῶς*, *σῶς*, *Τλῶς*; except *ζῶς* and *δῶς*, oxytone: *ὀρφῶς* and *λαγῶς* are said by the grammarians to be circumflexed, though the common form of the former is *ὄρφος*, and of the latter *λαγός*.

545. NOTE.—*ARG.* 126. 25; Joh. Alex. 7. 36; Chærob. C. 64. 20; 253. 9; 360. 21: according to Schol. Ven. E. 887, Ptolemæus Ascalonites circumflexed *ζῶς*. The following polysyllables are also perispomena: 'Ἰναρῶς, Chærob. C. 261. 31: ἔστι γὰρ Ἰναρῶς ὄνομα βασιλέως, Παραμιζῶς ὄνομα εἰνούχου, Σαβακῶς, Μανεῶς, ταῦτα δὲ ὀνόματα εἰς κύρια. Καὶ ἰστέον ὅτι τινὲς μὲν ὑξύνουσιν αὐτά, τινὲς δὲ περισπῶσι. τὸ δὲ Σαβακῶς Ῥωμανὸς βαρύνει, Σαβάκως λέγων. Ἀποβολὴ δὲ τοῦ Σ ποιούσι τὴν γενικήν: *ARG.* 94. 8: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Περσικά ἢ Αἰγύπτια παροξύνεται· φάργως Ἰνάρως. Our books follow the accentuation of Arcadius. 'Herod. 3. 12: ὑπὸ Ἰνάρῳ (libri aliquot Ἰνάρου) τοῦ Λίβυος' 15; 7. 7; Thucyd. 1. 104. Accus. Ἰναρον ap. Strabon. 17. p. 801, ubi duo codd. Ἰνάρων, ap. Suidam lemma gl. sine

explicatione positæ est Ἰνάρωνος Ἰνάρος, Ἰνάρον, Ἰναρον, ap. Ctesiam in Photii Bibl. p. 40; H. D. Götting, Accent. p. 284, says that the MSS. of Herodot. 3. 15 read Ἰναρῶς, and Ἰναρῶ for the genitive, not Ἰνάρῶ as it is printed. Κανεῶς, A. G. 1197, in the same passage of Gaisford's edition of Chæroboscus (quoted above), is Μανεῶς, perhaps one or other is a misprint: λαγῶς, Chærob. l. l.; Joh. Alex. 8. 36; E. M. 635. 32: Μανεθῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; on the numerous forms of the name see H. D.: ὀρφῶς, Chærob. Joh. Alex. ll. ll.; Arc. 94. 3: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ ὁμοτονοῦσιν ἐκεῖνοις, ἀφ' ὧν ἐσχηματίσθησαν ναὸς νεῶς, λαὸς λεῶς, ἀξιόχρεος ἀξιόχρεως. τὸ δὲ λαγῶς καὶ ὀρφῶς περισπῶνται. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493=491: ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ὀρφῶς, ἐν τισὶ δὲ ὀρφοῦς. μήποτε δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐνικὸν τοῦ ἰχθύος οὕτως ἔλεγον ὀρφῶς, ὡς λαγῶς καὶ ταῶς. Chærob. C. 260. 17: ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ φυλάττουσι τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας τὸν τόνον· εἴτε γὰρ προπαροξύνηται τὸ κοινόν, εἴτε παροξύνηται, εἴτε ὀξύνηται, τὴν αὐτὴν τάσιν φυλάττει καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἷον τὸ λαὸς καὶ ναὸς ὀξυτονούμενα παρ' ἡμῖν φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· λεῶς γὰρ καὶ νεῶς λέγονσιν ὀξυτόνως· καὶ πάλιν τὸ Τάλος καὶ κάλος παροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παροξύνονται, οἷον Τάλως καὶ κάλως· καὶ πάλιν τὸ Μενέλαος καὶ Ἰόλαος προπαροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προπαροξύνονται Μενέλεως, Ἰόλεως· Σεσημείωται τὸ ὀρφῶς καὶ λαγῶς περισπώμενα, ταῦτα γὰρ οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν τὸν τόνον τῶν κοινῶν· τοῦ[το] μὲν γὰρ ὀρφῶς τὸ κοινὸν ὀρφος ἐστὶ βαρυτόνως, τοῦ δὲ λαγῶς ὀξυτόνως λαγός. Ἰστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικὰ τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. Chærob. C. 261. 20: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ πολλὰ εὐρίσκονται παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς ΩΣ μὴ ἔχοντα προῦποκεῖμενον κοινόν, οἷον κορώνεως, φιβάλεως, δαμερίππεως, χελιδάνεως, ἱέρεως, προπαροξύνονται δὲ ὅλα ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ Σ ποιοῦσι τὴν γενικὴν, ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀττικοῖς. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν κορώνεως καὶ φιβάλεως καὶ δαμαρίππεως καὶ χελιδάνεως εἶδη φυτῶν, τὸ δὲ ἱέρεως τὸν ἱερέα σημαίνει· ἱέρεως γὰρ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ ἱερεύς. Athen. 315 C: Ἀριστοφάνης Σφηξίν

Ἦν μὲν ἠνῆται τις ὀρφῶς, μεμβράδας δὲ μὴ θέλην.

τὴν μέντοι ἐνικὴν εὐθείαν ὀξυτόνως προφέρονται Ἀττικοί· Ἀρχιππος Ἰχθύσιν ὡς πρόκειται τὴν δὲ γενικὴν Κρατῖνος Ὀδυσσεῦσι Τέμαχος ὀρφῶ χλιαρόν· Σαβακῶς, Chærob. 261. 32: Σπαρμιζῶς, A. G. 1197; Gaisford has Παραμιζῶς: Ταλῶς, Joh. Alex. 8. 36; in Chærob. 260. 24 it is printed Τάλως, and at 66. 17 he expressly says that in Attic it is paroxytone: ταῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; Chærob. C. 261. 7. Reg. de prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 451: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ ὀξύνονται, ἰδρῶς, λαγῶς, ἀγνῶς, ὁ ἀγνωστος. τὸ μέντοι ταῶς καὶ τυφῶς παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς εὐρον, ἃ καὶ δικατάληκτά εἰσι. καὶ ὁ ταῶν καὶ ὁ τυφῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ λαγῶς περισπώμενον εὐρον. σὺ δὲ κατὰ τὴν συνήθειαν ὄξυνε. I suppose the writer means the custom of the Alexandrians who said ταῦς (or ταῶς), cf. Arc. 37. 1; Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493: Τυφῶς, Joh. Alex. Chærob. etc. ll. ll.

546. NOTE 2.—There is some difference of opinion as to the accentuation of words in γηρως=γήρσας, as ἀγήρως, βαθύγηρως, ἐσχατόγηρως, εὐγηρως, καλόγηρως, παντογήρως, πολύγηρως, σύγγηρως, ταχύγηρως, ἐπέργηρως. Hermann (De emend. rat. Gr. p. 24 sqq.) would make them all paroxytone; and such is also the opinion of Kühner, G. G. § 77. vol. i. p. 249: he thinks that words of this class can be proparoxytone only when the final ω is preceded by ε in the penultimate syllable, and that it is therefore a mistake to extend such an accentuation to words in which ω is preceded by η. But Chæroboscus, 259. 13, has εὐγηρως as an example, and he probably had good warrant for it. Kühner also observes that in Æschyl. Agam. 78, all the MSS. have ὑπεργήρων. All the manuscripts are, however, only transcripts of the Medicean, and in Dindorf's edition ὑπέργηρων is printed: ἀγήρως seems to be always paroxytone, and παντογήρως is found in Soph. Ant. 606; the rest are all proparoxytone in MSS. and printed books, though here and there instances to the contrary may be found; cf. Chærob. C. 363. 27; 365. 16; 378. 16.

550. NOTE 2.—Ionic forms are regular in their accentuation as *Τυνδάρεος*, genitive *Τυνδαρέου* or in Ionic *Τυνδαρέω*; such forms however sometimes puzzle the grammarians and scribes, who do not always feel sure whether they are dealing with a mere Ionic variety or with the real Attic declension. Eust. 1686. 23 : *Τυνδάρεω, ὃν Ὅμηρος μὲν κοινῶς κλίνει, καθὰ δηλοῖ τὸ Τυνδαρέου παράκοιτιν, ὡς Πανδαρέου, καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ Τυνδαρέῳ παροξυτώνως λεχθέν. οἱ μὲντοι μεθ' Ὅμηρον Ἀττικοὶ Τυνδάρεων προπαροξυτόνως φασίν, ὡς Μενέλεων. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸν Πηνελέων Ἀττικοὶ μὲν διὰ μακρᾶς ληγουσῆς προάγουσι καὶ προπαροξυτονούσι κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν κλίσιν, ὃ δὲ ποιητῆς κοινότερον προσφέρει, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ Πηνελέϊο ἄνακτος, Schol. Hom. Odys. A. 299 : ἧ ῥ' ὑπὸ Τυνδάρεω, παροξυτόνως τὸ Τυνδάρεω, ἀκολουθῶς τῷ οὐχ ὡς Τυνδάρεω κοῦρη κακὰ μήσατο (Od. Ω. 199), yet in the printed editions this direction is not observed. The writer of the Medicean*

manuscript of Æschylus (Agam. 83) does not seem to have been quite clear in his mind whether he ought to write *Τυνδαρέω θύγατερ*, or *Τυνδάρω* or *Τυνδαρέου*.

**551. NOTE 3.**—Athen. 400 A: *Τρύφων δέ φησι: Τὸν λαγὼν ἐπ' αἰτιατικῆς ἐν Δαναΐσιν Ἀριστοφάνης ὀξυτόνως καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ν λέγει*

*Λύσας ἴσως ἂν τὸν λαγὼν ξυναρπάσειεν ὑμῶν.*

*Καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεῦσιν*

*Ἀπόλλωλα· τίλλων τὸν λαγὼν ὀφθῆσομαι.*

Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν *Κυνηγετικῷ* χωρὶς τοῦ Ν λαγῶ καὶ περισπωμένως. ἐπεὶ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ λαγός. ὥσπερ δὲ ναὸν λεγόντων ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοί φασι νεὸν καὶ λαὸν λεών, οὕτω λαγὼν ὀνομαζόντων ἐκεῖνοι λαγὼν ἐροῦσι. τῇ δὲ τὸν λαγὼν ἐνικῇ αἰτιατικῇ ἀκόλουθός ἐστιν ἢ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀμύκῃ σατυρικῷ πληθυντικῇ ὀνομαστικῇ

*Γέραναι, χελῶναι, γλαῦκες, ἰκτῖνοι, λαγοί.*

τῇ δὲ λαγὼν ἢ διὰ τοῦ Ω παραπλησίως προσαγορευομένη λαγὼ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν *Κύλαξιν* Ἴνα πάρα μὲν βατίδες καὶ λαγὼ καὶ γυναικες εἰλίποδες. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ ταῦτ' ἀλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευτῶσαν συλλαβὴν περισπωμένως προφέρονται. δεῖ δὲ ὀξυτονεῖν τὴν λέξιν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα τῶν ὀνομάτων ὁμότονά ἐστι, κἂν μεταληφθῇ εἰς τὸ Ω παρ' Ἀττικοῖς· ναὸς νεώς, κάλος κάλως. οὕτως δ' ἐχρήσατο τῷ ὀνόματι καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ ὁ τοὺς Εἰλωτας ποιήσας.

**552.** Genitives in *ω*, if from oxytone Attic genitives, are properispomena, as *Πετεώ, Πετεῶ, Ταλαός, Ταλαῶ, Ταλαῶ;* if from barytone Attic genitives, they are proparoxytone, as *Μίνω, Μίνω;* Ἀνδρόγεω, Ἀνδρογέω.

**553. NOTE.**—Chærob. C. 413. 1; Eust. 1830. 59: *ἰστέον δέ, ὡς Ὅμηρος μὲν ἀναλόγως καθὰ ἥρως ἥρως, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνως ἔκλινεν. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἰσοσυλλάβως ὡς Μενέλεως Μενέλεω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἔφρασαν καινότερον, ὅτι ὥσπερ Ἀττικῶς Πετεῶς Πετεῶ καὶ πλεονασμῷ Πετεῶ ἐν Ἰλιάδι, καὶ Ἀνδρόγεως Ἀνδρόγεω καὶ Ἀνδρογέω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω καὶ Μίνω. ἦν δὲ ἂν, φασι, καὶ Ἄθως Ἄθω, εἰ μὴ ἐκάλυε τὸ μέτρον ἐν τῷ ἐξ Ἀθῶω δ' ἐπὶ πόντον ἐδύσατο κυμαίνοντα.*

## (2) Of the Common Declension.

**554.** The general rule holds, except that oxytone words become perispomena in the Genitive and Dative of all numbers, as *λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ, λόγον; λόγῳ, λόγου; λόγοι, λόγων, λόγοις, λόγους: ἄγγελος, ἀγγέλου, ἀγγέλῳ, ἄγγελον, ἄγγελε; ἀγγέλῳ, ἀγγέλου; ἄγγελοι, ἀγγέλων, ἀγγέλοις, ἀγγέλους: κακός, κακοῦ, κακῷ, κακοῖν, κακῶν, κακοῖς.* According to E. M. 472. 46, *ἴος, one*, makes *ἴον* in the gen., but *ἴῳ* in the dative.

**555. Cases in *θε* and *φι*.**—These follow the rules given above (§ 219), as *Ἀργόθεν, οὐρανόθεν; ἀριστερόφιν, δεξιόφιν, θεόφιν, ἱλιόφιν, ὀστέφιν, στρατόφιν.*

Contracted nouns present some peculiarities, which are noted below.



556. NOTE.—The epic gen. in *οιο* and the Doric in *ω* are regularly accented, as *Καυκάσιοιο*, *πολυφλοίσβοιο*, *καλοῖο*, E. M. 474. 52 : so also the genitive and dative dual in *οῖν*, as *ἵπποῖν*, *ἄμοῖν*, *σταθμοῖν*.

‘The genitive of nouns feminine in *ος* is formed also by Callimachus in *ων*, *νησῶν*, *ψηφῶν* ; but *τῶν δαιδᾶν*, Eur. *Hipp.* 738, is suspicious.’ Matthiä Gk. Gr. § 69. 4. The old dative in *οῖσι* is also regular, as *κακοῖσιν*, *ὄκκοισιν*.

### *Contracted Substantives and Adjectives.*

557. The rule given above (§ 20) for the accentuation of syllables resulting from contraction is here to be applied *only to the Nominative Singular*, and not to the oblique cases. The accent of the nominative singular being determined, the word follows the rule which has just been given for the accentuation of oblique cases in the common declension, except that the nominative and accusative dual in *ω* are invariably oxytone ; e. g. *ἔκπλοος* becomes by the rule *ἔκπλους*, *εὐνοος* *εὐνους*, *εὐξοος* *εὐξους*, *ἀπλόος* *ἀπλοῦς*, *διπλόος* *διπλοῦς*, *Πειρίθοος* *Πειρίθους*, *νόος* *νοῦς*, *ὀστέον* *ὀστοῦν*, these are then treated exactly as if they were not contracted at all ; hence *ἔκπλου*, *ἔκπλω* ; *εὐνου*, *εὐνω*, *εὐνουν*, *εὐνωιν*, *εὐνοι*, *εὐνων*, *εὐνοῖς*, *εὐνους* ; *εὐξου*, *εὐξω* ; *ἀπλοῦ*, *ἀπλω* ; *διπλοῦ*, *διπλω*, *διπλοῦν* ; *Πειρίθου*, *Πειρίθω* ; *νοῦ*, *νώ*, *νοῦν* ; *ὀστοῦ*, *ὀστῶ*, *ὀστοῦν*, *ὀστᾶ*, *ὀστᾶν*, *ὀστοῖν* ; but *ἔκπλωρ*, *εὐνώ*, *εὐξώ*, *ἀπλώ*, *διπλώ*, *νώ*, *ὀστώ*.

558. NOTE.—It would, one might think, puzzle the perverse ingenuity even of a Greek grammarian to justify this strange departure from the ordinary rule of contraction ; as *Πειρίθοος* makes *Πειρίθους*, so *Πειριθόου* ought to make *Πειριθοῦ*, *ἐκπλόου* *ἐκπλοῦ*, but by some unaccountable caprice they do not ; Ptolemæus Ascalonites (Schol. Ven. K. 373) did write *εὐξοῦ* = *εὐξόου*, but he is condemned by the grammarians for doing so. On *δίκροος* or *δικρόος* (?) see Lob. Phryn. 233. Kühner, G. G., I. 137, observes that the adjective *ἐπίπνους* retracts the accent ; Plat. *Symp.* 181 C, οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ἔρωτος ἐπίπνοι, and so it stands in C. F. Hermann’s edition there can be no reason why this one word should have an exceptional accent.

559. The rule of contraction is also set aside in all *simple* contracted words in *ους*, which are perispomena, from whatever form they are derived, e. g. *ἀδελφιδούς*, *ἀργυροῦς* (from *ἀργύρεος*), *χρυσοῦς* (*χρύσεος*), *χαλκοῦς* (*χάλκεος*). *Κάνεον* also makes *κανοῦν*. Chærob. C. 160. 35 ; Philem. Lex. p. 30, § 79.

560. NOTE.—The modern grammarians do not agree with the ancients as to the accent of the nominative and accusative dual in contracted nouns and adjectives of the common declension. Apoll. de Pron. 118 A : τὰ δυνικὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα οὐδέποτε περισπᾶται· οὐδὲ γὰρ θέλει τὸ πατωτικὸν Ω περισπᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τέλους. Joh. Alex. 14. 32 : τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυνικὰ ἢ ὑξύνεται ἢ βαρύνεται ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὴν περισπωμένην. ὑξύνεται μὲν ἀπὸ περισπωμένων καὶ ὑξυνομένων, χρυσοῦς χρυσῶ,

καλὸς καλῶ· πρὸ μιᾶς δὲ ἔχει τὸν τόνον τὰ ἀπὸ βαρυνομένων, Ὁμηρος Ὀμήρῳ, φίλος φίλῳ. *ARG.* 179. 2: τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς Ω ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην. *A. G.* 1160: τὸ γὰρ πτωτικὸν Ω ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην. πτωτικὸν δὲ λέγομεν τὸ ἐν τοῖς πτωτικοῖς ἐπὶ τέλους εἰρiscόμενον ἄνευ πάθους, οἷον πάντα τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυϊκά . . . τὰ γοῦν εἰς ΟΥΞ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσι περισπώμενα ἐν τῇ εὐθείᾳ τῶν δυϊκῶν δέχνεται, διπλοῦς διπλοῦ, διπλῶ διπλοῦν, διπλῶ δὲ στρατηγῶ δυντόνας. *Chærob. C.* 441. 14: ἡ δὲ εἰς Ω λήγουσα καὶ εἰς Α εὐθεία τῶν δυϊκῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἐν ᾗ καὶ ἡ γενικὴ τῶν ἐνικῶν, οἷον Ὀμήρου Ὀμήρῳ, ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπῳ, Ἀριστάρχου Ἀριστάρχῳ, ἀέλλης ἀέλλα, τραπέζης τραπέζα, ἀμάξης ἀμάξα, καλοῦ καλῶ, σοφοῦ σοφῶ. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, οὗ τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τόνον ἐπέδεξαντο· τὸ μὲν γὰρ καλοῦ καὶ σοφοῦ περισπᾶται, τὸ δὲ καλῶ καὶ σοφῶ δέχνεται. Τὸ γὰρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον σεμνῶ, ἀγαθῶ, καλῶ, σοφῶ, πτωχῶ, δειλῶ. Ὅτι γὰρ τὸ Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, δῆλον, εἴγε τὸ μὲν οἷ καὶ τὸ τοὺς δυνόμενα καὶ προσλαμβάνοντα τὴν τῆς ΔΕ συλλαβῆς ἔκτασιν προπερισπῶνται, οἷον οἶδε, τοῦσδε, τῷ κανόνι τῷ λέγοντι, ὅτι πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς βραχείας ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, ἡ δὲ εὐθεία τῶν δυϊκῶν γενομένη κατ' ἐπέκτασιν, οἷον τῶδε οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐ προπερισπᾶται ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται διὰ τὸ [τὸ] Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον καλῶ, σοφῶ. The same doctrine is also implicitly contained in *Eust.* 153. 41. *Chærob. C.* 250. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσαι αἱ πτώσεις συναιρεθεῖσαι περισπῶνται, οἷον πλόος πλοῦς, πλῶφ πλῶ, χωρὶς τῆς εὐθείας τῶν δυϊκῶν, ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τῆς κλητικῆς τῶν δυϊκῶν αὐταὶ γὰρ συναιρεθεῖσαι οὐ περισπῶνται, ἀλλ' ὀξύνονται, οἷον τὸν πλώ, τῷ πλώ, ᾧ πλώω ᾧ πλώ. Τὸ γὰρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον τῷ καλῶ, τῷ σοφῶ, τῷ ἀγαθῶ.

These passages seem clear enough; the dual in *ω*, if accented on the last syllable at all, is oxytone under all circumstances. Yet our modern grammars constantly have χρυσῶ, ἀργυρῶ, χαλκῶ, for χρυσῷ, ἀργυρῷ, χαλκῷ. *Matthiä*, § 119 *a*; *Jelf*, § 126; *Arnold*, § 178; *Donaldson*, § 205.

561. The feminines of adjectives belonging to this declension follow, in the accentuation of their oblique cases, the rules laid down for nouns of the First Declension, §§ 205–218. The nominative singular has a long final *a*, and therefore is paroxytone when the corresponding masculine is paroxytone or proparoxytone; when the masculine is oxytone, the feminine is so likewise, hence ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρέᾱ, ἀργυρέας, ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρέαν; ἀργυρέᾱ, ἀργυρέαιν; ἀργύραι, ἀργυρέων, ἀργυρέαις, ἀργυρέας; or, if contracted, ἀργυρᾱ, ἀργυρᾱς, ἀργυρᾱ, etc.: καλός, καλή, καλῆς, καλῇ, καλήν: σοφός, σοφή, σοφῆς, σοφῇ, σοφήν.

562. NOTE.—It will be observed that ἀργύραι is proparoxytone, and as such does not follow its nominative singular ἀργυρέα; but it must not be forgotten that ἀργυρέα, *et similia*, are only paroxytone by the accident of a long final vowel, and as soon as that disappears the accent falls back to its proper place. The accent therefore of the masculine must always be remembered in determining that of the nominative plural; ῥάδιος, ῥαδίᾱ, ῥαδιαῖ, οὐράνιος, οὐρανίᾱ, οὐρανίαι, τέλειος, τελεῖᾱ, τέλειαι; *Chærob. C.* 449. 1, see above, § 216.

## CHAPTER IV.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE  
THIRD DECLENSION.

## I. SUBSTANTIVES.—(a) MONOSYLLABLES.

**563.** NEUTER monosyllables are perispomena, as δῶ, κρῖ, οὔς, πῦρ, σταῖς, στῆρ, φᾶρ, φῶς, ὦς; εἶ, μῦ, νῦ, ξῦ, οῦ, πῖ, ῥῶ, ταῦ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ, ῶ.

**564.** NOTE.—Arc. 124. 11; Theodos. Gramm. 198. 1. The neuter κάρ, which only occurs in union with prepositions, as ἐπικάρ, ἀνάκάρ (or ἐπὶ κάρ, ἀνὰ κάρ), is necessarily oxytone as being short (see § 12); on the other word κάρ, if it be really another, which is found in the Homeric expression τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ (Il. 9. 378), see Lob. Par. 73. The same is the case with σᾶν, which is oxytone in Herodot. 1. 139; Athen. 453 D, etc. Both σάν and σᾶν occur in Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 23; Lob. Par. 77: 'Σκῶρ oxytonum est in Edd. vett. Aristoph. Rann. 146; Plut. 305, ubi Brunnkius σκῶρ', tanquam masculinum esset, scripsit, in Anecd. Bekk. p. 1208, aliisque locis ad Phryn. p. 293, indicatis, sed circumflectendum esse, ut neutra, credimus antiquis v. Theodos. de Accent. p. 189; Regg. Pros. 449, exceptis qui doricè scripserunt; etenim Joannes de Ton. p. 7, [20]: σκῶρ· τοῦτο δὲ φασὶ Δωριεῖς ὀξύνειν: quod si verum est, male nuper in Epicharmi versibus Athen. 7. 319 F, 320 C, pro oxytono e codd. successit circumflexum; Lob. Par. 88, σταῖς . . . estque ea usitatior hujus vocabuli tonosis sive sebum significat sive farinam maceratam; Hippocr. de Nat. Mul. p. 550, et 597, T. 2; Herodot. 2. 36; Aristot. Probl. 31. 9; Athen. 1. 32 B; 12. 548 C; 14. 645 B; Galen. Comm. in L. de Artice. 2. 41. 469; T. 18. P. 1; Stob. Flor. 85. 21. p. 491. 11; rarius oxytonum Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 459 G, p. 386. ed. Bekk.; ejus tot libri mirabiliter conspirant, Galen. de Antid. 1. 9. 50; de Locc. affect. 2. 9. 111; T. 8; Oribas de Fract. 2. 82; Moschopul. Sched. p. 199: et in Eupolidis versu ap. Etym. M. 422. 43; quem afferens Eustathius p. 1166. 38, σταῖς scribit. Sed quod Photius ait στάς ἀνεν τοῦ ἰ ὁ Ἀρτικὸς λέγει, ὁ δὲ Ἰῶν σταῖς, hodie nusquam apparet præterquam in στατίτης . . . et στατίνη: φῶς=φάος and φῶς.

**565.** Monosyllables of the masculine and feminine gender are oxytone, as Ἄν, Δάν, Πάν; Ζήν, γλήν, μήν, ῥήν, σπλήν, φρήν, χήν, ψήν; θίν, ἴν, ῥίν; κλόν, πρών, ῥών, χθών, Χών; Νάρ, Ῥάρ, Πάρ, ψάρ; Ἥρ, θήρ, κήρ (*fale*), σήρ; Σήρες, Τρῆρες; Γίρ, Εἶρ, σείρ, φθείρ, χείρ; Νώρ, σώρ, φώρ; Ζάς, κράς, Πράς, Φθάς; Γλής, Ζής, Κρής, σής; Δίς, λῖς, ἴς, ῥίς; θῶς, Τρώς; κλείς, κτεῖς, μέῖς; Ζεύς,

Νεύς, Φλεύς; ἄλς, χέρς, Λέξ, πλάξ, σάρξ, στίξ, φλόξ; Πράξ, σπάξ; κρέξ; βήξ, κήξ, ῥήξ, σφήξ; θρίξ, ψίξ; νύξ, πνύξ, Στύξ, Φρύξ; δόρξ, Λίγξ, λύγξ, στράγξ, τρώξ; κνίψ, λίψ, Νίψ; κλέψ, φλέψ; γύψ, ὄψ; θώψ, σκώψ, ὦψ; δαίς; except perispomena, βοῦς (and βῶς), βῶξ, ναῦς, γραῦς (νεῦς, γεῦς), Θράξ, Θῶν, λᾶς, οἷς, παῖς, Ταῦξ, φθοῖς, and those in *us*, as δρύς, Ὀῦς, μῦς, σῦς.

566. NOTE 1.—Arc. 124–127; Joh. Alex. 12. 21; 7. 20; Theog. Can. 132–134; E. M. 64. 31; 770. 19: αἶξ, according to Arc. 125. 6, this was perispomenon in Attic; Joh. Alex. 7. 25 is rather more guarded: τὸ δὲ γλαῦξ καὶ αἶξ παρ' ἡμῖν [i.e. in the κοινὴ διάλεκτος] μὲν ὀξύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀθηναίους καὶ ταῦτα τινὲς περισπῶσι: of αἶξ Lobeck (Par. 99) says: 'ubicunque inveni oxytonum est;' and no doubt that is the better accent: 'βαῦς ἦ, vocabulum ignotum apud Joann. Alex. τοικ. παραγγ. p. 7. 35; eo fortasse referenda Hesychii glossa, Βαῦ· εἶδος ἄνθους,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.; cf. Lob. Par. 91: may it not be a bye-form of βοῦς or βῶς? on the latter form see Suid. and Hesych. s. v. Schol. Ven. H. 238: Βῶν (?) Schol. Tim. Plat. 21 E: βῶξ = βόας, Philop. de Creat. Mundi, p. 188 B; Theog. Can. 132. 25; Lob. Par. 109: γλαῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 21; Eust. 1451. 62: παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ γλαῦξ περισπᾶται, οἱ καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι μὲν λέγουσι τὸ γλαῦξ πλὴν Δωρικῶς: Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1086 = 1081: τὸ γλαῦξ . . . Ἀττικοὶ μὲν περισπῶσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωρικῆς ὀξύνουσιν: cf. Joh. Alex. 7. 25, quoted above; E. M. 36. 51: Γνῆς, St. Byz., is expressly said to be oxytone, Chærob. C. 43. 17: δᾶς = δαίς, Schol. Hes. Scut. 275; it is sometimes falsely perispomenon: on the Syracusan ὁ δεινὸς = ὁ δεινὰ, see Lob. Par. 71: Δρύς, St. Byz.: Ζᾶς, cf. E. M. 655. 27: θεῦς = θεός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 8, is perispomenon in Eust. 775. 48; 1387. 29; Arc. 130. 20; H. D.: Θράξ, Arc. 125. 7; Theog. Can. 132. 29; yet according to Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 423, it is oxytone, and Lobeck (Par. 99) says that he has found it 'modo perispomenon Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 26; Paus. 5. c. 12. 5; 26. 3; Appian. Civ. 4. 136; lege synæresis ἀπὸ τοῦ Θράξ βαρυτόνιον ὀνόματος Eustath. ad Dion. 322; Regg. Pros. N. 126. p. 449; Anecd. Cram. T. 1. 25; [add E. M. 36. 51]; modo oxytonum Polyb. 5. 65. 9; Strab. 14. 611; Appian. Civ. 1. 116; Athen. 7. 272 F; 11. 489 A; Sext. c. Gramm. 3. 288; Schol. Il. O. 741; ut Bekkerus scripsit Plat. Charm. p. 156 D; et in iisdem Regg. Pros. N. 6. 423 sancitur; v. Götting ad Aristot. Polit. p. 406: Ὀῦς, Athen. 144 F: Θῶν, Theog. Can. 132. 2; Chærob. C. 294. 24; E. M. 459. 55: κλεῖς, Lob. Par. 92: 'κλεῖς circumflexum habet in Aristot. Probl. 29. 14. p. 952. 21; et in codd. Laur. et Paris. Nicom. 5. 2. p. 1129. 30; contra Grammaticorum præceptum οὐδὲν εἰς Εἰς μονοσύλλαβον περισπᾶται εἰ μὴ τὸ εἰς Anecd. Cram. 1. 171; Regg. Pros. N. 127. p. 450; Eusth. 857. 40; neque quod in diastasi κληῖς dicitur (κληῖς Æolicum est), extra diastasin barytonum esse potest; itaque etiam Atticum κληῖς scribitur: κύρς, a very late word for κύρις, Lob. Par. 77: λῖς and κῖς were oxytoned by Aristarchus; Æschion on the contrary wrote λῖς, κῖς, but the tradition followed Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. A. 239; 480; Eust. 841. 21: τὸ δὲ λῖς κατὰ μὲν Ἀριστάρχον, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ Ἀπίωνα καὶ Ἡρόδοτον, ὀξύνεται, συνεφομοιούμενον τῷ χαρακτήρι τοῦ κῖς κῖός ἐστι δὲ καὶ τῷ τίς καὶ θῖς καὶ ρῖς, εἰ καὶ διαφόρος ταῦτα κλίνεται πρὸς τὸ λῖς, ὁ Αἰσχρίων δὲ φασί, περισπᾷ διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν περισπᾶσθαι. ὡς γὰρ μῦς μῦν, δρύς δρῦν, οὔτως καὶ λῖς λῖν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν τῶν εἰς ΙΣ περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ὁ Αἰσχρίων τοῦτο ἐποίει, ἐκφεύγων θηλυκὸν ἐπίθετον ὀξύνον τὸ λῖς πέτρῃ, ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ῥήθέν. καὶ οὕτως μὲν ἐκείνος τὸ λῖς ὁ λέων περιέσπα ἐπὶ τοῦ λέοντος πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἐπιθετικοῦ. ἀλλ' ἡ παράδοσις, φασί, τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ πείθεται: cf. E. M. 567. 7: μεῖς is wrongly perispomenon in Stob. Ecl. 1. 27. p. 556; Lob. Par. 92: νῆς, if this form is resolved it is doubtful whether it should be written νῆς or νῆς: there is the same difficulty with regard



to γρηῦς : Bekker, Dindorf, and Thiersch prefer γρηῦς, Buttmann and Lobeck, Path. 2. 44, are for γρηῦς and νῆῦς, rightly as I venture to think : πῆς = παῖς, Theog. Can. 134. 32 : ποῦς, Lob. Par. 93 : 'quod Buttmannus dicit Gramm. § 41. Adn. 8. multo sæpius ποῦς legi quam ποῦς, adeo falsum est, ut præ decem circumflexionis exemplis centum contraria proferri possint : ' Πρᾶς, Chærob. C. 16. 15 : τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν ὀξύνεται καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεται ἰστέον ὅτι ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ λέγει αὐτὸ περισπᾶσθαι καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι, ἐν δὲ τῇ Καθόλου ὀξύνεσθαι, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι : it is perispomenon Reg. Pros. 57. p. 433 ; St. Byz. s. v. ; but cf. E. M. 655. 27 : προίξ is perispomenon in Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 19, but wrongly ; Arc. 125. 6 ; Lob. Par. 105 : πρῶν is incorrectly πρῶν in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 132, quoted by H. D. : πτώξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24 ; Götting Accent. p. 242 : 'Nach der Stelle des Grammatikers, welche ich zu Theodos. p. 236, mitgetheilt habe, ward auch πτώξ perispomenirt ; vgl. Herodian bei Herrn. de emend. p. 306 : ' Ταῦξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 23 ; E. M. 36. 51 : ὦλξ = αἰλαξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24, is falsely ὦλξ in Orion 120. 11 ; Lob. Par. 111 : ὦρ = ὅαρ, Lob. Par. 78 : the name of the Egyptian city ὦν is indeclinable, though feminine : on Σῶρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 21.

567. NOTE 2.—The grammarians are not quite consistent in the account which they give of the Æolic accentuation of monosyllables ; Chærob. C. 333 says : ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ (sc. μονοσυλλάβων) φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Στύξ : πῶς γὰρ δύναται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι ; on the other hand Gramm. Meerni. § 27 ed. Koen. περισπῶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα : ῥῶξ, πτώξ, δρῶψ, χρῶς, ῥῶς, θρῶς, βοῦς, χνῶς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς ; cf. Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 11 : he does not notice the former passage at all : probably the Æolians circumflexed those monosyllables which are naturally long, and oxytoned those which were naturally short, and if so, βλήρ, Æol. = δέλεαρ, in E. M. 200. 27, and Hesych. should be corrected βλήρ : yet we have μέις declared to be Æolic by Eust. 1174. 19, and oxytone by Arc. 125.

Ahrens de Gr. ling. dial. 2. p. 27 : 'monosyllaba apud Dores oxytona sunt quæ apud Lesbios perispomena, vulgo vel oxytona vel perispomena . . . Exemplo sunt σκῶρ pro vulgari σκῶρ . . . et γλαύξ pro Attico γλαῦξ . . . Quanquam Doricum βῶς pro βῶς περισπᾶσθαι fertur : ' I can add nothing to this, though I doubt whether the learned author is justified in his assertion by ancient authorities.

568. *Oblique Cases.*—The dissyllabic Genitive and Dative singular and Dative plural are oxytone, as θήρ, θηρός, θηρί, θηρσί ; οἷς, οἰός, οἰί, οἰσί ; ποῦς, ποδός, ποδί, ποσί ; the Accusative singular in ν when long, and the Vocative singular when formed by casting off s, the Genitive and Dative dual, and the Genitive plural, are perispomena, as γραῦν, δρῦν, λῖν, κλείν, μῦν, ναῦν, οῖν, σῦν ; βοῦ, Ζεῦ ; βοοῖν, δρνοῖν, μηνοῖν, σοοῖν, φρενοῖν, φωτοῖν, χειροῖν, χθοροῖν ; γνητῶν, θητῶν, μνηῶν, οἰῶν, Κρητῶν, σητῶν, χηνῶν ; the remaining cases are accented on the penultimate, as κλείδα, μῆνα, χῆνα, φῶτα, νίφα ; δρῦε, μῦε, σύε ; αἶγες, παῖδες, χεῖρες ; Πάν is oxytone in the Genitive and Dative singular only, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνες, Πάνων, Πάνας, Πᾶσι and Πάνεσσι ; except

1. The contracted forms ἦρος, ἦρι (for ἔαρος, ἔαρι) ; Θῶνος, Θῶνι (for Θόωνος). Θῶντος ; κῆρος κῆρι (for κέαρος, κέαρι, but

κηρός, κηρί, from κήρ, *fale*); λᾶος, λᾶϊ (for λᾶαος, λᾶαϊ); υῖος, υῖῷ (for υῖιος, or ῥιος, from ῥis); Θέτι (for Θέτι), μάστι (for μάστι), μήτι (for μήτι), σπῆϊ (for σπέϊ), together with Φθάντος Φθάντι, Ὠψ Ὠπος, and Μῆνι.

2 In the ordinary dialect the Genitive and Dative dual and the Genitive plural of the following words are paroxytone: δᾶς, δᾶδου, δᾶδων; δμός, δμῶιν, δμῶν; θῶς, θῶιν, θῶν; κράς, κράτων; οῖς, ὧτον, ὧτων; παῖς, παῖδιν, παῖδων; σῆς, σέων; Τρώς, Τρώων; φῶς, φῶτον, φῶτων; φῶς, φῶδιν, φῶδων. Λᾶων from λᾶας is also paroxytone, and the same is the case with δούρων from δόρν.

It may be as well to say that these rules do not apply to dissyllabic cases of participles; βάς, or στάς, for instance, make βάντος, στάντος, βάντι, στάντι, στάντα, στάν; στάντε, στάντοι; στάντες, στάντα, στάντων, στᾶσι, στάντας; ζῶν, ζῶντος, ζῶντι, and so on.

**569. NOTE 1.**—*Genitive Singular.* Chærob. C. 408. 10 sq.; Arc. 428. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 266: on κρέως, κέρως, etc., which do not come from monosyllabic nominatives, see below, § 679: on Ὠπος, see Chærob. C. 411. 23; Hom. Od. i. 429: the genitive and dative of πρῶν are found falsely accented: 'πρῶνός recte δξυτόνας scriptum ap. Chærob. in Theodos. p. 294. 19; Etym. M. p. 692. 49; Zonar. p. 1575, et in epigr. Damostrati Anth. Pal. 9. 328: Οὔρειον πρῶνός: male πρῶνός et πρῶνι in libris quibusdam Pausaniæ 2. 34. 11, et 36. 1. 2, ubi nomen collis est prope Hermionen siti,' *H. D.*: those who wrote πρῶν πρῶνός, regarded the word as contracted from πρέων, gen. πρέονος; cf. Suid. s. v. Πρῶνες: Schol. Ven. M. 462: λᾶος προπερισπαστέον ὡς κλήρος· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας πέπτακε διςυλλάβου κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ χρῆσιν, καὶ ὥφειλε τρισυλλαβεῖν ἡ γενικὴ, συναλοιφὴν δὲ λαβοῦσα βαρύνεται: Schol. Ven. E. 266: υῖος προπερισπαστέον· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας ἐστὶ μὴ εἰρημένης τῆς υῖς, ἥς γενικὴ ὥφειλεν εἶναι τρισύλλαβος ὡς μάντιος, αὕτη τοίνυν συναλοιφὴν παθοῦσα καὶ διςύλλαβος γενομένη βαρύνεται, ἥς ἀκόλουθος δοτικὴ. Νηληϊῶ υῖι ἐοικώς (Π. 2. 20) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ ἀλλ' υῖα Κλυτίοιο σαώσομεν (Π. 15. 427) καὶ πληθυντικὴ εὐθεῖα υῖες ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου (Π. 2. 621) καὶ αἰτιατικὴ υῖάς τ' ὀλλυμένων (Π. 22. 62)· ἀποδείξομεν δὲ καὶ τὸ υῖάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο (Π. 2. 463) παρὰ τοῦτο κεκλίσθαι κ. τ. λ.

**570. Dative Singular.**—υῖῷ, Schol. Ven. Π. 177: Θέτι, Hom. Π. 18. 407: μάστι, Π. 23. 500: Μῆνι, Herodot. 2. 99: μήτι, Π. 23. 318: σπῆϊ, Π. 24. 83; Chærob. C. 417: on δάι or δαί see Schol. Ven. E. 387: the heteroclite κλαδί, λιτί, ἀλκί, are oxytone like other dissyllabic datives, A. G. 1226; Schol. Ven. Σ. 352.

*Accusative Singular.*—Schol. Ven. A. 480: λὶν περισπαστέον κατὰ νόμον τῶν μονοσυλλάβων αἰτιατικῶν· πᾶσα γὰρ αἰτιατικὴ μονοσύλλαβος εἰς N λήγουσα περισπᾶται, ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὸν ὄξιν τόνον, μῖν, μνᾶν, σὺν ὕν· ταύτη καὶ ἡ κλεῖδα αἰτιατικὴ γενομένη κλεῖν περισπᾶται, τῆς εὐθείας ὀξυνομένης· ταῦτα Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ πεντεκαδεκάτῳ τῆς καθόλου: Arc. 130. 17; Chærob. C. 421. 23; Schol. Ven. Θ. 441; A. 480; Σ. 352.

*Vocative Singular.*—Chærob. C. 241. 29.

*Nominative Dual.*—Arc. 131. 16 has *λίε*, while Chærob. C. 441. 7, writes *λῆε* and *κῆε*.

*Genitive and Dative Dual.*—The genitive and dative in *ων* have the same accent as the genitive plural, hence *ἀνδρῶν ἀνδροῖν*, *χειρῶν χειροῖν* or *χειροῖν*, but *παίδων παίδων*, Arc. 132. 10; Chærob. C. 445. 14: the Homeric *ποδοῖν* is properispomenon II. 15. 18.

571. NOTE 2.—*Nominative Plural.* In Doric this case was *paroxytone*. Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 29: 'Æque in nominativo et accusativo pluralis declinationis tertiæ apud Dorienses paroxytona fuisse traduntur, quæ vulgo sunt proparoxytona, vel properispomena, ut *παῖδες*, *γυναῖκες*, *πτῶκας* (Chærob. Bekk. 1236 [= in Can. 427. 21] *οἱ Δωριεῖς ὀξεῖαν παρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων*· *οἶον παῖδες, αἴγες, γυναῖκες*· *ταῦτα γὰρ ἡμεῖς περισπῶμεν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς παροξύνουσιν*.—J. Gr. 243 a: *τὰ εἰς ΕΞ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ ὀνόματα πληθυντικὰ ὀρθῆς πτώσεως παροξυτονοῦσι, γυναῖκες, χεῖρες, νᾶες, ὀρνίθες*.—Scholl. Theocr. 1. 109: *τοῦ δὲ πτῶκας τὸ ΑΣ μακρόν. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τῶν εἰς ΕΞ ληγόντων εὐθείων τῶν πληθυντικῶν ὁμοίως παροξύνουσι καὶ μακρόν ἔχουσι τὸ Α, ὅτι τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν εἰς ΕΞ ληγούσας εὐθείας τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐκείνοι διὰ τῆς ΑΙ προφέρουσιν*. Grammaticulus, qui recte Dorico more *πτῶκας* scriptum invenit, quæ profert, inde male colligit). Quod valde mirum esset, nisi, et in Latinorum declinatione tertia nominativus et accusativus pluralis ultimas longas habent, ut pedēs, et in Gothorum iis declinationibus, quæ Græcorum et Latinorum tertiæ respondent, ut a *fisks*, piscis, descendit *fiskeis* n. pl. et *fiskans* acc. pl., et apud ipsos Græcos pronomina personalia, quæ priscas formas servare anant, ut *ἡμεῖς* et *ἡμᾶς*. Inde augurari licet, antiquitus eos tertiæ declinationis casus ultimas produxisse et in Dorica dialecto accentum certe priscum hæsisse.' Kühner G. G. 1. 251 thinks all this incredible, and that the accusative has in some mysterious way been confounded by the grammarians with the nominative; a professed grammarian should have more faith.

572. NOTE 3.—*Genitive Plural* is perispomenon, as *μηνῶν*, *χηνῶν*, *Κρητῶν*, *θητῶν*, *σητῶν*, *γνητῶν*, except the paroxytones mentioned above, to which may be added *Κῶων*, *πλῶων*, *Τλῶων*; Chærob. C. 453. 15: *τὰ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα μονοσύλλαβα περιττοσυλλάβως κλινόμενα ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν διαίρεσιν*· *τὰ μὲν ὀξύτονα, ἐὰν μὲν διὰ συμφώνου κλινῶνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον σῆς σητὺς σῆτες σητῶν, Κρῆς Κρητὺς Κρήτες Κρητῶν, θῆς θητὺς θῆτες θητῶν (σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μισθωτῶν), γνῆς γνητὺς γνήτες γνητῶν*· *ἐὰν δὲ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλιθῶσι, βαρύνονται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον Τρῶς Τρωὺς Τρώες Τρώων, δμῶς δμωὺς δμῶες δμῶων, θῶς θωὺς θῶες θῶων (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος θηρίου), σεὺς σέος [sic] σέες σέων (σημαίνει δὲ τοὺς σκώληκας)*· *τούτῃ γὰρ τῷ κανόνι βαρύνονται*. *Τὸ δὲ τίνων καὶ κράτων πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχουσι καὶ τὸν τόνον*· *τὸ γὰρ τίνων πευστικὸν μὲν ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀνταποδοτικὸν δὲ ἦρουν ἀόριστον, περισπᾶται, οἷον τίνων ἥκουσας; τινῶν*. *Καὶ τὸ κράτων δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κράτες (ὃ σημαίνει τὴν κεφαλὴν) ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κράτη ὑπάρχον περισπᾶται, οἷον τὰ κράτη τῶν κρατῶν*. *Τὸ δὲ φάδων καὶ δάδων ἀπὸ τοῦ φωῖδων καὶ δαῖδων γινόμενα κατὰ συναίρεσιν τὴν βαρεῖαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξαν*. *Ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῶν ὀξυνομένων*. *Τὰ δὲ περισπώμενα ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου γίνονται*· *ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλινῶνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον μῦς μῦδος μύες μῶων, βοὺς βοὺς βόες βοῶν, σὺς σὺδος σύες σῶων, δρυὺς δρυὺς δρυῖς δρυῶν, ἐὰν δὲ διὰ συμφώνου κλινῶνται, βαρύνονται ἐν τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον παῖς παιδὺς παῖδες παίδων, πᾶς παντὺς πάντες πάντων*. *Τὸ δὲ λάων ἐβαρύνθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ οἱ λαοὶ τῶν λαῶν*· *ἄλλως τε δὲ οὔτε ἔστι τοῦτο ἀπὸ μονοσυλλάβου εὐθείας τῆς λᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου τῆς λᾶας*· *ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ λᾶας γέγονεν ἡ γενικὴ λᾶαος καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν τῶν δύο ΑΑ εἰς ἐν Α δηλονότι μακρόν, λᾶος ὡς*

*λᾶος ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς*·

*καὶ λοιπὸν ἡ εὐθεῖα τῶν πληθυντικῶν λᾶας λᾶες καὶ ἡ γενικὴ λαάων λάων*. Yet *κίς*

and *λῖς* make *κῖός* and *λῖός*, *κῶν*, *λῶν*. Schol. Ven. Γ. 198: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος οἶων ὡς αἰγῶν, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς οἶων ὡς δαῖδων, λέγων ὡς οὐ κλίνει τὸ μονοσύλλαβον ὁ ποιητής, εἰ μὴ μέτρον καλῶσειεν. Cf. Joh. Alex. 18. 16; Arc. 134. 10; 132. 11; A. G. 1251; Theodos. Can. 1005. 29; Eust. 1425. 52; 318. 46; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Chærob. E. 50. 2 sq.

The word *φρέαρ* should properly be barytone in all its cases, but *φρητός*, *φρητί* are oxytone, Chærob. C. 410. 11, and the genitive plural is *φρητῶν*, A. G. 1265; Joh. Alex. 19. 34; E. M. 800. 15; in like manner *στέαρ*, *στήρ* makes *στέατος* or *στητός*, *στητί*, *Θράξ*, *Θρήξ*, *Θρήκος*, and *Θρακός* or *Θρηκός*.

573. NOTE 4.—In Doric the genitive plural of all monosyllables was perisporomenon, as *παντῶν*, *παιδῶν*, *τρωῶν*, Apoll. de Adv. 581. 21; de Pron. 33 B; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 32. The pronominal *τίς* was alone excepted, Apoll. de Pron. 33 B; 35 B. Pamphilus extended this to all dialects; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Eust. 922. 49.

574. NOTE 5.—*Dative Plural*. Those in *εσσι*, as *θήρεσσι*, *χείρεσσι*, retract the accent; *σπέσσι* is a syncopated form of *σπέεσσι*, Chærob. C. 462. 20. This author also presumes that the dative plural of *Φθάς*, if it had one, would be *Φθασι*, not *Φθασί*: *Ῥιάσι* or *υἱέσι* is paroxytone, Chærob. C. 463. 19; Joh. Alex. 11. 23.

575. Compounds from monosyllables retract the accent, as *αἰγίπᾱν*, *ἀντίχειρ*, *ἀντίχθων*, *αὐτόχθων*, *διάπηξ*, *Ἑτεόκρης*, *νεόμην*, *ὀμόδαις*, *Σαμόθραξ*; except *ὑποδμῶς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 176. 2: *πάν γὰρ ὄνομα μονοσύλλαβον ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον χθὼν αὐτόχθων, παῖς εὐπαῖς, Θράξ Σαμόθραξ [sic], δαῖς ὀμόδαις, κλεῖς κατάκλεις, ποὺς δίπους, χωρὶς τοῦ πτῶξ πολυπτῶξ,*

*πολυπτῶκές τε Μέλαιναι.*

Τὸ δὲ Μέλαιναι τόπος ἐπὶ (ἐστὶ) τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πολυπτῶκες δέ, οἷον αἱ ἔχουσαι πολλοὺς λαγούς. Τοῦτο γὰρ τῶν ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξε τοῦ ἀπλοῦ. Τὸ γὰρ [Od. δ' 386.]

*Ποσειδάονος ὑποδμῶς,*

*οὐκ ἀντίκειται ἡμῖν ὀξυνόμενον, ἐπειδὴ, ὡς ἐν τῷ περὶ προθέσεως εἰ θεῷ φίλον μαθησόμεθα, παρέλκουσαν ἔχει τὴν ὑπὸ πρόθεσιν, ὥστε μὴδὲ παρέχειν ἔμφασιν ὅτι σύνθεσις γέγονεν. ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ Ποσειδάονος δμῶς ἐστί; cf. E. M. 358. 10; 435. 32; Arc. 20. 17. Ἀνακλεῖς, Pollux 7. 107, should be ἀνάκλεις, like ἀντίκλεις, Chærob. C. 206. 28 and κατάκλεις, A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 13; 296. 2; κατακλεῖς is therefore an error, though it is so accented by H. D. in all the passages which they quote except one, E. M. 495. 19; besides this the following exceptional words occur: ἀντισφῆν, Philo, Belop. p. 67 C, II. D. is contrary to all rule, and almost certainly an error: αὐτοαήρ, αὐτοπῦρ, αὐτοεῖς are accents for which there is no authority beyond that of the scribes: ἀρχιφῶρ, Diod. Sic. 1. 80, L. S., should probably be ἀρχίφωρ: διασφάξ, Arc. 18. 22; Draco 19. 9; on this and others of the same termination see Compound Adjectives, under which head ἐπιβλής is considered: ἐπιπλάξ (?) H. D.: ἡμικρής, Lycoph. 150 is a false accent: ἔτεοδμῶς seems to be false for ἔτεοδμῶς: κατακλώθες, Hom. Od. 7. 197, is written κατάκλωθες in E. M. 495. 24, but the former accent is correct, since the word is not derived from a monosyllabic noun, but from the verb κλώθω: περιχθών for περίχθων is probably an error, cf. Lob. Par. 382: ὠμοκλεῖς, Tzetzes, Alleg. p. 107. 48, II. D. ought to be ὠμόκλεις: σαμπί, L. S., if such a word really exists, its accent may be defended on the ground that it is a parathetic compound. The musical writers use such words as ἡμῳῆτα, ἡμῳῆ, ἡμῳῆ; they are hardly grammatical forms, and their accents are arbitrary.*



## (b) WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE.

*Neuter Substantives.*

576. All neuter substantives throw the accent back, as ἄστυ, αὐτόκαλλος, βέλος, γῆρας, δάκρυ, δέλεαρ, δέμας, δίκερας, ἕαρ, κέρας, κρέας, κυνόσαργες, μέθυ, ὄνειαρ, ὄνειδος, οὔας, πέλαγος, πῶϋ, σίνηπι, τεῖχος, ὕδωρ; except ἰῶτα properispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 118-124; Theog. Can. 131. 28: Αὐτομήκος is better written as two words: βουμανές, Hesych.: ἡμεροκαλλές (?) E. M. 429. 44: ἰῶτα was thus accented by Herodian, Theog. Can. 78. 11: ὄνοχειλές, Hesych.: τριχομανές, a plant: the following Proper Names retain the adjectival accent; Ἀβαρές, Joseph. Ant. 8. 48: Διαμπερές, Plut. 1. 404.

*Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

577. The irregularities of these words are so great that it is impossible to give any general rule which can be depended on, but it may perhaps assist the memory to mention the main result of the special rules subjoined. Speaking then in the widest terms, and neglecting the numerous exceptions which occur, it may be said that masculine and feminine substantives of this declension throw the accent as far back as possible, except those in *av*, as (gen. ἄδος), *εvs*, *ην*, *ηρ*, *ις* (gen. ἴδος, ἰδος, and ἰως), *vs* (gen. υδος), *ως* (gen. oos) and *ω*, which are oxytone: those in ξ and ψ always take the accent on the penultimate.

## -AN.

578. Those in *av* are oxytone, as Ἀγριάν, Ἀζάν, Ἀζᾶνες, Ἀλκμάν, Βραχμάν, Ἰάν, παιάν, πελεκάν, Τιτάν. Compounds are paroxytone, as Αἰγίπαν, Αἰνσίταν, Ἑρμόπαν, Εὐήπαν, εὐπαλαν, Τιτανόπαν.

579. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 4; Chærob. C. 68. 15; 270. 23: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι τὰ εἰς N λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ ἢ θηλυκὰ ἢ ὀξύνοινται ἢ βαρύνονται, . . . οὐδέποτε δὲ περισπῶνται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ὥσιν εἰς ΩΝ . . . οἷον Ξενοφάν: Lob. Par. 189: Αἰλᾶν (?) Epiph. Panar. 618 B, H. D.: Βαραβᾶν (sic) and Βαριωνᾶν are, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable, see § 32, and Chærob. E. 83. 9: Δαρείαν, Æschyl. Pers. 663, another form for Δαρείος: Δυμᾶν, St. Byz., is probably a mistake for Δυμάν or for Δυμᾶνες: Μεγᾶν, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable: μεγιστᾶν, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 10, but such an accent cannot be defended; the proper form is μεγιστάν; thus also for νεᾶν, Apoll. de Adv. 570, νεᾶν ought to be read, and for ξυνᾶν, ξυνάν: on the Doric forms Ποσειδᾶν (?) (gen. ἄνος), Ποτιδᾶν, Ποτειδᾶν, Ποσειδᾶν, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 243 sq.; Ποσειδαν seems to be the Æolic form of the word, but there is great confusion both

as to its accent and even its declension: Σοάves, Strab. 496. 499; Götting, Accent. p. 263, thinks Σοάves better; Σόaves, St. Byz., is undoubtedly wrong: ψαγδάν or ψάγδαν is variable both in accent and declension; see L. S. s. v.: ὦ τάν or ὠτάν, E. M. 825. 19; Joh. Alex. 37. 32: τὸ ὦ τάν δύο περισπωμένες ἔχει: A. G. 940. 21; Philem. Lex. § 319. p. 133; Schol. Plat. Apolog. Soc. 25 C: οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν περισπῶσι, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν βαρύνουσι, καὶ βέλτιον οὕτως. ἀδύνατον γὰρ μίαν λέξιν εὐρεθῆναι δύο ἔχουσαν περισπωμένης. Δίδυμος δὲ τὸ πλήρες εἶναι φησιν ὦ ἔταν, ἀγνοῶν ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔτης ἡ κλητικὴ ἐστὶν ἔτα, καὶ Δωρικῶς ἔταν: cf. H. D. s. v. ἔτης, and Apoll. de Adv. 570. 12: ὦ τάν is also found.

-HN.

580. Those in ην (gen. ενος or ηνος) are oxytone, as αὐχίν, ἐσσήν, κηφήν, λιμήν, ποιμήν, πυθμήν, σωλήν, ὕμήν, Κεβρήν, Κωφήν, Σειρήν, Τροϊζήν, Ὀλλήν; except εἴρην, Ἑλλην. Compounds are paroxytone, as ἀπύθμην, ἀρχιποίμην, μελείρην, φιλέλλην, Φιλοποίμην.

581. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 12-10. 4; 9. 3; Joh. Alex. 3. 11: Γέρην, a village in Lesbos, called after Γέρην, son of Poseidon, is mentioned by St. Byz.; and this accent is prescribed by Chærob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21: εἴρην, Chærob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21; Arc. 9. 18: Ἑκτην, Arc. 9. 9. is spelled Ἑκτην in Etym. Gud. 158. 40: Ἑλλην, Arc. 9. 3: ἐπιποιμήν (?) 'Regulam migrant ἱπολειχίν, τοῦ φυτυποιμένος, Æsch. Eum. 911, in quo nullus editorum offendit, τοῦ ἀρχιποιμένος, I. Petr. 5. 4, ubi codd. quos Lachmannus sequitur, proparoxytonum præbent; ἐπιποιμήν [Hom. Od. 12. 131] excusatur pleonasmo præpositionis, propter quem illud ab Eustathio, p. 1117. 48, cum ἐπιβουκόλος, hoc autem a Schol. ad II. E. 178, cum ἐπιμήνις comparatur adjecta regula ὅταν παρέλκη ἡ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου, id quod ad ἐπιπρητήν transferre licet, sed in συμποιμήν; Nicet. Eug. 6. 436 hæc ratio non convenit nec in πελαγολιμήν.' Lob. Par. 195; he also (Par. 379) says of ἱπολειχίν, 'Euteen. et Schol. ad Nic. Ther. 945. quod Schneiderus in Lex. tacite gravat.' But all these words ought probably to be paroxytone; for ἐπιποιμένες in the Homeric passage ἐπι ποιμένες has been suggested: Θέρην, the name of a river, Arc. 9. 27: Ἰκην (?) Παρε: Κέβρην (?) or Κεβρήν, St. Byz., 'Κεβρήν inter oxytona ap. Arcad. p. 9. 9, corruptum ex Κεβρήν;' H. D.: πέρην (?) Arc. 9. 27: περπέρην (?) Arc. 9. 16: Σέβρην, Chærob. C. 69. 22; 276. 22: ὑποπυθμήν is false for ὑποπύθμην, Eust. 869. 8; Lob. Par. 195: Τροϊζήν, Eust. 287. 18: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι τινὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀντιγράφων Τροϊζήνα προπαροξυτόνως ἔγραφαν οἷς καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς συνηγορεῖ, ἐν τῷ περὶ ταχυτήτος καὶ δηϊότητος εἰπὼν ὡς ἡ Δωρίς καὶ Αἰολὶς διάλεκτος, οὐδέποτε κατὰ γενικὴν περιττοσύλλαβον, τὸ Η μετατιθέασιν εἰς ἄλφα, εἰ μὴ βαρύνουτο. Ἑλλην Ἑλλαν, Τροίξαν Τροίξαν. ποιμήν δὲ καὶ λιμήν οὐκ ἂν ἐροῦσι διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα, ἐπεὶ ὀξυτονεῖται. ἐπὶ μέντοι μοносυλλάβων, μετατιθέασιν τό, σφῆξ καὶ μήν, σφᾶξ λέγοντες καὶ μάν. σεσημειώται φησὶ τὸ ἐσθᾶς ὀξυνόμενον. καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα λεγόμενον παρὰ Πινδάρῳ ἐν πυθινούκαις.

-IN.

582. Those in ιν (gen. ινος) are oxytone, as δελφίν, πηρίν.

-TN.

583. Those in υν are paroxytone, as Γόρτυν, μόσσυν, πόλτυν, τέκτυν, Φόρκυν.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 70. 8; 283. 5: ἰστέον ὅτι πάντα τὰ εἰς τὴν βαρύνονται, οἶον μόσυν (*sic*) Φόρκυν, Γόρτυν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσιν εὐρίσκονται. καὶ λοιπὸν ὡς δοκοῦντα εἶναι Αἰολικὰ εὐλόγως βαρύνονται: Arc. 10. 5.

## -ΩΝ.

584. *Common Substantives in ων, gen. ωνος or ονος. General Rule.*—Collectives, or those which indicate a quantity of any object (called by the Greeks *περιεκτικά*); those which signify a place, names of months, and generally all that involve the idea of space or time are oxytone, without an exception, as ἀμπελών, *a vineyard*, αὐλὼν, *a glen*, ἀχυρῶν, *a chaff-heap*, βοῶν, *a cow-house*, ἡϊῶν, *a shore*, ἰστών, *a weaver's room*, κευθμών, *a hiding place*, λειμών, *a meadow*, λουτρῶν, *a bath room*, πυλῶν, *a gateway*; δαφνῶν, λευκῶν, πλατανῶν, ῥοδῶν, σιτοβολῶν, συκῶν; Ἀθηναίων, Ποσειδεῶν, Ἐλαφηβολίων, Γαμηλιῶν, Παχῶν, names of months; αἰῶν, *ævum*, πλειῶν, *a full time, a year*, χειμῶν, *winter time*: the rest are paroxytone, except those in βων, γων, δων, εων, αιων, ειων, ζων, νων, υων, ψων, which are oxytone (but ἄμβων, τρίβων, πώγων, κλύδων, κώδων, σπάδων, δπέων, κύων, are barytone), together with χιῶν, ἀγκῶν, εἰκῶν, μιμαλλῶν, ἡγεμῶν, δαιτυμῶν, θηλαμῶν, κηδεμῶν, τελαμῶν, χιτών, κατηφῶν, κολοφῶν, oxytone, and ταῶν perispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 13. 6; 16. 7; 18. 8; Chærob. E. 73. 1; C. 295. 9; Lob. Ajax. 134-144. It will be noticed that most feminines of this termination are oxytone, and the masculines (with the exception of the collectives and some others) paroxytone.

*Special Rules.*

585. Those in αων are paroxytone, as διδυμῶν, ὀπάων, συνοπάων, τετράων; except ταῶν perispomenon, and ἰάων oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἰᾶων, Dor.=ἡῖων: ἰάων, *a kind of fish*, Athen. 321 D; 327 C: ὀπάων is made oxytone by Theog. Can. 28. 23, but falsely. On ταῶν or ταῶν see below, § 617.

586. Those in βων are oxytone, as ἀρραβῶν, βουβῶν, ῥυμβῶν; except ἄμβων, στίλβων, and τρίβων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 30. 29: ἄμβων, cf. Theog. Can. 31. 5; Arc. 10. 10: σπράβων, Arc. 10. 10, or στραβῶν (?) Pollux 2. 51: στίλβων, Mercury, is paroxytone, as being the participle of στίλβω: τρίβων, Arc. 10. 9; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 30.

587. Those in γων are oxytone, as ἀγῶν, ἀρηγῶν, ἀσπιδογοργῶν, γοργῶν, θιαγῶν, λαγγῶν, λογγῶν, σταγῶν, τρυγῶν; except καταπύγων and πώγων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Theog. Can. 31. 6; 38. 13: *καταπύγων*, Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Eust. 1228. 16; Theog. Can. 31. 18; Arc. 10. 23: *λύγων*, Theog. Can. 31. 7, the meaning is unknown; it is written *λήγων* in Chærob. 74. 28: *προάγων*, Arc. 10. 20, but the word is often oxytone in our books, cf. Lob. Par. 201; 545: *πώγων*, Theog. Can. 31. 7: *στίγων* (?) Eust. 725. 31, or *στιγών*, which is quoted by H. D. from Pollux 3. 72, but it is there paroxytone in Bekker's edition: *τρίγων*, Chærob. C. 74. 29.

588. Those in *δων* are oxytone, as *ἀηδών*, *ἀλγηδών*, *μυδών*, *οὐδών*, *πετροχελιδών*, *σαρδών*, *σινδών*, *χελιδών*; except *κλύδων*, *κώδων*, *σπάδων* paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 32. 11: *αἶδων*, Hesych.: *ἀκόδων*, Arc. 11. 9: *κιβδών*, Phot. 163. 9, is *κίβδων* in Moeris 239: *κλύδων* (*εὐρυκλύδων*), Arc. 11. 5: 'κλυδών, *ωνος* scriptum etiam invenitur. Hunc accentum agnoscere videtur Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 5: sed *κλύδων* paroxytonum recte ap. Arc.; H. D.: *κλώδων*, a *Μαριάδ*, Plut. 1. 665: *κτηδών* is falsely paroxytone in Hesych.: *κώδων*, Arc. 11. 4; Chærob. C. 75. 12: *πίδων*, Eust. 1542. 48, with the compounds *ὀψιπέδων*, Hesych., *τριπέδων*, Eust. 725. 31: *πύρδων*, Epictet. Diss. 3. 22. 80: *σμόςδων* (?) Hesych.: *σπάδων*, *spado*, Theog. Can. 31. 30, but *σπαδών τὸ σπάσμα*, Suid., Phot. Lex.: *σχαδών*, Athen. 56 E; 104 F; Hesych. is paroxytone in Arist. H. A. 5. 22. 12: *τετράδων*, L. S.: *φείδων*, Pollux 10. 179: *φλέδων* and *φλεδών*: 'sic hæc differre videntur ut *φλεδών*, i. e. *φυλαρία* feminini, *φλέδων* vero de homine dictum et masculini et feminini generis sit; v. Lobeck ad Soph. Ajac. p. 169;' H. D.: but the books vary: *ἀκροχόρδων* is found as an oxytone in Galen, but without adequate authority: *χλίδων*, Chærob. C. 75. 14, is generally oxytone in manuscripts: *ψίδων*, Theog. Can. 31. 29, for which *ψιδών* also occurs.

589. Those in *εων* are oxytone, as *βολεών*, *γαργαρεών*, *ἐγγχελεών*, *ιστεών*, *καστανεών*, *κυκεών*, *μυρτεών*; except *ὀπέων* Ionic = *ὀπάων*, Theog. Can. 28. 22.

590. Those in *ζων* are oxytone, as *ἀλαζών*, *ἀμαζών*, *διομειαλαζών*, *πτωχαλαζών*, *ψευδαλαζών*, Arc. 11. 19.

591. Those in *ηων* are paroxytone, as *ξυνήων*, *παιήων*; except *πρηών* = *πρών*, which is oxytone, Theog. Can. 29. 6; Arc. 11. 21.

592. Those in *θων* are paroxytone, as *γνάθων*, *γρόνθων*, *κάνθων*, *κώθων*, *μάλθων*, *πύθων*.

NOTE.—Cf. Chærob. C. 77. 24; E. M. 696. 28. 'Ακανθών, μαραθών, ὀρνιθών, ψαμμαθών are collectives: *κιθών*, Arc. 11. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 32: 'Ion. pro *χίτων*; *κίθων* autem Hesychio πῶμα πίθων, operculum dolii;' H. D.: *πιθών*, Arc. 11. 26: probably he means *πιθών* = *πιθεών*: *πίθων*, Theog. Can. 33. 28, perhaps refers to the name given to Tiresias, Eust. 1665. 53, but see Chærob. C. 77. 32, where it is said that *πίθων* is a diminutive of *πίθηκος*: *σιθών* (?) Arc. 11. 25, ought probably to be written as a proper name, cf. Chærob. C. 287. 29: *ψυθών* = *ψιδών* (?) Hesych.

593. Those in *ιων* are paroxytone, as *ἀκανθίων*, *ἀμπελίων*, *βραχίων*, *θυρσίων*, *καρβατίων*, *κίων*, *πρίων*; except *ἡίων*, *χιών* oxytone.



NOTE.—Arc. 18. 3, ἀμπελίων is oxytone in Pollux 6. 52: ἡίων, *a shore*, but ἡίων, *a hearing, news*: σμηνίων=σμήνος, is a collective: πρίων or πριών (?), cf. Lob. Ajax 135; the word is always paroxytone in the books: χίων, Arc. 16. 13: Ἐρειπιών, κοπριών, λακίων, τοφίων, fall under § 584: βραχίων was in late Greek wrongly made oxytone, Chærob. C. 285. 21: βραχίων . . . ὅπερ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παραλόγως ὀξύνουσι βραχίων λέγοντες.

594. Those in *αιων* and *ειων* are oxytone, as αἰών, ἀνδρείων, βαιών, γαιών, ἑλαιών, πλειών.

NOTE.—Παιών, the measure *peon*, is not uncommonly paroxytone: with this exception, the words of this termination fall more properly under § 584; cf. Lob. Ajax 136.

595. Those in *κων* are paroxytone, as δόρκων, μήκων, μύκων, σαλάκων, φύσκων; except ἀγκών, εἰκών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγκων (γαλιαγκών, γαλιάγκων is common in the books, γονναγκών), Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 12. 12: εἰκών, Arc. 12. 13: ἑλικών, *a musical instrument so called*, Aristid. Quint. 3. p. 117; H. D.: γυναικίων, δονακών, λευκών, σφηκίων, φαρμακίων, φοινικίων, come under § 584.

596. Those in *λων* are paroxytone, as αἰσάλων, ἄλων, δόλων, κήλων, κοτύλων, χείλων; except αὐλών, μιμαλλών, πυλών oxytone.

NOTE.—Αὐλών, Theog. Can. 38. 30; Arc. 12. 24; μιμαλλών, E. M. 130. 27; Arc. 13. 5; Theog. Can. 36. 7, where it is μιμαλών: μυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2; Arc. 12. 25, ὡς τοπικόν, for which the false form μύλων occurs in Eust. Opusc. p. 275. 6, H. D., and also χειρομύλων for χειρομυλόν (?): πυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2: σπαταλών, Athen. 352 B: χείλων, *labco*: χελώνες, τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων τινές (?) Hesych.: χελλών or χελών, Arist. H. A. 4. 17. 3, where two MSS. read χέλλων, but χελών seems to occur without variation in H. A. 8. 2. 26: in 5. 11. 3, two MSS. have χάλλων; in Athenæus we have κόλων, κολών, χελών: ἀμπελών, μηλών, etc., are collectives, E. M. 130. 27.

597. Those in *μων* are paroxytone, as ἄκμων, ἀλήμων, ἀρτέμων, γνώμων, δαίμων, ἰχνεύμων; except ἀκρεμών, δαιτυμών, ἡγεμών, θηλαμών, θημών, κευθμών (§ 584), κηδεμών, λειμών (§ 584), πανηγεμών, τελαμών, χειμών (§ 584) oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρεμών is better paroxytone: ἀκρεμών, Arc. 14. 2; Suid.; Theog. Can. 35. 15; but the books often have it ἀκρέμων: γαγγαμών, E. M. 219. 18, is an altogether false form: δαιτυμών, Arc. 14. 1: ἡγεμών (καθηγεμών, ὑψηγεμών), Theog. Can. 34. 25; Chærob. E. 154. 34; θημών (and σημών, Dor.) collective: κεραμών, Arc. 13. 19=κεραμεών: κευθμών, Theog. Can. 39. 9: κηδεμών (φιλοκηδεμών), Arc. 14. 2; Theog. Can. 34. 25: κρεμών, Theog. Can. 35. 14; Arc. 13. 11; λειμών, Chærob. E. 127. 1: πλαταμών, Arc. 13. 19: σταθμών (?) Hesych.: τελαμών, Arc. 13. 17: φραγμών, a collective: χειμών, Theog. Can. 39. 8; Chærob. E. 127. 1: χελμών (?) Hesych., for which χελλών (above, § 596) has been suggested: χηραμών, Orph. Arg. 1264, H. D.

598. Those in *νων* are oxytone, as κανών, κοινών, παρθενών.

NOTE.—On μέμνονες, see Schneider ad Ælian. N. A. 5. 1.

599. Those in *ξων* are paroxytone, as ἄξων, μύξων, σμύξων.

NOTE.—Πρηξών . . . οὕτως γὰρ τοὺς ἀγοραίους καλοῦσι Σικελοί, Theog. Can. 38. 20.

600. Those in *πων* are paroxytone, as γρίπων, δράπων, κάπων, σάπων, σκίμπων.

601. Those in *ρων* are paroxytone, as ἄκρων, γάστρων, γλί-σχωρων, εἴρων, κέντρων, μυοπάρων, σάρων, Σκείρων, τρήρων.

NOTE.—Οἰορῶν οὕτως δὲ ἡ χάραξ τοῦ ἀρότρου, Theog. Can. 38. 31, or οἰράν, Arc. 15. 9: παρών (?) cf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 143 = 142, where it is rightly paroxytone: σφαιρών, a kind of net, Oppian. Hal. 3. 83; H. D.: σχαιρών (?) Arc. 15. 10: Κοπρών, κηρών, λουτρών, ἀφεδρών, ἀχυρών, ἀντρών, ἀνδρών, θυρών, προθυρών, belong to § 584.

602. Those in *σων* are paroxytone, as βίσων, καύσων, μαίσων, φώσων.

NOTE.—Πετασών, petaso, Athen. 657 E: θιασών, χρυσών, belong to § 584.

603. Those in *των* are paroxytone, as γείτων, ἐργάτων, κύρτων, μύρτων, πάκτων, τέκτων; except χιτών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄλετών, collective: κερατών, Plut. 1. 9, but κεράτων is mentioned by Chærob. C. 79. 16: κροτών, a tick, Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 16. 24; yet it is generally paroxytone: πακτών for πάκτων is a mere fancy or mistake of Salmasius: χιτών, Arc. 15. 19: κοιτών, προκοιτών, ιστών, προβατών, § 584.

604. Those in *ων* (and *ωνων*) are oxytone, as ἀλεκτρών, ἄλκυν, ἱππαλεκτρών, μών, χανών; except κύων paroxytone, Arc. 15. 27.

605. Those in *φων* are paroxytone, as γνίφων, γραμματοκύφων, κύφων, ξίφων, σίφων; except κατηφών and κολοφών oxytone.

NOTE.—Κατηφών, Arc. 16. 3; Schol. Ven. Ω. 253: κολοφών, Arc. 16. 3: κύφων is certainly paroxytone, Chærob. C. 77. 30, though Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 606, says: κύφων ὁ ξύλινος δεσμός, ἐν ᾧ δεσμεύονται οἱ ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ, δν καὶ κυφῶνα περισπωμένους λέγουσι: σκυφών, Galen 4. p. 144; H. D.: ψηφών, 'Calculator, Manethoni 5. 277, restitui voluit Riglerus, Φειδωλὸς ψηφών (codex ψήφων) ὁ φιλάργυρος ἢ δὲ δανειστής, H. D.: but the reading of the MS. is more in accordance with analogy.

606. Those in *χων* are paroxytone, as ἄρχων, Βάκχων, βλήχων, γλήχων, σπέρχων.

NOTE.—Chærob. E. 73. 1; Arc. 16. 6: τὸ δὲ γλήχων ὥφειλε βαρύνεσθαι· εἰ δὲ θηλυκὸν καὶ διὰ τοῦ B, ὀξύνεται, but βλήχων is also barytone in the books; perhaps Arc. has confused βλήχων with ἡ βληχώ, gen. βληχοῦς, though Chærob. C. 77. 34 says: καὶ τὸ γλήχων γλήχανος βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς φυλάσσει τό Ω, εἰ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται καὶ θηλυκῶς λέγεται: προμαχών, Lob. Phryn. 167, also προμαχεών: μυχών and τραχών belong to § 584.

607. Those in *ψων* are oxytone, as ὀψών.

NOTE.—Πρῶν becomes πρώονες, Schol. Ven. O. 557: πρώονες· ὡς σῶφρονες. τὸ γὰρ πρῶνες πληθυντικὸν διηρέθη, καὶ εἰς ὀξείαν καὶ βαρεῖαν ἢ περισπωμένην μετηνέχθη.

608. Names of men, gods, and heroes in ων (gen. ονος or ωνος) are paroxytone, as Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀλκμαίων, Ἀμμων, Ἀμφιτρύων, Ἀμφίων, Δευκαλίων, Θέων, Κλέων, Μαχάων, Πανδίων, Πλάτων, Σόλων, Τρύφων, Φίλων; except Γηρύων, Κερκύν, Παιών, Σαρπηδών, Τελαμών.

609. NOTE.—Ἀβρων, Chærob. C. 286. 14, is falsely oxytone, Chærob. C. 74. 10: Ἀβείρων is written Ἀβειρών in Suid.: Ἀβεσσαλὼν, Suid.: Ἀγών, Phot. Lex.: Ἀδραμῶν ὁ Ἑρμῶν παρὰ Λυδοῖς, Hesych., yet St. Byz. s. v. Ἀδραμύττειον says: τὸν Ἑρμῶνα Λυδοὶ Ἀδραμῶν καλοῦσι Φρυγιστί, H. D.: Ἀμυδών, Chærob. C. 296. 10: Ἀτμών, E. M. 715. 12, is barbarous: Αὐλὼν, Paus. 3. 12. 9: Βραυρών (?) Theog. Can. 38. 33: Γηρύων, Arc. 15. 17, not Γηρύων, as it sometimes is: Γιγών, Γιγῶν, Γιγγρών, Γιγρῶν, etc., an obscure demon, is written and accented all sorts of ways, but his name should be paroxytone: Ἐδεκῶν, Polyb. 10. 34: Ἐλεών is quoted from Plut. 2. 301 A, but there it is correctly paroxytone: Ἐλικῶν, Tzet. ad Hesiod. Op. p. 30. Gaissf., H. D., is better paroxytone, as in Plut. 1. 966 A, and elsewhere: Ἡλεκτρίων, Arc. 15. 22; Chærob. C. 71. 14; 284. 2: but Ἡλεκτρῶν (gen. ὄνος and ὠνος) is not uncommon, though no doubt faulty: Ἰσαιών (?) Suid.: Καλυδών (?) the hero from whom the city Καλυδὼν received its name, St. Byz.; Chærob. C. 296. 10: Κερκύν, Arc. 15. 17, but Κερκύν is very frequent in the books: Λειμών (?) Paus. 8. 53. 2: Μακεδών, the eponymous hero of the Macedonians, St. Byz.: Μαραθών, a hero so called, Paus. 2. 6. 5: Μεδεών, son of Pylades, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 717: Μελετεών (?) Μυρμιδών, Apollod. 1. 7. 3: Ναασσών, Chærob. E. 83. 9: Παιών, cf. Theog. Can. 38. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 13: Πηλεγών, Eust. 1228. 13: Πλευρών, Apollod. 1. 7. 7: Σαρπηδών, gen. ὄνος or Σαρπηδῶν, gen. ὄντος, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 379; Φ. 141; Ψ. 800; Theog. Can. 32. 17 and 32; Chærob. C. 295. 2: Σεθών: Ἀρ. Herodot. libri consentire perhibetur in accentu Σεθών, quum Σέθως vel Σίθος sit ap. Eust. et Schol. Hom. Od. E. 278, Σέθω et accus. Σέθων ap. Joseph. c. Apion. p. 461, 462, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Σηών, Sept., is barbarous and indeclinable: Σιγών, Pape: Σιδών, Chærob. C. 296. 20: Σικύν, Paus. 2. 6. 5: Σιλοών, Pape: Τελαμών, E. M. 715. 11: Τενθρηδών, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 16: Φλεών (?) a name of Dionysus: Χαιρών, Theog. Can. 38. 32, but in our books it is paroxytone: Χελιδών, Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 6, also as the name of a woman.

610. Names of cities, places, and rivers in ων (gen. ονος, ωνος) are oxytone, as Ἀβυδών, Ἀγκών, Αἰγών, Ἀλαβών, Ἀργανθών, Αὐλὼν, Βαβυλὼν, Βραυρών, Δωδών, Καρχηδών, Κιθαιρών, Κολοφών, Μαραθών, Πυθών, Σιδών, Στρυμών; but to this rule there are many exceptions, of which the more important are Ἀσκάλων, Κρότων, and Λακεδαῖμων.

611. NOTE.—Names of Places. E. M. 513. 28; Arc. 16. 17; St. Byz. s. v.: Αἰσὼν . . . ὀξύτονον τὸ Αἰσὼν· τὰ γὰρ εἰς ὨΝ δισύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλειον ὀξύνεται, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴν ἔχοι σημαινόμενον, ὡς τὸ Κρότων βαρύνεται· ὀξυνόμενον γὰρ δηλοῖ ζῶν· φιον· ἢ χαρακτηρὶ ὑπάγοιτο, ὡς τὸ Ἴων, συναπενεχθὲν τῷ Τρίτων, Γείτων, Βίτων· οἶον Ἡϊών, Κρόνων, Γύρτων, Νέων (sic), σεσημείωται τὸ Οἶβων, ἔστι πόλις Ἰταλίας: Ἀγκών, on which St. Byz. says, ἴσως δὲ βαρύνεται κατὰ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ὡς Ἀντρων: Ἀδέρκων, St. Byz.: Ἀδράνων, Pape: Ἀκράων, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2. 4; H. D.: Ἀλβίω, St. Byz.: Ἀλμων, St. Byz.: Ἀντρώ, Eust. 324. 34: καὶ τὴν Ἀντρωνα

δὲ τινὲς μὲν βαρύνουσιν ὡς τὴν Ἰῶνα, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντρώνα φασὶν ὡς Πυθῶνα· Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ φησὶν ὡς Πλευρώνα, Arc. 14. 25; 15. 4: Ἀραυσίῳ, Strab. 185: Ἀρβῶν, St. Byz., is paroxytone in Polyb. 2. 11: Ἀσκάλων, E. M. 130. 27; Theog. Can. 39. 16; Arc. 17. 4: Ἀσσάλων, Arc. 17. 5: Ἀτμών, E. M. 715. 11: Αἰενίῳ, St. Byz., is false for Αἰενίων, Strab. 185: Βλησίῳν (?) Strab. 224: Βραύρων, St. Byz., should be Βραυρών, Strab. 399: Γύρτων, St. Byz., a blunder for Γυρτών, Strab. 442: Δάσκων, St. Byz.: Δέρθων, Strab. 217, or Δέρτων, St. Byz., or Δερτών (?) Ptol.: Δευκαλίῳν, an island so called, Strab. 435: Εὐαίμων (?) St. Byz.: Ζαβουλῶν, Chærob. E. 154. 34: Ἰτων, Arc. 16. 19; Eust. 324. 23: τὴν δὲ Ἰῶνα προπαροξύνεσθαι φασὶν οἱ παλαιοὶ ὡς Μήκωνα. τινὲς δὲ ὀξύνουσι. According to St. Byz. the natives called it Ἰτῶν: Κάρμων, Strab. 141: Καστάλων, St. Byz., but Κασταλῶν, Polyb. 10. 38. 7; 11. 20. 5; also Κάστλων, Plut. 1. 569; cf. H. D. s. v.: Κράνων, St. Byz., false for Κρανῶν, Strab. 442: Κρεμμύων, St. Byz.: Κρήστων, St. Byz., false for Κρηστών: Κρομμύων, St. Byz., or Κροκύνων: Κρότων, Theog. Can. 34. 13, and this is the common accent, but Κροτών also occurs, cf. Arc. 26. 24: Κύρτων, St. Byz.: Κώθων, St. Byz.: Λακεδαίμων, Theog. Can. 39. 17: Λάκμων, St. Byz.: Λήρων (?) Strab. 185: Λύσκων, St. Byz.: Μόθων, a rock so called, Paus. 4. 35. 1: Μόρων, Strab. 152: Μύλων, St. Byz.; Athen. 337 C: 'ubi libri optimi μυλῶνα vel. μυλῶν'; H. D.: Μύων, St. Byz.: Νάρβων, Strab. 181: Νέδων, St. Byz., this has also a genitive Νέδοντος, Chærob. C. 75. 19: Νέσσων, St. Byz.: Νέων, 'accentus autem, in quo variant etiam libri Strabonis 9. p. 439, in ultima ponendus videtur, ut diserte præcipit Steph. Byz. in Αἴσων, ubi tamen male Νέων'; L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ὀβούλκων, Strab. 141, or Ὀβόλκων, St. Byz.: Ὀβρων, Suid.: Ὀλιζῶν is oxytone, not Ὀλίζων, as Nicias wrote, Schol. Ven. B. 717; Theog. Can. 38. 26: Ὀλμωνες, St. Byz.: Ὀλοοσσῶν, Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 739, and Ὀλόσσων, Pape: Ὀρτων, Strab. 242: Οὔαδμων, Pape: Οὔλων (?) Strab. 141: Πάρνων, Paus. 2. 38. 7: Παρπάρων (?) St. Byz.: Πίων, false for Πρίων: Πομπέλων, Strab. 161: Πρίων, Polyb. 1. 85, the name is significant: Πριάμων (?) Strab. 315, or Πρόμων or Πρώμων: Πύρων (?) Pape: Πώγων, Strab. 373: Πίζων, St. Byz.: Πουσκίων, Strab. 182: Σάλων, St. Byz. s. v. Σαλώνεια, Strab. 315: Σάνδων (?) St. Byz.: Σαπυσελάτων (? gen.), Paus. 2. 25. 10: Σάρων, St. Byz.: Σάσων also occurs under the form Σασῶν: Σατίων, Polyb. 5. 108. 8: Σισάπων, Strab. 142: Σκάρδων, Strab. 315: Σόρων, Paus. 8. 23. 8: Σούλων, Arc. 16. 24: Ταράσκων, Strab. 178, or Ταρούσκων: Ταρράκων, St. Byz., also Ταρρακῶν and Ταρρακῶν: Τέκμων, St. Byz.: Τράρων, Schol. Lycoph. 1159: Τράχων, Suid., but Τραχῶν also occurs: Χαύων, St. Byz.: Χρυσονδύων, Polyb. 5. 108.

612. NOTE 2.—Names of Rivers and Streams. Ἀἶων, Chærob. C. 76. 24: Αἴσων, Plut. 1. 263; Theog. Can. 33. 14: Ἀκίδων (gen. τος and εως), Strab. 348: Ἀλιάκμων, Strab. 330: Ἀλιζῶν, Theog. Can. 33. 22; in Plut. 2. 515 D, it is Ἀλιζῶν; Βρύχων, Theog. Can. 33. 30: Γαῖσων, Herodot. 9. 97: Διάγων, Paus. 6. 21. 4: Δρίλων, Theog. Can. 35. 29: Ἐρίγων, Theog. Can. 31. 15; in the books the accent varies between Ἐρίγων and Ἐριγῶν, but the latter is probably right, since the passage in Theog. is by no means conclusive: Ἰων, Strab. 327: Καύκων, St. Byz., etc.: Κνακίων, Theog. Can. 38. 9; Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 22, is falsely Κνακίων in Plut. 1. 287, H. D.; (but Sintenis has Κνακίων) and Κνηκίων, Lycoph. 550, where W. Dindorf proposes to read Κνηκίων; another form Κνακύν occurs in Chærob. C. 296. 29: Κύνδων, Theog. Can. 31. 28: Λάδων, Strab. 343; Chærob. C. 75. 15: Λήθων, Athen. 71 B.; H. D.: Νάρων, Theog. Can. 36. 15; Chærob. C. 288. 2: Νέδων, gen. εως and οντος: Ὀζων, Theog. Can. 32. 11: Πρίων, St. Byz.: Πουβίκων, Strab. 217: Σαλλάγων, Schol. Ven. Φ. 141: Σίρβων, a lake, St. Byz.: Τρίτων, an old name of the Nile, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 269.



613. All masculine proper names in *ων* are paroxytone, as Ἄονες, Ἰάονες, Κάων, Φάων, Χάων, Theog. Can. 30. 11; Arc. 17. 26; 18. 7.

614. National names (Ethnica) in *ων* (gen. *ωνος, ονος*) are oxytone, as Ἀλαζών, Ἀμαζών, Ἀμφικτυόνες, Αὔσονες, Βιστών, Μακεδών (φιλομακεδών), Μυγδών, Μυρμιδόνες, Νασαμώνες, Παφλαγών (βυρσοπαφλαγών), Πελαγόνες, Σιδών, Σιδόνες, Σιθών; except those in *ων*, as Ἰάονες, Χάονες (see above, 613).

615. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. Φ 141; Theog. Can. 30. 15; Chærob. C. 289. 13: Ἄγωνες, Polyb. 2. 15. 8: Αἶμων, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Ἀργείων, Theog. Can. 30. 16: Αὔσων, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Βήρωνες, Strab. 162: Βίστονες, St. Byz. s. v. Βιστονία: τὸ ἐθνικὸν Βιστών (sic), τῶν εἰς τῶν δυσλλάβων, βαρνομένων, οἶον Πλάτων, Κρίτων, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴ γένοιτο σημαινομένων· χιτῶν γὰρ πρὸς διαστολὴν δέχνεται τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ποτάμου, καὶ τὸ κροτῶν τὸ ζωῦφιον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ὀνόματος, ἢ περιεκτικὸν διὰ τὸ κοιτῶν, ἰστών, ἢ ἐθνικὸν διὰ τὸ Ο κλινόμενον, ὡς τὸ Βίστονος, Herodot. 7. 110: Ἑστίωνες, Strab. 206: Ἡδῶνες also occurs under the forms Ἡδῶνες, Ἡδῶνες, Ἡδῶνες, but there is more authority for making it oxytone than paroxytone: Ἰῶνες, St. Byz.: Καύκωνες, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 19: Κέλωνες, Diod. Sic. 17. 110; H. D.: Κέντρωνες, Strab. 204: Κίκωνες, Theog. Can. 30. 16; cf. Arc. 12. 10; Chærob. C. 289. 22: Κυδῶνες, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 21: Λάκων, Theog. Can. 30. 16: Λίγγωνες, Strab. 193, also Λίγγωνες and Λόγγωνες: Λούσωνες, Strab. 162: Μαίονες (Μήονες Μηϊόνες): ‘accentum acutum, quem præbent libri plures paucioresve Herodoti 1. 7; 7. 74, testatur schol. Ven. Hom. Π. Δ. 394, qui nom. pr. [i. e. of the founder of the nation] gravari dicit εἰς ἀποφυγὴν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ, consentiente Etym. M. in Βαίων citato (sive grammat. in Cram. An. vol. 1. p. 276. 6), dissentiente Eustathio,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Μακροπώγωνες, Strab. 492, may perhaps be better considered an adjective: Μάκρωνες, Arc. 14. 24; 15. 3: Μέμνωνες, Theog. Can. 30. 18; Chærob. C. 289. 29: Μέρονες, Pape: Μύνδωνες (or Μύνδωνες), St. Byz.: Μύτωνες, Chærob. C. 289. 19: Ὀλόσσωνες (?) Lycoph. 906: Οὐάσσκωνες, Strab. 155: Οὐένωνες, Strab. 206: Οὐέττωνες, Strab. 162: Παίονες, Herodot. 5. 15, is said to be oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 9: Πανίονες: Πίκτωνες, Strab. 190: Σάντωνες, St. Byz., also Σάντωνες: Σάξωνες, St. Byz.: Σέμνωνες, Ptol., or Σέμνωνες, Strab., but Σεμνόνες also occurs; Σέννωνες, St. Byz.; Σένωνες, Σένωνες, Σέννωνες, etc.: Σήνωνες = Σένωνες, Polyb. 2. 17. 7: Σιροπαίονες, Herodot. 5. 15: Σουεσσίωνες, Strab. 196: Συλίονες, St. Byz.: Τεύτωνες, Strab. 196: Χαύωνες, St. Byz.: Χῶνες, Strab. 253: Ὠδῶνες, St. Byz.: Ὠστίωνες, St. Byz.

According to Chærob. C. 289. 12, national names in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, are oxytone, those in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, paroxytone, except Κίκωνες, Μέμνωνες; but this rule is no better than the one given above.

616. Names of women in *ων* (gen. *ωνος, ονος*) are oxytone, as Γοργών, Πλαγγών, Τερηδών.

617. The following words in *ων* (gen. *ωνος*) are perispomena, Ποσειδῶν, ταῶν, Τυφῶν.

NOTE.—Ποσειδῶν (Ποσειδέαν), Chærob. C. 298. 9; Arc. 16. 10; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 12; Chærob. C. 299. 5: οἱ μὲν γὰρ Δαριεῖς Ποτιδᾶν λέγουσιν δξυτόνως, οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς Ποτίδαν καὶ Ποσειδαν λέγουσι βαρυτόνως: so Ζηνοποσειδῶν, Athen. 337 D:

ταῶν, Arc. 16. 10; 94. 6; Chærob. C. 300. 13, sometimes falsely ταῶν: Τυφῶν, Theog. Can. 29. 31; Arc. 16. 10; Chærob. C. 300. 13 is often wrongly either Τύφων or Τυφῶν: Φερῶν, Herodot. 2. 111; the readings vary between this and Φέρων, Φερῶν, and Φέρων: Φέρων the founder of Berœa is paroxytone in St. Byz.

618. (b) Those in ων (gen. οντος) are paroxytone, as γέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, λέων; Αὐτομέδων, Κρέων, Μέδων, Νέδων, Σαρπήδων, Theog. Can. 30. 7.

619. (c) Those in ων (gen. ωντος and ουντος) are perispomena, as ἀμνοκῶν, ἀμφιφῶν; Ἀθηνακῶν, Εὐρυπῶν, Ἴπποθῶν, Ξενοφῶν, Σολομῶν, Χαρναβῶν.

NOTE.—Ἀμνοκῶν, Chærob. C. 298. 13; Σολομῶν, gen. ὦντος, is also inflected Σολόμων, gen. ὠνος, Theog. Can. 29. 29; 37. 11; Ἐξικρῶν and Ἐρμωκρῶν in Arc. 14. 26; 15. 5, have been rightly emended by Schmidt. See also Arc. 10. 12; 12. 6; 16. 2; E. M. 513. 28; Chærob. C. 299. 32; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 1 sq.

-Ξ and -Ψ.

620. Nouns in ξ and ψ are all accented on the penultimate, they are therefore either properispomena or paroxytone, as ἀλώπηξ (χηναλώπηξ), ἄναξ, αἰλαξ, θώραξ, Καππάδοξ, κλίμαξ, Λέλεξ, μύρμηξ (λεοντομύρμηξ), οἶαξ, πέριδιξ; ἀγχίλωψ, καλαῦροψ, κατήλιψ, κίκνωψ, κώνωψ, λαίλαψ.

621. NOTE 1.—Arc. 18. 18; E. M. 109. 45. The compound words in ξ, the latter half of which consists of a monosyllabic verbal root, are occasionally used in a substantive sense, e.g. ἀπορρώξ, διασφάξ, ὑποσφάξ: their accentuation is considered below, §§ 724-728.

Ἀγριοβρόξ, Hesych.: αἰσικῶπες, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1, where one MS. has αἰ σκῶπες, should probably be αἰσικῶπες, as in Eust. 1524. 6; those who made it oxytone considered it to be derived from σκῶπτω: Ἀλμῶπες, Thucyd. 2. 99, is accented like an adjective: ἐρνύγας, Arist. Poet. 21. 17, cannot be right: μερτρύξ (?) Diosc. 3. 131, H. D.: πτέρυξ, Eust. 229. 37: τὸ δὲ πτέρυγος λάβεν [Π. 2. 316] ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀριστάρχειον ἀνάγνωσιν, ὡς δ' ἄλλοι φασί, κατὰ παράδοσιν παροξύνειν, ἀπὸ εὐθείας ὀξυτόνου τῆς ἢ πτερύξ, ὃ δηλοῖ οὐ τὰ πτερὰ μόνον, τὸ μέριον δὲ μετὰ τῶν περικειμένων πτερῶν, καθὰ δηλοῖ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός, εἰπὼν ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΤΞ θηλυκά, μονοσύλλαβα μὲν ὄντα, ὕψνεται· στύξ, νύξ, τρύξ· ὑπὲρ μίαν δὲ ὄντα συλλαβὴν βαρύνεται· κάλυξ, ἄντυξ, πομφόλυξ. τὸ πτερύξ σεσημείωται ὑπὸ Ἀριστάρχου ὀξυθὲν διὰ τὸ ἐννοίας περιεκτικῆς εἶναι, Eust. 1334. 26; Chærob. C. 81. 15; Etym. Gud. 485. 18; E. M. 694. 20; Schol. Ven. B. 316. This arbitrary accentuation of Aristarchus is not generally followed in our books, and with reason.

622. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians ι and υ are never long by nature before ξ in hypermonosyllabic nouns, hence they prescribe κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ, not κῆρυξ ὁρ φοῖνιξ, though both forms are to be met with. On the quantity of these dichronous vowels see Lob. Par. 411, who proves that the grammarians and their rules, manuscripts, and printed books are involved in a hideous mass of contradictions. Cf. also Chærob. C. 221. 35; 292. 25; 311. 1 sqq.; 425. 33; Draco, 44. 5; 92. 23; 93. 5. 8; 100. 3; E. M. 460. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 258; Etym. Gud. 207.

16; 320. 32; Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 433, n. 63 sqq.; Priscian, p. 753, ed. Putsch.

Such forms as *θῶμιγξ*, *ἱλιγξ*, *λαῖιγξ*, *εὐλαῖιγξ*, *μῆνιγξ*, *μῆριγξ*, *πῶιγξ*, *σῆραγξ*, *σμῆριγξ*, *σμῶδιγξ*, *στῆριγξ*, *σῦριγξ*, *φαῦσιγξ*, *φῦσιγξ*, *φῶτιγξ*, *ψάφιγξ*, *ῶλιγξ*, *ῶριγξ*, appear monstrous enough, yet they are often found thus accented; cf. Lob. Phryn. 71.

-AP.

**623.** Nouns in *αρ* retract the accent, as *Αἴσαρ*, \**Αραρ*, *δάμαρ*, \**Ἰσαρ*, *Καῖσαρ*, Arc. 19. 14; Chærob. C. 83. 34.

-HP.

**624.** Those in *ηρ* (gen. *ηρος* and *ερος*) as *ἀήρ*, *αἰθήρ*, *ἀνήρ*, *ἐλατήρ*, *γαστήρ*, *γενετήρ*, *πατήρ*, *σωτήρ*, *στατήρ*, *χαρακτήρ*; except paroxytone, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *φράτηρ*. Proper names and those of nations are paroxytone, as *Βύζηρες*, *Δημήτηρ*, *Δόβηρες*, \**Ερίηρ*, \**Ιβηρ*, *Πίηρ*; except \**Ελευθήρ* oxytone.

**625.** NOTE.—Chærob. C. 85. 24; E. 6. 21; Arc. 19. 19, who says that *τὰ εἰς HP θηλυκὰ μὴ μετατιθέμενα κατὰ τι ἔθος ποιητοῦ εἰς διάφορον γένος βαρύνεται . . . τὸ δὲ γαστήρ ὀξύνεται*: and in accordance with this rule we have *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*: the oblique cases of these, except the vocative, are accented as if the nominative had been oxytone: *φράτηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 13; A. G. Oxon. I. 346. 16: *φράτηρ Ἀπτικοὶ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς ὀξύνουσιν*: the word is not unfrequently oxytone in the books, though such an accent is certainly false, cf. A. G. 992. 11: \**Ἀνίηρ*, Hesych.: \**Ἀστήρ*, Arc. 20. 4, but in 19. 13 he makes it paroxytone, and the latter seems to be the proper accent, for in Eust. 1967. 22 we have \**Ἀστήρ*, *πόλις* distinguished from *ἀστήρ*, *ὃ κατ' οὐρανόν*: *Δημήτηρ*, Arc. 19. 26: \**Ιβηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 16: *Πίηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 16; \**Ελευθήρ*, Chærob. C. 318. 10; Arc. 20. 3.

**626.** Compounds in *ηρ* which retain *η* in the genitive are oxytone; while those which have *ε* are paroxytone, as *δετήρ* *ἀμαλλοδετήρ*, *στατήρ* *ὀβολοστατήρ*; but *ἀνήρ* *γυναικάνηρ* *λιπάνηρ*, *δαήρ* *πολυδάηρ*, Arc. 28. 8, *πατήρ* *αἰνοπάτηρ*, and therefore *συμπατήρ*, quoted by H. D. from Joannes Damascenus, is most likely a false accent.

-EIP.

**627.** Substantives in *ειρ* are paroxytone, as \**Ἀλάζειρ*, *ἀντίχειρ*, *Βέχειρ*, \**Ελάτειρ*, *Λίγειρ*, *Σάπειρ*, *χρυσοέθειρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 15; Chærob. C. 86. 14: \**Ἀλιζίρ* (gen. \**Ἀλιζίρος*) occurs in Herodot. 4. 164; this is written \**Ἀλάζειρ* in Theog. Can. 41. 25, and the word is probably better paroxytone.

-ΥΡ.

**628.** Substantives in *υρ* are paroxytone, as \**Ἀσσυρ*, \**Ἰλλυρ*, *Κέρκυρ*, *Λίγυρ*, *μάρτυρ*, *Φίλυρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 19. 17: the Egyptian month Ἀθύρ, Plut. 2. 356 C, is barbarous and indeclinable.

## -ΩΡ.

629. Those in ωρ are paroxytone, as ἀφήτωρ, ἔκτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, ἡλέκτωρ, ἴστωρ, Κάστωρ, Μήστωρ, νεμέτωρ, Νέστωρ, οἰκήτωρ; except ἰχώρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 20; Chærob. C. 320. 32; E. 45. 19: Ἀδῶρ, which Pape quotes from Strab. 529, is Ἀδωρ in Kramer's edition, and Ἀδων in that of Meineke: ἄχωρ is paroxytone according to Arc. 20, but is oxytone in A. G. 6. 25; 475. 2: ἰχώρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 13.

## -ΑΣ.

630. (a) Those in as (gen. ἄδος) are oxytone, as ἄμασुकάς, дуás, λαμπάς, μονάς, πολυθειράς, τριάς, φυγάς, Ἀρκάς, Ἑλλάς, Παλλάς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 22; Chærob. E. 101. 27; C. 350. 25: τὸ μὲν ἀναδεινδρὰς ὁ μὲν Ἡρωδιανὸς ὑπολαμβάνει μόνως συστέλλειν τὸ Α καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Λούπερκος ἐν τῇ περὶ Γενῶν πολλοῖσιν ἀποδείκνυσιν ὅτι ἐκτείνει τὸ Α καὶ περισπᾶται, καὶ ὅμως διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΞ ἔχει τὴν κλίσιν.

631. (b) Those in as (gen. ἄδος) are perispomena, as Βοιβᾶς, Βιττᾶς, Κυρᾶς.

These are peculiarly Ionic forms: Chærob. C. 42. 29; Joh. Alex. 8. 19.

632. (c) Those in as (gen. ἄντος) are paroxytone, as ἀδάμας, ἀλίβας, γίγας, ἐλέφας, κιλλίβας, λυκάβας, Αἶας, Ἀρνάς, Ἀφίας, Βίας, Βύζαντες, Γαράμαντες, Ἑλέας, Θόας, Κάλχας, Παπίας, Σατίας, Φλεγύας; except ἀνδριάς, ἰμάς oxytone.

633. NOTE.—Arc. 21. 3; Joh. Alex. 8. 22: σεσημέιωται τὸ ἰμάς καὶ ἀνδριάς ὀξυνθέντα: ἰμάντος γὰρ καὶ ἀνδριάντος, ἅπερ πορ' Ἀττικοῖς περισπᾶται; 'De nominativi accentu acuto Epim. Hom. Cram. Anecd. vol. 1. p. 217. 10; Herodian. ap. Chærob. Can. p. 98. 1, et Περὶ μον. λ. p. 34. 9; Arcad. p. 21. 3; 193. 14, et Draco, 12. 9; 41. 25, apud quem nullum nunc vestigium circumflexi ab eo, ut ab Heliodoro et Tyrannione, secundum Herodianum probati: sed dativi pluralis vitiosus accentus ἀνδριάσι pro ἀνδριάσι frequens in libris,' H. D.; cf. H. D. s. v. ἰμάς and E. M. 101. 43: ἀλλᾶς (= ἀλλάεις?), Herodian ap. Eust. 300. 15, gen. ἀλλάντος, Chærob. C. 426. 15, not ἀλλάντος, as Joh. Alex. 8. 18: Γαιωνᾶς (gen. Γαιωνᾶτος) is very doubtful: on Γαρίμας the following observation is made by E. M. 221. 41: Γαρίμας, ἐκ τοῦ μαρίκας: ἢ ἐκ τοῦ γαρίκας τὸ μαρίκας: βάρβαρον δὲ τὸ ὄνομα, καὶ ἡ κλίσις, καὶ ὁ τόνος. Ἡρωδιανὸς περὶ παθῶν: but it is regular if paroxytone, and that is its accent in the books: Γλίσσᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Chærob. C. 426. 15: ἄντος, Joh. Alex. 8. 17) or Γλίσσας, Γλίσσαντος, Eust. 269. 18, or Γλίσσας, gen. ᾱ; cf. S. V. 504; Schol. Ven. M. 20, and H. D. s. v.: διξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81: ἐξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 174; Arc. 21. 22: ἰλᾶς (= ἰλάεις, gen. ἄντος), Chærob. C. 43. 5; Arc. 21. 26: πελεκᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Chærob. C. 426. 15, or ἄντος, Chærob. C. 42. 28): of this word various forms occur, as πελεκᾶν, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ᾱ: πελέκας (?) Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882 = 883: μήποτε πελέκας προενοικτεῖον ὥς ἀλίβας: ὁ δὲ πελεκίνος τῷ πελεκάντι προσέρριπται. πελεκᾶν μέντοι πελεκᾶνος



κοινῶς, πελεκᾶς δὲ πελεκᾶντος Ἀττικῶς. πελεκᾶς πελεκᾶ Δωρικῶς: thus also Suidas: it occurs as a proper name in Polyb. 5. 77. 9: τετράς, Arc. 22. 15: τριῦς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 175: τριξῆς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81.

(d) Λᾶας, gen. λᾶας, is properispomenon, Chærob. C. 27. 30.

### -HΣ.

634. (a) Those in *ης* (gen. *ητος* and *ηθος*) are paroxytone, as γλυκύτης, δασύτης, δριμύτης, κακότης, κοσμιότης, λέβης, λευκότης, λογιότης, μεσότης, ποιότης, ποσότης, Δάρης, Μάγνης, Μένδης, Μίλης, Πάρνης; except ἄδροτής, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δηϊότης, ἐσθής, Κουρήτες, *the Curetes* (but κούρητες, *young men*, is regular), κουφοτής (?) ποτής, ταχυτής, τραχυτής, χερνής, ψιλής, which are oxytone.

635. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. E. 9; Chærob. C. 43. 10-55. 33: ἄδροτής, Arc. 28. 8, but ἄδρότης is by no means uncommon: ἄνδροτής is oxytone in Eust. 1090. 32; E. M. 103. 1, but ἀνδρότης would appear to be the correct accent, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 22: βραδυτής, Arc. 28. 8; E. M. 103. 1: 'In codd. interdum παροξυτόνως scribitur βραδύτης, ut βραδύτης, apud Polyb. 10. 32. 12, βραδύτης apud Herodianum, Περὶ μου λέξ. p. 40. 7, contra ipsius Herodiani regulam;' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: γυμνής is always oxytone, but I find no express declaration of its accent in the grammarians: δανότης, Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 12: δηϊότης, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Γ. 20; E. M. 103. 1; Eust. 669. 47: περὶ δὲ τοῦ τόνου τῆς δηϊότητος, ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς ταχυτήτος καὶ τῆς βραδυτήτος καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων προπερισπωμένων ἀμφιλογεῖται: οἱ μὲν γὰρ συνηγοροῦσιν ὀξέως τονοῦσθαι τὰς αὐτῶν εὐθείας . . . πλείους δὲ ἀντιλέγουσι γενναίωτερον, βαρυντοῦντες καὶ αὐτὰ κατὰ τὸ φιλότης φιλότητος, κακότης κακότητος: some think that it was barytone in the nominative δηϊότης, and properispomenon in the other cases, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 8: ἐρήψ, Chærob. C. 54. 35, appears to be always paroxytone in our books: ἐσθής, Arc. 28. 9: ἰσότης, Mæris 202: Ἰσότης, ὡς ἀρύτης, Ἀττικῶς, ἰσότης ὡς βραβευτής, Ἑλληνικῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 declares for ἰότης, ἰσότης, κακότης: Κουρής, Eust. 1179. 20: ὅτι ἐν δυσὶ τόποις κούρητας οἴσουσας Ἀχιλλεῖ τὰ δῶρα, ἐνταῦθα λέγει τοὺς νέους, ὅπερ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀναγινώσκει τῷ τόνῳ ὡς πένητας, κλίνων ὡς ἱαμβικὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρος ὁ νέος, κόρης κόρητος. τὸ μέντοι ἔθνος Κουρήτας ὡς ἀδμήτας: Schol. Ven. T. 193; this accentuation is condemned by Schol. Ven. I. 529, but E. M. 534. 13 agrees with Eustathius: κουφοτής, said to be Attic by Arc. 28, and Chærob. C. 352. 11, but Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 has κουφότης: ποτής, Arc. 28. 9; Chærob. C. 352. 11: ταχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11; E. M. 103. 1: τραχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11, in Attic only: ψιλής, Chærob. C. 55. 4; Eust. 511. 10: χερνής, Chærob. C. 55. 4.

636. NOTE 2.—The passage in Chærob. C. 55. 3 is obscure: σεσημείωται τὸ κουρῆς κουρήτος, δηλῆς δειλήτος (*sic*) καὶ τὸ ψιλῆς ψιλητὸς, ὅτι τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ὀξυτόνων διςυλλάβων ἐν σύμφωνον ἔχοντων ὡς ἐγνωμεν, εἰς ΟΤΣ ἔχοντων τὴν γενικὴν, οἶον σαφῆς σαφοῦς ψευδῆς, ψευδοῦς, ταῦτα διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ ἐκλίθησαν: εἰς δὲ ἔθνικα, ἥγουν ἔθνος σημαίνουσι; for δηλῆς δειλήτος perhaps we should read Δαρῆς Δαρήτος (cf. Eust. 511. 10), and write the rest of the passage thus, ἐν πρὸ τοῦ Η σύμφωνον ἔχοντων, ὡς εἰς ΟΤΣ ἔχουσι, τὴν γ. κ.τ.λ., and strike out the last three words altogether.

637. (b) All substantives in *ης* (gen. *εος*) are, if contracted,

perispomena, if uncontracted, paroxytone, as Ἀντισθένης, Ἀριστοτέλης, Δημοσθένης, Ἡρακλής, but Ἡρακλῆς, Περικλῆς; except *πρυλῆς* oxytone: *τρυήρης* and other similar words are adjectives.

638. NOTE 1.—E. M. 435. 4: Ἀλειπής, a fountain at Ephesus, so called from its never failing, fluctuates between an adjectival and substantival accent, it is oxytone in E. M. 60. 47, Orion 618. 11; paroxytone in Etym. Gud. 32. 57; Ἀψευδής, so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Hom. Il. 18. 46: Εὐθαλής (?) is so accented by H. D., but should probably be paroxytone: Ἰαμενής, Suid., should perhaps be Ἰαμένης: Ἰμφής, St. Byz.: Νημερτής, Hom. Il. 18. 46; Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Chærob. C. 352. 18: all proper names in *κλής*=*κλής* are perispomena. Eust. 583. 32: τὸ Πυλαιμένης κύριον βαρύνοντες οἱ παλαιοὶ λέγουσιν, ὅτι τὰ τοιαῦτα κύρια ὡς ἐπιπλείστον βαρύνεσθαι φιλεῖ. ἡ μέντοι συνήθεια πολλὰ παρέφθειρεν ὕψι-νοῦσα, ὡς τὸ Εὐτυχῆς καὶ τὸ Εὐμένῆς τὰ κύρια: πρυλῆς, Schol. Ven. E. 9: τὰ εἰς ΗΣ δισύλλαβα ὀξύτονα, ἐν ἔχοντα σύμφωνον, εἰς ΟΥΣ περατοῦται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, σαφοῦς πρηνοῦς πρυλοῦς φραδοῦς. Schol. Ven. E. 744: πρυλέεσσ' πεζοῖς. ὀπλίταις, πρύλῃς, ὡς δαμάσω δάμαλῃς πέρυω πέρυλῃς καὶ πρύλῃς (*sic*); the grammarians were therefore not quite agreed as to the form of the nominative singular; πρυλέες in our books is always paroxytone, which implies a nominative *πρυλῆς* or *πρυλῃς*, cf. Eust. 893. 37, who leaves the question rather undecided; Arc. 30. 19: τὸ δὲ πρύλῃς βαρύνεται, ἡ ἐνοπλος ὄρχησις; A. G. Oxon. I. 342. 6.

639. NOTE 2.—Ἄρης is paroxytone, Arc. 25. 5. The following forms of the genitive occur in the grammarians or elsewhere, Ἄρητος, Ἄρεως, Ἄρου, Ἄρους, Chærob. C. 46. 5, Ἄρεος, Ἄρηος, Ἄρηως, Ἄρεω, Ἄρευος; on its vocative see Eust. 518. 19.

-ΕΙΣ.

640. Those in *εις* (gen. *εντος*) are paroxytone, as Ὀπόεις, Σατινώεις.

-ΙΣ.

641. It may be observed that in general all those which form their accusative in *ν* are barytone, Arc. 36. 17.

(a) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιος* and *εως*) retract the accent, whether simple or compound, as αἴσθησις, ἄλωσις, βάδισις, δόσις, γυνῶσις, ἔχισ, ζήτησις, θέσις, μάθησις, μάντις, ὄφῃς, πόλις, πόσις, πρόπολις, Ἄβοτις, Ἀτάρβηχῃς, Κράμβοτις, Μέμφῃς, Ψέντρῃς. Many of these words are inflected in more than one way.

642. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 56. 33: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ ὀνόματα Αἰγύπτια ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλίνονται, οἷον Εἰός Εἰέως, Ἀθλίβῃς (*sic*) Ἀθλίβεως, Σοῖς Σδέως, Θμῶις Θμῶεως, Ταμιάθῃς Ταμιάθεως, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Κορκυρίς; Schol. Ven. A. 676; E. 387: for χατίς, Hesych., it is better to read with Dindorf χᾶτις, as a Doric form of χῆτις: Ἀδραμύττις (?) St. Byz.; for Ἀθλίβῃς in Chærob. C. 56. 33: Ἀθλίβῃς (or Ἀθριβῃς), St. Byz., is alone correct: Ἀταρβίκῃς, St. Byz., is no doubt an error for Ἀτάρβικῃς, or Ἀτάρβηχῃς: Θμουῖς (?) St. Byz.: Πάπηρμις, Herodot. 2. 59, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz., and for Ὠφθῖς in the same author Meineke reads Ὠφθῖς; on the accent of ἦνῃς see Schol. Ven. K. 292: Κραταῖς, Hom. Od. 12. 124; according to Hesych. it is proparoxytone, and it is so

accented in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 829; cf. Schol. Ven. A. 676. Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 93: τοῦ πρέσβεως προπαροξυτόνως ὡς μάντεως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὁ πρέσβις. οἱ δὲ παροξυτόνως ὡς χαλκῆως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὁ πρεσβεύς. οἵτινες ἀμαρτάνουσιν· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ πρεσβεύς.

643. (b) Those in *is* (gen. *idos*) are oxytone, as ἀψίς, βαλβίς, ἰκτίς, κυμήις, κρηπίς, ὀπισθοκρηπίδες, σφραγίς.

NOTE.—E. M. 518. 16; Arc. 36. 14. The following Thracian names are perispomena: Ἀταργατίς (Ἀταργατίς, Arc. 36. 18), Chærob. C. 354. 21; Strab. 748: ἐν τῇ τιμῶσι τὴν Συρίαν θεὸν τὴν Ἀταργάτιν (*sic*); Schol. Ven. B. 461: ἡ δὲ Δερκετὼ παρὰ Σύροις καλεῖται Ἀταργατίς (*ἀτάρκατις* in the MS.): Ἀταργίς, Chærob. C. 103. 25, who also mentions Βενδῖς (but the false form Βένδης is not unknown to the books), Μενδῖς, Μολίς, Τιτίς (Τοτίς, Arc. 36. 14); cf. Götting, ad Theodos. p. 243.

On μάγαδις, or μαγαδίς, see L. S. and H. D. s. v.; and on ἀψίς, ἀψίδος, or ἄψις, ἄψιδος (?) see E. M. 184. 32; Chærob. C. 353. 23: ταῦτα δὲ τὰ εἰς ΙΞ δξύτονα εἰς Α μόνως ἔχουσι τὴν αἰτιατικὴν, οἷον κρηπίδα (*sic*), ἀσπίδα, ἄψίδα, βολίδα, βανίδα. Παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι γίνονται εἰς Ν κατὰ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν μετὰ βαρείας τάσεως, κνήμην γὰρ λέγουσι καὶ σφράγην καὶ ἄψιν, ὡς παρ' Ἡσιόδῳ [Opp. 424],

τρισιπθαμον δ' ἄψιν τάμνειν,

ἀντὶ τοῦ ἄψίδα. Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΙΞ δξύτονα οὐ γίνονται παρὰ τοῖς Ἰωσι κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ Δ ἐν τῇ γενικῇ, οὐδὲ γὰρ λέγουσι κνημίδος κνημῖος, ἀσπίδος ἀσπίος, ὡς Πάριδος Πάριος, καὶ Θέτις Θέτιος.

644. (c) Common substantives in *is* (gen. *idos*) being feminine are oxytone, as ἀσπίς, γλυφίς, δαίς, ἐλπίς, ἐμπίς, ἐφημερίς, κυσολαμπίς, λακίς, ξυστίς, ὀπωροβασιλίς, πατρίς, πηκτίς, πυραμίς, σκελίς, τυραννίς; except 1. ἄμπωτις\*, ἄμυστις\*, αἰλῖς, βάκκαρις\*, βάρῖς\*, δάπις, ἔρις, εὔνις, θέμις\*, ἱβίς\*, ἰκτίς, ἱρίς, κάλπις, κάνναβις\*, καρύατις, κύπρις, μῆνις\*, μῆτις\*, μύτις, ὄλπις, ὄπις, σίκωνις, τάλις, τάπις, τίγρις\*, τρόπις\*, φύλοπις, which retract the accent, with νεάνις (νεήνις, νήνις) properispomenon. 2. Feminines formed from, or implying, paroxytone substantives in *ης*, ending for the most part in αῖτις, αῖτις, εῖτις, ἡτις, ἴτις, ὕτις, ὠτις, which are accented on the penultimate, as ἀνδρῶνιτις, ἀνεμῶτις, ἀρθρῖτις, Βορεῆτις, Βρομῶτις, γαμέτις (γαμέτης), ἰκέτις (ἰκέτης), ἰππότις, καρδιᾶτις, κασωῖτις, κλέπις (κλέπτῃς), οἰνοπότις, ὀλβιοδῶτις (ὀλβιοδῶτης) and ὀλβιοδότις, ὀνῖτις, πεταλῖτις, πολῖτις (πολίτης), πρεσβῦτις, προηγέτις, προστάτις (προστάτης), συνεργάτις (συνεργάτης), σωῖτις (σωρίτης), ὑπηρέτις, χλοῦνις (χλούνης); except ναυτίς oxytone, and those in πωλις (πώλης) and κοιτις, which are proparoxytone, as λαχανόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, παράκοιτις; yet βούλευτις and ὕβριστις appear to be proparoxytone. Those from oxytones in *της* are themselves oxy-

\* Those marked with an asterisk have another genitive besides that in *δος*.

tone, as στεφανωτός; εὔρετις paroxytone forms an exception. 3. Those in ωπις from ὦψ, when not compounded with prepositions, are properispomena, as αὐλῶπις; otherwise they are regular, as προμετωπίς, προσωπίς.

It must be noticed that many of those in τισ have no actual masculine form corresponding to them in use, and also that no nouns in ις, ἴδος, are oxytone if they have an accusative in ν.

**645.** NOTE.—The rules given by Arcadius (28. 13–36. 18) are so confused and defective that little use can be made of them. The following list contains all the irregular words that I have noted, but probably it might be much enlarged. On these words see Lob. Prol. 455 sqq.: ἄβαλις: μοχθηρὰ ἐλαία, Hesych.: ἀγλαοφώ-τις (?) ἀγλαοφώτις scribitur ap. Phot. Bib. 215 a. 33 Bekk. Bast. Ind. Scap. Ox. Ἀγλαοφώτιδα (?) accus. Poeta de virib. herbar. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. T. 2. p. 654; Flix ap. H. D.: ἄγρωστις (gen. ιος, ἴδος), Hom. Od. 6. 90; Arc. 35. 18; cf. Lob. Par. 443: ἄγρωστις is the feminine of ἀγρώστης: ἄμοργις, wine-lees, is said by Arc. 29. 23 to be barytone, but in all the passages quoted by H. D. it is oxytone, like ἄμοργις, *sine flax*; Bergk in his edition of Aristophanes most inconsistently writes ἄμοργιδος, Lyst. 735, and ἄμοργιν only two lines lower down: ἀμφίταπιν in Diog. Laert. 5. 72 has been corrected in some editions into ἀμφίταπον: ἀμφώτις, Eust. 308. 44, is elsewhere oxytone. On ἀνάπωτις, ἀμπώτις, or ἀμπτώσις, see Lob. Phryn. 340: for ἄρυστις, gen. ἴδος, I can find no authority; in the passage cited by L. S. the genitive is ιος: αὖλις, Arc. 31. 1: αὖλις ἢ ἐπανυλις [βαρύνεται], Αὖλις δὲ ἢ πόλις ὀξύνεται: βαύκαλις, Arc. 31. 10: βολβίτις or βολβίτις (?) Lob. Phryn. 357: βούβαλις (gen. ιος, ἴδος), Arc. 31. 9, is oxytone in Hesych. and Arist. H. A. 3. 6. 2: βούρηστις (gen. εως, but Nicand. Alex. 335, quoted by H. D. has ἴδος) is falsely βουρήστις in Hesych: δαίς, battle, Herodian is inclined to make this word oxytone, but whether oxytone or not, he has no doubt that the dative δαί should be oxytone; Ptolemæus Ascalonites consistently writes both nominative and dative paroxytone; see Schol. Ven. H. 387, and such must be its accent because the accusative is δαῖν; Schol. Hom. Od. A. 428: δαῖς ὀξυτόνωσ ἢ λαμπάς, δαῖς δὲ βαρυτόνωσ ἢ μάχη: δαῖτις (?), in Galen Tom. 1. p. 88 B it is oxytone: ἔπηλις, Arc. 31. 12; Eust. 1562. 38: ἐφήλις (gen. ἴδος) also occurs as ἔφηλις (gen. ιος), see H. D. s. v.: ἔρις, Arc. 195. 5; Chærob. C. 355. 19: εὔμαρις, Arc. 34. 4, is oxytone in Eurip. Orest. 1370: εὔνις (gen. ἴδος and ιος), Arc. 32. 17: ἱασπις, L. S., H. D.: ἱβις (gen. ιος and ἴδος), ‘constans in libris accentus vitium est ἱβις, quod correxi ap. Aristoph. Av. 1296. Nam ι produci apparet ex versu Timoclis ap. Athen. 7. p. 300 A;’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ἱκτις, Arc. 35. 6; Eust. 809. 56: εἰ δὲ καὶ ταῦτόν ἱκτις αὕτη βαρυτόνωσ (i. e. the weasel), καὶ ἱκτίς ὀξυτόνωσ ἢ παρὰ τῇ κωμικῷ [Aristoph. Ach. 845] μεμνημένῳ ἰχθυοφάγου ἱκτίδος, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον ἄρτι ζητεῖν: ἱππουρις, A. G. 44; A. G. Oxon. 1. 210. 30; Lob. Prol. 461: ἱππότιγρις, masculine and feminine, Dio Cass. 77. 6; H. D.: ἱρις or ἱρίς, Chærob. C. 355. 19: ἱσατις is sometimes falsely ἰσάτις: κάλπις, Arc. 33. 10; A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 23, is oxytone in Athen. 468 F, quoted by H. D.: κάνναβις (gen. εως, ιος, and ἴδος), Arc. 29. 17: κάπαρις, Chærob. C. 355. 29: καπηλίς: ‘Caupona... Aristoph. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435. 1120; κάπηλις proparoxytonum ap. Arcad. 31. 12, et hoc accentu Phantias Eresius ap. Athen. 2. p. 84 E: κάπηλις τις γυνή. Itemque (Enom. ap. Euseb. Pr. Ev. p. 259 A: μὴ πλουσίαν λαβεῖν γυναῖκα ἀλλὰ χερνήτην τινα ἢ κάπηλιν;’ H. D.: κίθαρις (gen. ἴδος? and ιος), Chærob. C. 355. 18: κίσπηρις (gen. ἴδος and εως), Chærob. C. 355. 26; E. 132. 11: κιστίς, Arc. 35. 16, is paroxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 1103: κύβηλις (gen. ιος and ἴδος?) Arc. 31. 12: κύμιν-



**dis** (gen. *ews* and *idos*): **κυνοπρήστis** (?) Hesych.: **ληῖς**, Aristarchus, but **ληῖς**, Menecrates, Schol. Ven. A. 676: **λινδῶστis** (gen. *idos* and *ios*) is sometimes written **λινδῶστis**: **μῆλis** for **μηλῖς** is an error, Arc. 30. 23: **μῆνis** (gen. *ios* and *idos*): 'μηνῖς voluisse Glauconem Tarsensem refert Schol. Hom. Il. A. 1, et oxytonum **μηνῖς** non dicens quid sit, ponit Draco, p. 23. 25; 45. 27: quorum Il. priori ex altero τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα vel ἄλλα πάντα, utroque autem Μινῶis corrigendum videtur pro **μηνῖς** ex Regg. prosod. p. 447 n. 118 ult. **Μῆνis** præcipit Arcad. 32. 13; 196. 5; *H. D.* It may be doubted whether the emendation is wanted: Glaucon probably meant what is reported of him: **μύtis**, Arist. H. A. 4. 1. 19, is **μυτῖς** (*sic*) in Hesych.: **νεάνis**, Arc. 32. 20: **ξύstis**, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 70; Schol. Theocr. 2. 74: **ξύstis** Ἀττικῶς, **ξυστῖς** δὲ κοινῶς, but it seems to be oxytone in our editions whether of Attic writers or others: **ὄλπις**, Theocr. 18. 45: **ὄνωνis**, 'ὄνωνis, ὄνωνιδος, scriptum ap. Chærob. [C.] 354. 31, et in Etym. M. 626. 35; *H. D.*: **οἶλis**, 'i. q. οἶλον, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 483; *H. D.*: **πέρστis** (gen. *idos*, Paus. 10. 25. 5, *H. D.*) Arist. Poet. 18. 15; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: **Περστis** is from **Πέρσης**, Arc. 36. 2; Schol. Ven. E. 387: **πλημμυρίς**, Eust. 1640. 55: τὸ δὲ **πλημμυρίς** τινὲς τῶν παλαιῶν προπαροξύνουσι, καὶ δι' ἐνὸς δὲ Μ γράφουσιν ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς πλήμης: cf. E. M. 676. 30, where **πλημμυρίς** (*sic*) and **πλημμυρίς** occur; cf. A. G. Paris 3. 463. 15: **πόρπις**, Arc. 33. 10, yet **πορπίς**, a brooch, is oxytone in Hesych.: **πρήστis** (?): **προκνῖς** is paroxytone in Eust. 1688. 31, quoted by *H. D.*: **πέρis** is sometimes oxytone: **ῥαπίς**, E. M. 702. 33, is paroxytone in Eust. 658. 58: **σέρis** (gen. *ews* and *idos*): **σίκιννis** 'accentum **σίκιννῖς** in locis Luciani [Salt. c. 22 and 26; Pollux 4. 99] refellit **σίκιννιν** ap. Dionys. A. R. 7. 72. med. p. 1491. 4; *H. D.*: **σίννis**, ὄρνειον ἀρπακτικόν, Zonar. 1644, **σίνnis** is masculine: **σμύρις**, Diosc. 5. 166. *H. D.*: **τάλis**, Arc. 30. 25: **τάπις**, Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 18: **τῆλis** (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 30. 24: **τίγρις** (gen. *ios* and *idos*) is also masculine: **τράμπis**, Arc. 33. 9; E. M. 157. 21; Chærob. E. 150. 30: **τρόπηλis**, Arc. 31. 14, also **τρόπαλλis**, which is oxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 778: **τρόπις** (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 33: **τυρόκνηστis** (accus. **τυρόκνηστιν**) is falsely **τυροκνήστis** in Athen. 169 B: **ὑποκιστίς** is sometimes proparoxytone: **φύλοπις**, Arc. 33. 15: **χρυσομήτρis** in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 6 is very suspicious: **ψιλόδαπις**, Athen. 255 E, where Dindorf has **ψιλόταπις**: **κόνis**, *dust*, is distinguished both by its inflexion and accent from **κονίς**, a nit, Arc. 37. 2; Ammon. 84.

**646. Paronyma in *is* from Masculines in *ης*.**—The following passages from the grammarians embody their general doctrine as to the accent of this class of words, which may be considered rather as adjectives than substantives, at least in very many cases: Schol. Ven. I. 571: τὰ εἰς **ΙΞ** παρόνυμα θηλυκά, παρακείμενα τοῖς εἰς **ΗΞ** ἀρσενικοῖς βαρυνομένοις προπερισπᾶται, εἰ φύσει μακρὰ παραλήγοιτο, πρωθῆβis, πολίηtis, ἀλείtis, πλανῆtis, πρεσβύtis: οὕτως δὴ καὶ ἡεροφοῖtis. ὅσα δὲ παρὰ τὸ πωλεῖν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον, ἀρτόπωlis, ἀλφιτόπωlis' ἀλλ' οὖν καὶ ὅσα παρὰ τὸ κοῖτος παράκοιtis, ἀκοιtis. τὸ μέντοι δολόμηtis οὐκ ἔστι θηλυκόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρσενικόν. καὶ ἴσως τὸ μῆtis ἔγκειται, ὡς τὸ πολύμηtis, δολόμηtis, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετον: Schol. Ven. P. 40: Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἥλιδι: οὕτως Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις. ὁ μέντοι κανὼν ὕψυτονεῖ τὸ φρόνtis: τὰ γὰρ εἰς **ΤΙΞ** λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δισύλλαβα, μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικά παραληγόμενα δὲ τῷ Ο, ἥτοι μόνῃ ἢ σὺν ἐτέρῳ φωνήεντι, ὀξύνεσθαι θέλει, κοίtis Πρωίtis, φροντίis, οὐτίis τὸ ζῶων παρ' Ἀλκμαῶνι. οὕτως οὖν καὶ φροντίis, εἰ μὴ ἄρα, ἐπεὶ κύριον τοῦτο, καὶ βαρυντονηθήσεται. οὐ μάχεται τὸ πόρtis: καὶ γὰρ χωρὶς τοῦ Τ, πόριes περὶ βοῦς ἀγελαίας. μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικά πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ πόtis ᾧ παράκειται τὸ πότηs: Chærob. C. 356. 13: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πάντα ταῦτα τὰ εἰς **ΙΞ** θηλυκὰ τὰ γινόμενα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς **ΗΞ** ἀρσενικῶν, ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὄντα, πρὸ μᾶς ἔχοντι τὸν τόνον, οἷον ὁ κνηγέτης καὶ ἡ κνηγέtis, ὁ δεσπότηs, καὶ ἡ δεσπόtis, ὁ τοξότηs καὶ ἡ τοξόtis, ὁ πολίτης καὶ ἡ πολίtis [πολίtis]. Σησημείωται ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὰ παρὰ τὸ κοῖτη καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ πωλῶ ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται ἐν τοῖς θηλυκοῖς, οἷον ἀκοιtis, παράκοιtis,

πορφυρόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. Πρόσκειται ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβάς, τῇ μῆνιδι, τῇ ἔριδι, τῇ τοξότιδι, τὴν μῆνίδα, τὴν ἔριδα, τὴν τοξότιδα, καὶ μῆνιν καὶ ἔριν καὶ τοξότιν: E. M. 595. 36: μύστις παρὰ τὸ μύστης· τοῦτο παρὰ τὸ μύω. Οὐ μόνον δὲ ἀπὸ βαρυτόνου γίνεται εἰς I παρώνυμον, οἷον πλανήτης πλανήτης· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνου, οἷον ὕβριστής, ὕβριστις· αἰχμητής, αἰχμητις· βουλευτής, βουλευτις. It is possible that the scribe has affixed wrong accents to these words, unless indeed they form their accusative in *ιν*: Arc. 35. 24: τὰ εἰς IΣ θηλυκὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς HΣ ἀρσενικῶν γεγόμενα πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον· ὁ κυνηγέτης ἢ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης ἢ δεσπότις, ὁ πολίτης ἢ πολίτις, χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κοίτης καὶ πωλῶν· ταῦτα γὰρ προσπαρούνονται· ἄκοιτις παράκοιτις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. τὸ Σκυθὶς δὲ δυσυλλαβοῦν ὀξύνεται, ὡς τὸ Περσίς. It is a mistake to infer from this last passage that Σκυθὶς and Περσίς are oxytone merely because they are dissyllables; of the former word Σκύθιν occurs beside Σκυθίδα, and therefore it would seem that Σκύθις is not to be condemned as false: Schol. in *Æschineum κατὰ Κτησιφώντος*, 172: Σκύθιν· ὡς ἀπ' εὐθείας εἴρηται τοῦτο μᾶλλον βαρυτόνον· κακῶς δέ. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ἔθνη καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι θέλει, ὡς Κολχίς, Περσίς, Σκυθὶς, οὐκοῦν Σκυθίδα καὶ οὐ Σκύθιν, ὡς τὸ Κολχίδα, Περσίδα. τινὰ δὲ τῶν βιβλίων ἔχει κτητικῶς Σκυθικήν. Ἀγροτις, St. Byz., is given as the feminine of ἀγρότης: ἄκοιτις is the feminine of ἀκοίτης: on αἰχμαλωτὶς and αἰχμαλωτὶς (?) Lob. Ajax 88: αὐθεντὶς from αὐθέντης is a singular deviation from rule, Arc. 35. 23: βούλευτις, E. M. 595. 40; Lob. Phryn. 256: ὀρυκτὶς (ὀρύκτης), Anna Comnena 380 C.; *H. D.* is a doubtful accent: λιμνήστις is probably wrong: for λινοζώστις (gen. εως and ἰδος) λινοζώστις is also met with: μύστις makes μύστις, and πλάστης πλάστις, πλάτης πλάτις; yet ναύτης forms ναυτὶς: ὕβριστις from ὕβριστής is also remarkable, if correct, see Lob. Phryn. 256: οἰφώλις and μαινώλις from οἰφώλης, μαινώλης are regular: σύμμυστις (?) Theophyl. Simoc. Hist. p. 79. 13. ed. Bonn; *H. D.*: the passage does not prove this to be the right accent. It is not uncommon to find those in *πωλις* misaccented even in the best lexicons: on καρυώτις and περονήτις, see *H. D.* s. v.

647. Feminine oxytones in *ις* retain their accent in composition, provided they retain their gender, as αἰγὶς καταγίς, νυχὶς παννυχίς, σκελὶς περισκελὶς.

NOTE.—Arc. 28. 19; E. M. 333. 21; Chærob. E. 92. 35; Lob. Prol. 455; Schol. Ven. B. 175: the substance of which passage is that oxytones in *ις* retain their accent as long as they remain substantives, but as adjectives they retract it, as ἐλπίς εὐελπίς, ἀσπίς λέυκασπις.

648. Masculine proper names in *ις* (gen. ἰδος) retract the accent, as Ἀγέπολις, Ἀγίς, Ἀδωνίς, Ἀκίς (a river in Sicily, Theocr. 1. 64), Ἀλκίς, Ἀναμίς, Ἀπίς, Γράνις, Θέσπις. Σποράκις, Suid. is false for Σποράκης.

649. Feminine proper names and patronymics in *ις* (gen. ἰδος) are oxytone, as Ἀκίς, Αὐτοθαῖς, Βαυκίς, Δαυλίς, Ἐλπίς, Εὐρυλεωνίς, Εὐτυχίς, Θαῖς, Θηβαῖς, Θεσπρωτίς; except 1. those in *τις* from paroxytone masculines in *της*, which are accented on the penultimate, as Ἀλκέτις, Βαιώτις, Βαρκέτις, Ἐστιαιώτις, Ζεφυριώτις, Ζεφυριώτις, Καρεώτις, Καρκινίτις, Κερκιννίτις, Λιβανίτις, Λιμενωτίς, Λογγάτις, Μύστις (Nonn. Dionys. 9. 99), Παγχενίτις, Σαῶτις; 2. those in *ωπις*, which are properispomena, as Γοργώπις,

Ἐριῶπις, Ἐσωπις, Ῥοδῶπις, Ὠπις; except Εὐρωπίς, Κυκλωπίς, Προσωπίς; 3. all in πολίς (gen. πολιδος) are proparoxytone; 4. the following retract the accent, Ἀλκῆστις\*, Ἀμαστρίς\*, Ἀρτεμις, Βριτόμαρτις. Ἔρις, Ἥλις, Θέμις\*, Θέτις, Ἴρις, Ἴσις, Κύπρις, Παρύσατις, Σεμίραμις, Φᾶσις, together with some others of less importance mentioned below.

650. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. A. 677; E. M. 518. 16; Lob. Prol. 512; the genitive cases of some of the following words are doubtful: Ἀβαντίς, Eust. 281. 29, is falsely Ἀβάντις in St. Byz., though it is rightly oxytone in the next line: Ἀζίλις or Ἀζίρις, St. Byz.: Αἰητίς? (Αἰήτης), Pape: Ἀνθίς, Athen. 586 B, 'scribendum Ἀνθίς'; L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ἀνοῦτις (?) Athen. 609 A: Ἀρτεμις, Arc. 32. 3: Ἀρχίδαμις, Pape: Αὐλίς is oxytone, Arc. 31. 2, though the accusative Αἶλιν occurred in Euphorion, Schol. Ven. B. 496: Αὐλίκωμις, Pape: Βάρχις (?) Pape: Βάσιλις, St. Byz. is rightly Βασιλίς in Paus. 8. 29. 5: Βῆγίς, Pape: Βούλις, Paus. 10. 37. 2: Βριτόμαρτις (gen. ιδος, E. M. 214. 23; also εως): Βύβλις (?) Pape, as the name of a spring it is oxytone in Theocr. 7. 115: Γίγγις or Γίγίς, Suid.; Plut. 1. 1020: Δάμαρις, Act. Apost. 17. 34: Δαμόκρατις (?) Δάφνις, Paus. 10. 5. 5: Ἔρις, personified, Hom.: Εὐῆρις, Paus. 1. 27. 4: Εὐρύθεμις, Apollod. 1. 7. 10: Εὐρύκωμις, Eumath. de Ismen. amor. p. 2: Εὐφράτις secund. Etym. M. p. 157. 51, dicta Assyria s. Babylonia: quod scribendum Εὐφρατίς, ut est ap. St. Byz.; H. D.: Ἥλις, Arc. 31. 1: Θάπις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Θέστυλις, Theocr. 2. 69: Θέτις, E. M. 676. 32: Ἰλάρις (?) St. Byz.: Ἴρις, Eust. 391. 33: A. G. Oxon. 2. 221. 9: Ἴσις, very often falsely written Ἴσις: Ἰφίς, Apollod. 2. 7. 8: Κάνυτις (? gen.) St. Byz.: Κνήμις, Pape: Κορωνίς: 'Nomen [pro]paroxytonum potius esse Κόρωνις videtur Göttingio De accentt. p. 271, propter Hesiod. fr. ap. schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 14 et 48, ubi accusativus est Κόρωνιν, male Κορωνίν scriptus: verum quum accusativo Κορωνίδα Pausanias utatur 2. 11. 7 et 26. 6, rectius sic statuemus, legitimam hanc esse nominis formam, ab Hesiodo solo propter metri necessitatem in Κόρωνιν mutatam,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Κρεῦσις (gen. ιος, St. Byz. ιδος, Paus. 9. 32. 1): Κυλάβαρις, Plut. 2. 817: Κύπρις, E. M. 676. 32: Λάμαξις (? gen.): Μάκρις, Arc. 33. 18: Μέμφις (gen. ιδος and ιος), see above, § 642: Μένουθις (? gen.), Arc. 30. 5: Μεσάτις (?) Pape: Μῆτις, Apollod. 1. 2. 1: Μίσις, Anth. Append. 240: Μούζουρις, Lucian de Hist. scrib. c. 31: Μούσις, Inscr.: Νέφερις (? gen.), Strab. 834: Νίκιππις, Anth. Palat. 7. 186. 1, quoted by H. D.: Ξενέφυρις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Ξύστις (? gen. ιος), St. Byz.: Ὀδάτις (?) Athen. 575 B: Ὀνασίφορις (?) Inscr.: Ὀνησυκράτις: Ὀρόβατις: Οὔπις: Παρύσατις, Xenoph. Anab. 1. 1 is paroxytone in some editions of Plut.: Περίαπις, Apollod. 3. 13. 8: Πλείστις, Inscr.: Πράκτις (?) Lycoph. 1045: Πρήμις, Strab. 820: Πρόκρις, Arc. 33. 18, is falsely oxytone in Athen. 553 B: Πρόμηθις, Anth. Pal. 13. 27: Πυήνις, St. Byz.: Ῥοδῶπις, Herodot. 2. 134: Σάραπις (an island), St. Byz.: Σάργαντις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Σεμίραμις, Arc. 32. 3: Σισίγυλις (?) St. Byz.: Στείρις, Paus. 10. 3. 2: Σύβαρις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): Σύρτις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): Τάλις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Τάναϊς (gen. ιος and ιδος): Τεῦθις, Paus. 10. 3. 2; the MSS. vary between this and Τευθίς: Τεύχωις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Τίριζις (? gen.), Strab. 319: Τίσις, St. Byz.; the woman's name Τίσις in Anth. Pal. 6. 274 should be oxytone: Τοῦκκις (? gen.), Strab. 141: Τρόπις (?) St. Byz.: Τρήνις (?) St. Byz.: Τύνις, Strab. 834: Φάρξιρις (?) Strab. 785: Φασηλός, St. Byz.: Ἡρωιδανός δὲ μόνος νῆσόν φησι καὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι. τὸ μέντοι ἀγγεῖον οἱ ἐπ' Ἀλεξανδρείας ὀφύνουσι; in the books it occurs sometimes with one accent and sometimes with the other: Φέρις, Inscr.: Φρόντις, Hom. Il. 17. 40: 'quod Φροντίδι potius scribendum esse comparatis aliis hujusmodi femininis recte judicat Lobeck.

Pathol. Proleg. p. 512, de quo dissenserunt grammatici, ut apparet ex scholio Herodiani [Schol. Ven. P. 40] Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἡλίδι Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις, ὁ μὲντοι κανὼν ὀξυτονεῖ τὸ Φροντίς (ut Προτίς et alia), conf. etiam Eustath. p. 907. 12; 1063 sq.; 'H. D.: Χάρμης (?) St. Byz.: Χίρις, Phot. Bibl. 62. 22: Χλωρίς: 'Accentus nominis proprii in libris plerumque est Χλωρίς rarius Χλαρίς quod in χλωρίς corruptum in codicibus Apollod. 3. 5. 6: quem accentum probat Lobeck. Pathol. Proleg. p. 512,' H. D.; it has an accusative Χλωρίν as well as Χλωρίδα: Χρυσόθεμις, Arc. 32. 4.

651. (*d*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιτος*) retract the accent, as χάρις.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 355. 21: χάρις χάριδος, καὶ χάριτος Δωρικῶς τροπῇ τοῦ Δ εἰς τὸ Τ, ὅπερ καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐπεκράτησε.

652. (*e*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιθος*) are paroxytone, as ἄγλις, βάλλις, Βέλλις, γέλλις, δέλλις, ὄρνις.

NOTE.—Arc. 29. 21; 30. 26; Theodos. Gr. 94. 17; Draco 10. 11; 45. 11: Ἄγλις is oxytone in Chærob. C. 353. 12, and Brunck and Bekker seem to prefer that accent.

653. (*f*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ινος*) are oxytone, as Ἀβοριγίς, Ἀβοριγίνες, ἀκτίς, δελφίς, Ἐλευσίς, Σαλαμίς, Τελχίς.

NOTE.—These also end in *ιν*, as δελφίν, Σαλαμίν, etc.; Chærob. C. 278. 18; Arc. 10. 1.

-ΙΝΣ and -ΤΝΣ.

654. Those in *ινς* (gen. *ινθος*) and *υνς* (gen. *υνθος*) are paroxytone, as ἀάμινς, ἔλμινς, πείρινς, Τίρυνς, Chærob. C. 66. 31.

-ΕΥΣ.

655. All in *ευσ*, whether simple or compound, are oxytone, without exception, as Ἀχιλλεύς, βασιλεύς, γλυφεύς, γραμματεύς, Ἑρμογλυφεύς, ἱερεύς, Θησεύς, Ὀδυσσεύς, Πηλεύς, ὑπογραμματεύς.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 4; in Æolic these words are barytone, as Ἀχίλλευσ, Πήλυς, Ἄτρευσ, Ἄρευσ, Chærob. C. 209. 11; 60. 10; Eust. 518. 37; E. M. 189. 40. On the various forms of the genitive case (eight in number) see Chærob. E. 70. 16; some, oddly enough, wrote ἱππεύς for ἱππεύς, A. G. Oxon 1. 345. 13.

-ΟΥΣ.

656. Those in *ους*=*όεις* (gen. *ουντος*) are perispomena, whether they are simple or compound, as Ἀγνοῦς, Ἀχερδοῦς, κοπτοπλακοῦς, Μαραθοῦς, μελιτοῦς, μηλοπλακοῦς, πλακοῦς, Σελινοῦς, σησαμοῦς, Φηγοῦς, Φλιοῦς.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chærob. C. 238. 6.

657. The rest are paroxytone, as Οἰδίπους, πολύπους; except ὀδοῦς oxytone.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chærob. C. 238. 6; E. M. 615. 30: such words as πολύπους have been provided for above, § 575.



-ΥΣ.

658. (a) Common substantives in *us* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract their accent, as ἀτράφα<sup>ς</sup>υς, βότρυς, γένυς, γῆρυς, ἔγχελυς, πέλε<sup>ς</sup>υς, πῆχυς, χέλυς; except oxytone, i. those in *us*, as ἀγορα<sup>ς</sup>υς, γελασ<sup>ς</sup>τός, διωκ<sup>ς</sup>υς, καταπλαστ<sup>ς</sup>υς, κλι<sup>ς</sup>υς, (yet δίκτυ<sup>ς</sup>ες, Herodot. 4. 192, ἴτυς, μάρτυς? μίτυς? Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 10, πίτυς, Arc. 92, φῖτυς, together with μάρτυς and its compounds, as αὐτόμαρτυς, ἐπίμαρτυς, ὀσιόμαρτυς, ψευδόμαρτυς, retract the accent); and 2. ἀχλύς, δελφύς, εἰλύς and ἰλύς, Ἐρινύς, ἰγνύς, ἰθύς, ἰξύς, ἰσχύς, ἰχθύς, λιγνύς, νηδύς, οἰξύς, ὀσφύς, ὀφρύς, πληθύς, τηθύς.

659. NOTE.—E. M. 565. 9: Ἀχνύς (?) E. M. 182. 1: γρηῦς or γρηῦς, cf. H. D. s. v. γραῖα; E. M. 440. 16; A. G. Oxon. i. 182. 25; 3. 237. 16: εἰλύς (ἰλύς), Chærob. C. 358. 26: ἰλινύς, Polyb. 21. 1. 1; H. D.: Ἐρινύς, Arc. 92. 9; E. M. 374. 9: ἰξύς, Chærob. C. 232. 26: τὸ γὰρ ἰξύς, σημαίνει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὴν ῥάχιν, εἰ καὶ παρατίθεται ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ ὡς περισπώμενον, ἀλλ' οὖν οὐ περισπᾶται ἀλλ' ὀξύνεται, ὡς φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλῳ: cf. Arc. 92. 14: ἰσχύς has *u* short in Pind. N. 11. 41; cf. L. S. s. v.: Ἴσχυς is a proper name: ἰχθύς, 'de accentu Arc. 91. 11: τὸ ἰχθύς περισπᾶσθαι ἀλόγως. Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 5: οὐδὲν εἰς ΥΣ λήγον ἀρσενικὸν ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν μὴ ἔχον ὑποκοριστικὴν ἔννοιαν περισπᾶσθαι θέλει . . . . ὥστε εἰ περισπᾶται τὸ ἰχθύς ἔστω θηλυκόν' εἰ δ' ἀρσενικόν ἔστιν, ὀφείλει ὅμοιον εἶναι τῷ στάχυν, βότρυν:' H. D.: κλιτύς, Schol. Ven. Π. 390: ἐχρήν μὲν διὰ τὸ κλιτύς οὐρῆας περισπᾶσθαι τὸ κλιτύς, ἀνεγνώσθη δὲ κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὁμοίως τῷ κνημῖδας ῥαπτὰς δέδετο, γραπτὺς ἀλλεῖνων (Od. 24. 228). σχόλιον ἐν μέντοι τῇ Ὀδυσσειᾳ προσφῶτα φανερώς τὸ γραπτὺς περισπᾶ, καὶ φησιν ὅτι εἴη εἰρηκὺς ὡς καὶ τὸ κλιτύς δεῖ περισπᾶσθαι. ἀμφίβολος οὖν ἐφ' ἑκατέρων ὁ ὄνομος' εἰ γὰρ τοῖς ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένοις πεισθείμεν, ἐκείνο ἀνθέλκει, εἰ δὲ ἐκείνους, τοῦτο πάλιν ἀντίκειται: νηδύς, Arc. 92. 10; Chærob. C. 359. 1: οἰξύς, Arc. 92. 9: οἰσύς (?!): ὀσφύς: 'Accentum Herodiani. π. μ. λ. 31. 16 et Jo. Alex. 8. 33, Arc. 92. 11 præcipiunt ὀσφύς: ita liber unus l. Æsch. [Prometh. 498], qui ὀφρύν, ceteri ὀσφύν;' H. D. Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 450: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ εἴτε ἀρσενικὰ εἴτε θηλυκὰ, ὀξύνονται [...], ταχύς, βραδύς, ἰχθύς, χλαμύς. τὸ μέντοι ὀσφύς εἶρον παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς περισπώμενον' ἀλλὰ κατὰ συνήθειαν ὀξύνει: cf. Eust. 1859. 14: ὀφρύς: 'Accentum ὀφρὺς præcipit non solum Arc. 92. 11, sed ipse Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 15; alterum ὀφρύς, qui non infrequens in libris, neuter videtur cognitum habuisse;' H. D.: πληθύς, Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. E. 67. 8: it will be seen that the exceptions are for the most part feminines with a long final syllable; cf. Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. C. 231. 32; 357. 18: ἔγχελυς is sometimes found as ἔγχελυς; on which and the various forms of the word see H. D. s. v. and Götting, Accent, p. 261.

660. Proper names in *us* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract, as Ἄλυσ, Ἐρπυς, Καλαμόδρῦς, Λίβυς, Πόλυς, Ῥαδάμανθυς; except Τηθύς oxytone.

661. NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 35. The relative passage in Arc. 91. 9 stands thus in Barker's edition: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ἢ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνεται, πόλυς, βότρυν, ἔρπυς, ἄλυσ. The Paris MS. 2603 adds ἢ ἐθνικά after the word προσηγορικά, and this Schmidt has corrected into μὴ ἐθνικά, adding

‘Correxī ope Herod. St. Byz. 207. 12 ubi Γηλὺς ἔθνος—ὀξύνεται δέ. The emendation may be good, but the following exceptions occur: Δαψολίβυες: Μάζυες, St. Byz.; Αἰβύς, St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 147. 18: Μάκρυες, St. Byz.; Μάχρυες, Ptol. 4. 3. 26: Βλέμυες, Ptol. 4. 7. 31 (Βλέμυες, St. Byz.) and others: Βαθύς, a river so called, Ptol. 3. 4. 4, is no exception, since the name was Βαθὺς ποτάμους: on Βρίηπυς see Schol. Ven. N. 521; Ἰχθύς, as the name of a place, is oxytone in Thucyd. 2. 25.

**662.** (*b*) Diminutives in *us* (gen. *u*) are perispomena in all cases, as ἀπφύς, Διονύς, Καμμύς, Καρδύς, Κλαυσύς, Λαρδύς.

NOTE.—Arc. 92. 13; Joh. Alex. 8. 34; Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 6; Chærob. C. 62. 27; 123. 3 (in which passage some are falsely oxytone); 225. 1; 232. 14.

**663.** (*c*) Those in *us* (gen. *υδος*) are oxytone, as δαγύς, κροκύς, πηλαμύς, χλαμύς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 1; Chærob. C. 358. 21; 359. 17; 232. 3: Πάλαμυς Παλάμυος· τὸ γὰρ Παλάμυδος διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΣ κλιθὲν παρὰ Αἰσχύλῳ ἡμάρτηται. ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον βασιλεως: words like ἔπηλυς, ὄμηλυς are adjectives.

**664.** (*d*) Those in *us* (gen. *υθος*) retract the accent, as κόρυς, κῶμυς; except ἀγνύς oxytone.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 358. 1; 359. 17: δεῖ δὲ σημειώσασθαι ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὸ ἀγνὺς ἀγνύθος, τοῦτο γὰρ βξύτονον ὂν, καὶ μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ ΥΣ, διὰ τοῦ ΘΟΣ ἐκλίθη καὶ οὐ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ. Ἀγνύθες δὲ λέγονται οἱ λίθοι οἱ περιφερεῖς καὶ τετρη- [μ]μένοι οἱ κρεμάμενοι ἐν τοῖς ἱταρίοις (μιταρίοις); cf. Pollux 7. 36; ἀγνυθες is therefore an error.

—ΩΣ.

**665.** (*a*) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωος* or *ω*) are paroxytone, as ἄθως, ἔως, ἥρως, μήτρως, Μίνως, πάτρως.

NOTE.—Arc. 94. 10; Chærob. C. 65. 8; Schol. Ven. Γ. 122: according to Chærob. C. 360. 25, ἄλωος, as a genitive of ἄλως, is a modern blunder (πταισμα νεωτερικόν ἔστι): Ἀπολλῶς Ἀπολλῶ ὄνομα κύριον Ἀττικῶς (Act. Apost. 18. 24), Suid.

**666.** (*b*) Those in *ως* (gen. *οος*) are oxytone, as αἰδώς, ἦώς, Arc. 94. 11. The Æolic form of ἦώς is αῦως.

**667.** (*c*) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωτος*) are paroxytone, as γέλως, ἔρως; except εὐρώς and ἰδρώς oxytone.

NOTE.—The proper name Ἀραρώς retains its participial accent, cf. Arc. 93. 16: εὐρώς and ἰδρώς, Arc. 93. 16; Schol. Ven. Δ. 27: δίκερως, ρινόκερως, φίλερως, κλαυσίγελως are incorrect when they form their genitive in *ωτος*, yet they are found with those accents; Ὑποδεδιώς, used by Aristoph. Aves 65 as the name of a bird, is, of course, nothing but a perfect participle.

—Ω.

**668.** Those in *ω* are oxytone, as ἡχώ, Ἐρατώ, Πυθώ, Σαπφώ.

NOTE.—Arc. 116. 1; Schol. Ven. I. 240: Ἀκενιπῶ or Ἀκινιπῶ, a city in

Spain, which is quoted by Pape and H. D. from Ptol. 2. 4, 15, is printed 'Ακινίππω in Nobbe's edition; it is barbarous both in form and accent.

**669. Compound Substantives.**—Except in cases specially mentioned above, all compound substantives of the Third Declension retain the accent of their last factor.

### Oblique Cases.

**670.** The general rule is observed, as εἰκών, εἰκόνομ, εἰκόνη, εἰκόνα; Βαβυλών, Βαβυλώνομ, Βαβυλώνη, Βαβυλώνα; Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνομ, Ἕλληνη, Ἕλληνα, Ἕλληνας, Ἕλλήνων, Ἕλλησι, except—

1. *Γυνή* (or properly *γύναιξ*), which, in the genitive and dative of all numbers, is accented like a monosyllable, and is paroxytone in the vocative singular, hence—*Singular* γυνή, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικα, γύναι: *Dual*, γυναικε, γυναικοῖν: *Plural*, γυναικες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί, γυναικας, γυναικες.

2. (a) The syncopated genitives and datives (except the dative plural) of ἀνὴρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ, take the accent on their last syllable, as ἀνδρός, ἀνδρί, ἀνδροῖν, ἀνδρῶν; γαστρός, γαστρί, γαστρῶν, γαστέρας; θυγατρός, θυγατρί, θυγατροῖν, θυγατρῶν; μητρός, μητρί; πατρός, πατρί, πατροῖν(?) πατρῶν. This rule does not apply to their compounds, e. g. Δημήτηρ in all cases throws the accent as far back as possible, as Δημήτερος Δήμητρος, Δημήτερα Δήμητρα. When not syncopated, the cases of θυγάτηρ and μήτηρ are paroxytone, as θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατέρα, θυγατέρες, θυγατέρων, θυγατέρε, θυγατέρες; μητέρος, μητέρι μητέρα, μητέρες, μητέρων, μητέρε, μητέρας.

(b) The accusatives ἄνδρα ἄνδρας, ἄρνα ἄρνas, θύγατρα θύγατρας, retract the accent, as also do the nominatives ἄνδρες ἄνδρε, ἄρνες, θύγατρες.

(c) The datives ἀνδράσι, ἀρνάσι, θυγατράσι, μητράσι, πατράσι, νιάσι, and, according to Aristarchus, ἀστράσι, are paroxytone; those in εσσι retract their accent, as ἄρνεσσι, κύνεσσι.

(d) The following cases are also irregular; ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἀρνῶν, from ἈΡΗ'Ν; γοννός, γοννί from γονύ; δορός, δουρός, δορί, δουρί from δόρυ; κυνός, κυνί, κυνοῖν(?), κυνῶν, κυσί from κύων. All these are accented, in these cases, as if they came from monosyllabic nominatives.

3. The vocatives *ἄνερ*, *δαερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *ἔννατερ*, *θύγατερ*, *μήτερ*, *πάτερ*, and *σώτερ* retract their accent.

4. Vocatives in *ον*, *οι*, and *ευ*, from oxytones or perispomena, are perispomena, as *βοῦς βοῦ*, *Λητώ Λητοῖ*, *Πηλεύς Πηλεῦ*, *πλακοῦς πλακοῦ*.

5. Vocatives in *ον*, from compound proper names in *ων*, retract the accent, as *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀριστόγειτον*; the same is the case with *Ἀμφιον*, *Ἀπολλον*, and *Πόσειδον*. Other simple proper names, together with *Λακεδαιμον*, and those in *φρον* (from *φρην*), keep the accent on the penultimate, as *Ἰκεῖαον*, *Λυκόφρον*, *Μαχάον*, *Νοῦμον*, *Φιλήμον*.

6. Vocatives in *ες*, from compound proper names, also retract, as *Ἀριστότελες*, *Δημόσθενες*, *Σώκρατες*; except those in *ηρες* (*ηρης*), *ωδες* (*ωδης*), *ωλες* (*ωλης*), *ωρες* (*ωρης*), as *Λειῶδες*, *Διῶρες*.

7. Those forms in which a contraction takes place are accented according to the general rule (§ 20); except the accusative in *ω=οα*, from nouns in *ώ*, which is *oxytone*, not perispomenon, as *ἡχόα ἡχώ*, *Σαπφώ Σαπφία Σαπφώ*, and *τριήρων=τριηρέων*, for which *τριηρῶν* also occurs.

671. NOTE 1.—The genuine nominative of *γυναικός* does not occur except in the grammarians, but *ἀγύναιξ* was used by Sophocles; Choërob. C. 307. 12: *ὁ γύναιξ εὐθεία ἐπιλέλοιπεν*. Ἐν δὲ τῇ συνθέσει, ἐπειδὴ γίνεται ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, ἀναδέχεται τὴν εἰς ΑἰΞ κατάληξιν, οἷον

ὡς ὦν ἅπας τε καὶ ἀγύναιξ, καὶ ἀνέστιος [τε κἀγύναιξ κἀνέστιος]

παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀθάμαντι.

On the cases of the word see Joh. Alex. 10. 20; 11. 26; Arc. 128. 7; Choërob. C. 329. 9; 404. 17; 417. 35; 420. 12; 445; E. M. 457. 25.

672. NOTE 2.—On the syncopated words in *ηρ* see Arc. 128. 3; Joh. Alex. 10. 21; 11. 28; Choërob. C. 318. 24; 346. 19 sqq.; E. 8. 25; 134. 24: when not syncopated, the masculines are regular; the feminines *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ* are accented as if the nominative were oxytone, e. g. *μήτηρ*, *μητέρος*, *μητέρα*, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, etc., except that the vocative sing. retracts.

According to Eust. 1388. 50; Choërob. C. 272. 25; 431. 15; Joh. Alex. 10. 25, the genitive of *εἰνάτηρ* is *εἰνάτερος*, and therefore *εἰνάτερες* in Hom. II. 22. 473 should be *εἰνάτερες*, as it is in Eust. 1281. 2, and as it is expressly stated to be in Schol. Ven. ad loc. A comparison of the places quoted shows that this was Herodian's accent.

As to their dative plural, Choërob. C. 463. 7 remarks: αἱ μέντοι, φησὶ [sc. Theognostus] πλεονάσασθαι δοτικὰ πληθυντικὰ τῷ Α παροξύνονται, οἷον πατρὶ πατράσι, θυγατρὶ θυγατράσιν, ἀνδρὶ ἀνδράσιν, υἱὶ υἱάσιν. Ἔστι γὰρ υἱς υἱος υἱὶ καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν τοῦ Ὑ καὶ ἱ εἰς τὴν Ὑ διφθογογὸν υἱὲ καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Σ προσερχομένον ἀσυνταξία ἡμελλε γίνεσθαι (οὐδέποτε γὰρ μετὰ τὴν Ὑ διφθογογὸν σύμφωνον εὐρίσκεται ἐπιφερόμενον, οἷον μυῖα, ἄρπυια, υἱός) τούτου χάριν ἐπλεόνασε τὸ Α καὶ γέγονεν



υιάσιν. Αἱ μέντοι μεταπεπλασμένοι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ προπαροξύνησθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον προβάτοις πρόβασιν, ἐγκάτοις ἔγκασιν, ἄστροις ἄστρασιν, ὑπεσταλμένου τοῦ ἀρῶξιν ὥσπερ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀχιλλέως Ἑρασταῖς,

ὁ δὲ ἔνθ' ὅπλοις ἀρῶξιν Ἑφαίστου τεχνίτου.

Schol. Ven. X. 28 : πολλοῖσι μετ' ἄστρασιν· Ἀρίσταρχος ὡς πατράσιν. ἄμεινον δὲ προπαροξύνην, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῖς πλείοσιν ἔδοξε καὶ Φιλοξένῳ, ἢν' αὐτῆς τῆς πτώσεως, λέγω δὲ τῆς δοτικῆς, μεταπλασμὸν λάβωμεν : cf. *Arg.* 138. 5. This amounts to saying that heteroclite datives in *ασι* are proparoxytone : and to those mentioned by Chærob., Eust. 677. 10 adds *ὀνείρασι, μῆλασι*. But why it should be assumed that *ἄστρασι* is from *ἄστρον*, and not from *ἀστήρ*, I do not know ; Eust. 677. 10 allows that, if it were, it would be paroxytone.

**673. NOTE 3.**—*Contracted Substantives.* The word Ἑρακλῆς may be taken as a good example of all the ordinary contracted forms : it is thus declined by the grammarians :—

|                         |                  |                            |                  |        |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|
| Sing. Nom.              | Ἑρακλῆς          | Ἑρακλῆς                    |                  |        |
| Gen.                    | Ἑρακλέεος        | Ἑρακλέους                  |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεος        | Ἑρακλήος                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέος         | (Ἑρακλοῦς)                 |                  |        |
| Dat.                    | Ἑρακλέεϊ         | Ἑρακλέει                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέει         | Ἑρακλήϊ                    |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλεῖ          | Ἑρακλεῖ                    |                  |        |
| Accus.                  | Ἑρακλέεα         | Ἑρακλέα                    | Ἑρακλέη          | Ἑρακλή |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεα         | Ἑρακλήα                    |                  |        |
|                         |                  | Ἑρακλήην                   | Ἑρακλήην, Attic. |        |
| Voc.                    | Ἑράκλεες (§ 676) | Ἑράκλεις                   |                  |        |
|                         |                  | Ἑρακλες (§ 676)            |                  |        |
|                         |                  | Ἑρακλέη and Ἑρακλή, Attic. |                  |        |
| Dual Nom.<br>and Accus. | Ἑρακλέεε         | Ἑρακλέη                    | Ἑρακλή           |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεε         | Ἑρακλήε                    |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέε          | Ἑρακλή                     |                  |        |
| Gen. and Dat.           | Ἑρακλέεοιν       | Ἑρακλέοιν                  |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεοιν       | Ἑρακλήοιν                  |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέοιν        | Ἑρακλοῖν                   |                  |        |
| Plural Nom.             | Ἑρακλέεες        | Ἑρακλείς                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεες        | Ἑρακλήες                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέες         | Ἑρακλεῖς and Attic Ἑρακλαί |                  |        |
| Gen.                    | Ἑρακλεέων        | Ἑρακλεῶν                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλεέων        | Ἑρακλήων                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέων         | Ἑρακλῶν                    |                  |        |
| Dat.                    | Ἑρακλέεσι        | Ἑρακλήσι                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέσι         |                            |                  |        |
| Accus.                  | Ἑρακλέεας        | Ἑρακλέας                   | Ἑρακλᾶς          |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεας        | Ἑρακλήας                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέας         | Ἑρακλεῖς                   |                  |        |
| Voc.                    | Ἑρακλέεες        | Ἑρακλείς                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέεες        | Ἑρακλήες                   |                  |        |
|                         | Ἑρακλέες         | Ἑρακλεῖς                   |                  |        |

On the vocative Ἡρακλῆς see Apoll. de Adv. 570. 15, and on the other cases Chærob. C. 170. 22 sq.

Such contractions as διογενέος διογενεὺς, Ὀδυσσεός Ὀδυσσεὺς, Ἰδομενέος Ἰδομενεὺς, are perfectly regular though uncommon: Schol. Ven. I. 106; Chærob. C. 428. 15.

674. NOTE 4.—Τριήρων: although the MSS. of Thucydides generally agree in having τριήρων, the correctness of the accent may be doubted: the following passages show that Aristarchus had no very just grounds for making it, and others like it, barytone: Joh. Alex. 19. 13: αἱ δὲ εἰς Εἰς εὐθείαι συνηρημέναι εἰσι καὶ περισπῶσι τὰς ἰδίας γενικὰς, ὥς ἦδη εἵπομεν, Σωκράτει Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένει Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσῶδον καὶ εὐῶδον τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπασθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταῦτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὥς ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἰεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικὰς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐῶδεων, ὥς πόλεων, κακῶς μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ἰς ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων, καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ἰς, πελέκεων, πήχεων· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύνονται οὐσαι πρὸ μῆς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον: Chærob. C. 459. 15: τὸ τριήρων περισπωμένως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατ' ἀκολουθίαν ἀναγινώσκουσιν· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρ' αὐτοῖς βαρυντόνως ἀναγινώσκουσιν, οἷον τῶν τριήρων: Theodos. Can. 1006. 22: αἱ εἰς Ες εὐθείαι συνηρημέναι ὅταν ἔχωσι τὰς γενικὰς συναιρεθείας, περισπῶσιν αὐτάς, εὐγενῶν Δημοσθενῶν. τὸ δυσῶδον Ἀρίσταρχος ἀλόγως ἐβάρυνε, καὶ τριήρων φασὶ τινες Ἀττικοὺς βαρυντόνως λέγειν: Arc. 136. 21: τὸ δὲ δυσῶδον παραλόγως ἐβαρύνθη. καὶ τὸ τριήρων, οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν: 'Ap. Thucyd. consentire videntur libri in τριήρων, qui apud alios variant, interdum etiam tertiam inferentes formam τριηρέων vel τριήρεων, ut apud Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 4. 11; Demosth. p. 306. 22, et alibi, de qua Oudendorp ad Thom. p. 860: Τριήρεος λέγε καὶ μὴ τριήρους, τριήρων καὶ μὴ τριηρέων, quibus addit solutas formas genit. proparoxytonas esse: τριήρεων (ut est apud Ducam Hist. p. 79 B; 123 D; 124 B) γὰρ καὶ συνήθεον καὶ κακοήθεον λέγομεν: sed recte τριηρέων scribi apud Herodot. 7. 36. 89, falsumque esse accentum proparox. animadvertit Götting ad Theodos. p. 224 sq.: genit. dual. τριήροιν Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 5. 19, H. D.: but there does not seem to be any warrant in the grammarians for τριήροιν.

675. NOTE 5.—Though words in ω (gen. ovs) make their accusative singular in ῶ contrary to rule, as Σαπφία Σαπφῶ not Σαπφῷ, they are regular in their other cases, as Σαπφός Σαπφούς, Σαπφῶ Σαπφῶι: those in ωs (gen. oos) on the other hand are quite regular, αἰδώς, αἰδώς αἰδούς, αἰδῶι αἰδοί, αἰδῶα αἰδῶ; so ἡῶ; Joh. Alex. 12. 31: ἡ δὲ ἡῶ καὶ αἰδῶ συνηρηται ἀπὸ τῆς ἡῶα καὶ αἰδῶα, ὅθεν περισπῶνται. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Λητῶ καὶ τὴν Ἐρατῶ καὶ Κλειῶ καὶ τὰς παραπλησίους ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ω εὐθείαν τῆς Λητῶ Κλειῶ Ἐρατῶ, συνηρημένας ἀπὸ τῆς Λητῶα Κλειῶα Ἐρατῶα δέον περισπᾶν, ὁξύνομεν διὰ τὴν συνέμπτωσιν τῆς εὐθείας. ὅτε γὰρ πῶσις ἐτέρᾳ πῶσις συνεμπίη κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμόν, πάντως καὶ ὁμοτονέι: thus also Chærob. C. 334. 5; Schol. Ven. I. 240: and this was the practice of Aristarchus; Dionysius Sidonius, however, read αἰδῶ, while Pamphilus circumflexed all such accusatives in ω, as Λητῶ, Πυθῶ, etc.; Schol. Ven. B. 262: Ἀρίσταρχος περισπωμένως ἀναγινώσκει [sc. τὰ τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει] ὁμοίως καὶ τό, ἡῶ δῖαν ἔμιμνε, καὶ ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτῷ συγκατατιθέμεθα· Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Σιδώνιος ὁξυτονέι. Πάμφιλος δὲ πᾶσας τὰς τοιαύτας αἰτιατικὰς περισπᾷ· Λητῶ γὰρ δ' ἤλκησε, καὶ Πυθῶδ' ἐρχομένην· ἐπεὶ, φησὶ, Λητῶα ἐστὶ καὶ Πυθῶα. Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Θράξ φησι κακῶς ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ τὸν περισπῶμενον τόνον, τὸ μὲν αἰδῶ καὶ ἡῶ, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν, Πυθῶ, Λητῶ· ἔχρη γὰρ, φησιν, ὁμοίως ἀνεγνωκέναι. οὐκ εἴδω δὲ μέμφεται τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ, εἴγε ἦδη διάφοροι αἱ εὐθείαι, ἡῶς, αἰδῶς, Λητῶ δὲ καὶ Πυθῶ. ἐστὶν οὖν λόγος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου ἀναγνώσεως, καὶ τῆς κατεγνωσμένης προσφῶδιας οὗτος, ὅτι ἐχρήν μὲν τὸ Πυθῶ περισπᾶσθαι, ἐπειδήπερ Πυθῶα ἐστὶ, καὶ τοῦτο ἀπῆται ἢ συνα-

λοιφή· ἀλλὰ πάλιν τὸ πτωτικὸν Ω ἀπέστραπται τὸν περισπώμενον τόνον· κατὰ τοῦτο ὤζυνετο. ταύτῃ γοῦν καὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦς περισπωμένου τὸ δυϊκὸν ὤζυνομεν. οὕτως ἀποδείκνυται ὅτι καὶ ἡ καλῶ δοτικὴ εἰς I λήγει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς Ω. δεῦτερος δὲ λόγος ἀληθὴς ἐστίν, ὡς εὐθεία καὶ αἰτιατικὴ ὁμόφωνος οὔσα κατὰ φωνὴν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀριθμῷ πάντως καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον ἀποφέρειται, οἱ ταχεῖς τοὺς ταχεῖς. εἰ δὲ ἡ εὐθεία ὤζυνεται, πάντως καὶ ἡ αἰτιατικὴ. διὰ τοῦτο οὖν ἡ μὲν αἰδῶ αἰτιατικὴ καὶ ἡῶ, μὴ κρατούμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως κατὰ τὴν εὐθείαν, περισπῶνται, κατεχόμεναι τῷ λόγῳ τῆς συναλοιφῆς, οὐχ ὑπὸ τοῦ πτωτικοῦ χαρακτήρος. ἡ δὲ Λητώ καὶ Πυθώ, καθάπερ κατεχόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως τῆς φωνῆς, κατέχονται καὶ τῷ τόνῳ.

The Ionic accusative of these words in *οιν* or *ουν* is perispomenon, as *Λητοῖν*, *Σαπφοῖν*, *Ἰοῖν*; the Æolic has *Λήτω*, *Σάπφω*, according to the constant practice of that dialect; Chærob. C. 333. 20.

**676. NOTE 6.**—*Vocative Case.* On the Vocatives in *ον*, *αι*, *ευ*, from oxytones or perispomena, see Chærob. C. 241. 29; 250. 10; Joh. Alex. 13. 24.

Ὁν ἄνερ, πάτερ, μήτηρ, Δήμητερ, θύγατερ, εἵνατερ, δᾶερ, σῶτερ, see Joh. Alex. 14. 4; Chærob. C. 437. 15; Schol. Ven. Z. 355; Chærob. C. 431. 26: τὸ δὲ σῶτερ ψευδαιολικόν ἐστι, καὶ τοῦτου χάριν συνέστειλε τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἐβαρύνθη· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς ἔθος ἔχουσι πολλάκις συστέλλειν τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἀναβιβάζειν τὸν τόνον οἶον ὃ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετερ. (ἐστὶ δὲ εἶδος ἀκάνθης). Διὰ τοῦτο δὲ εἴρηται ψευδαιολικόν, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔστι κυρίως Αἰολικόν· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τότε συστέλλουσι τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ, ἥνικα μὴ μακρᾷ παραλήγεται, οἶον ὃ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετερ· ἥνικα δὲ μακρᾷ παραλήγεται, οὐ συστέλλουσι τὸ Η ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ εἰς τὸ Ε οἶον ὃ χρηστήρ (*εἰς*).

Joh. Alex. 14. 5 mentions αἰνόπατερ (Æschyl. Choeph.) as the vocative of αἰνόπατῖρ, and adds, τὸ κυβερνάτερ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνου τοῦ κυβερνατήρ γενόμενον προπερισπάσθη: the former may be compared with Δήμητερ.

On the vocatives in *ον* and *ες* see Joh. Alex. 13. 29; 14. 9; Chærob. C. 435. 18; E. M. 436. 18.

Παντοκράτορ for παντοκράτορ is false, though some wrote it so, Chærob. C. 437. 21; Schol. Ven. A. 149; Γ. 182; E. M. 684. 51; 130. 32. The proper name Παλαῖμων makes Παλαῖμον, and so Εὐδαῖμον to distinguish it from εὐδαίμον the adjective; Chærob. C. 438. 26; A. G. Oxon. I. 17. 29.

**677. NOTE 7.**—Apocope does not influence the accent, hence *κυκεῶνα* *κυκεῶ*, *ιδρώτα* *ιδρῶ*, *αἰῶνα* *αἰῶ*, Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, ἥρωα ἥρω, ἰχώρα ἰχώ; Schol. Ven. A. 641; Chærob. C. 423. 33. Some very curious examples of apocope are to be found in a place where one would hardly expect to find them, namely, in Strabo, 364.

**678. NOTE 8.**—In such words as *εἰκόν*, *ἀηδών*, *χειλιδών*, etc., which have a double inflexion, each mode of declension follows the rules given above, e. g. *εἰκόν*, *εἰκόνας*, *εἰκόνι*, *εἰκόνα* retains the accent according to § 670, but if it is declined like *Λητώ*, we have *εἰκοῦς*, accus. *εἰκῶ*, accus. plur. *εἰκοῦς*, Eust. 829. 1.

**679. NOTE 9.**—Some persons wished to oxytone the Attic genitive singular of such words as *γῆρας*, *κρέας*, *κρέας*, e. g. *γῆρως*, *κερῶς*, *κρεῶς*, but Herodian condemned such an accentuation as violating the law of contraction, *κρέας* from *κρέατος*, *κρέας* from *κρέατος* can by rule only become *κρέως*, *κέρως*, Chærob. C. 387. 9: *κρεῶν* or *κρειῶν* and the like are regular, the Ionic form being *κρεάων*, Chærob. C. 387. 9; Schol. Ven. A. 551.

**680. NOTE 10.**—The genitive *χοῶς* is by some written *χοῶς*, but, as it seems to me, without reason and against authority; the word from which it comes is

inflected in two ways; *χόος*, contracted *χοῦς* like *βοῦς*, makes its cases *χοός*, *χοῖ*, *χόνον* or *χοῦν* and *χῶά* [*χύε*, *χοοῖν*], *χύες*, *χοῶν*, *χουσί*, *χῶας*; the other *χοεύς* makes *χοέως* (like *βασιλέως*) and the contraction of this must be *χοῶς*, not *χοῶς*, *χοεῖ* or *χοεῖ*, *χοέα* or *χοᾶ*, *χοέες* or *χοεῖς*, *χοέων* or *χοῶν*, *χοεῦσι*, *χοέας* or *χοᾶς*, or *χοεῖς*; Chærob. C. 241. 10; see especially Lob. Par. 233-4.

681. NOTE 11.—The genitive in *εως* pure, from nouns in *εως*, is constantly contracted in Attic into *ῶς*, as *Ἑρετριεύς* *Ἑρετριῶς*, *Στειριεύς* *Στειριῶς*, *Πειραιεύς* *Πειραιῶς*, so also the accusatives *Ἑρετριέα*, *Πειραιέα*, *Στειριέα* become *Ἑρετριᾶ*, *Πειραιᾶ*, *Στειριᾶ*, Chærob. C. 214. 3.

682. NOTE 12.—Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—They follow rules given above, §§ 219; 555, as *ῥχεσφι*, *ναῦφιν*, *κρήθεν*.

683. NOTE 13.—*Metaplasmus*. In such forms as *ἄλκί* for *ἄλκῃ*, etc. the rules of the declensions to which they apparently belong are observed, as *θέραπες* for *θεράποντες*, *κλαδί*, *κλάδεσι*, *κρόκα*, *λίτι*, *λίτα*, *νίφα*, *ὑσμῖνι*, *ἀνδραπόδεσσι*, *πρόβασι*: *ἰῶκα*, Hom. II. 11. 601, forms an exception: Schol. Ven. E. 299: *ἄλκί ὡς σαρκί*, *καί ἔστι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλκῃ*. *τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλκίς* [*sic*] *Αἰολικοῦ αὐτό φασιν*: *τοῖς γὰρ εἰς Η παράκειται τὰ εἰς ΙΣ, ὡς ἑορτή καὶ ἑορτίς καὶ ἐν ὑπερθέσει ἑορτίς. ὥφειλε δὲ ἐκτείνειν τὸ Ι. εἴτε ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς ἄλξ πεποιοῖται, ὡς οἴεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης. Τρύφαν δὲ ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀναγνώσεως φησιν ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει ὅτι ἕξος αὐτοῖς ἔστι λέγειν τὴν ἰωκὴν ἰῶκα καὶ τὴν κρόκην κρόκα καὶ τὴν ἄλκην ἄλκα ὡς σάρκα. εἰ δὲ σάρκα ὡς ἄλκα καὶ ἄλκί ὡς σαρκή; cf. Schol. Ven. Σ. 352; O. 320; Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 92.*

### Attic Declension.

684. The *εω* in the Attic genitive singular *εως*, genitive and dative dual *εων*, and genitive plural *εων*, is reckoned as one syllable for the accent, in masculine and feminine nouns ending in *ις* (gen. *ιος*), and in *πέλεκυς*, *πήχυς*, *πρέσβυς*, as *πελέκεως*, *πελέκεων*, *πῆχεως*, *πῆχεων*, *πῆχεων*; *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *πόλεων*.

685. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 194. 16: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων, τουτέστι τῶν εἰς ΙΣ τῶν διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΣ κλινομένων, τρέπουσι τὸ Ο εἰς Ω ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ τὸ παραλήγον φωνῇεν εἰς Ε μεταβάλλουσιν, οἷον μάντις μάντιος μάντιως, ὄφις ὄφις ὄφως, πόλις πόλιος πόλεως, καὶ φυλάττουσι τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, τουτέστιν δὴν εἶχον πρὸ τῆς τροπῆς.* Chærob. C. 196. 35: *ἰστέον ὅτι τὸ μὲν ὄφωεν προπαροξύνηται . . . ἢ δὲ ὄφιων οὐ προπαροξύνηται*; Chærob. C. 460. 30. *Joh. Alex. 19. 4: αἱ εἰς ΕΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς εὐθείαι βαρύνουσι τὰς γενικάς, Αἴαντες Αἰάντων, ἐβδομάδες ἐβδομάδων, εὐσεβέες εὐσεβέων, στάχυες σταχύνων, ὄσφύες ὄσφύνων. ἐδεῖ οὖν καὶ τὸ πόλεων, μάντεων, πέλεκων, καὶ τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια πρὸ μᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον. Ἄλλ' Ἀττικοὺς φασὶ προπαροξύνην ταῦτα, ἅπερ ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ εὐθειῶν, καὶ ἔτι δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΤΣ, τὸ τε πῆχεων καὶ πελέκεων . . . Αἱ δὲ εἰς ΕΙΣ συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπωσὶ τὰς ἰδίας γενικάς, ὡς ἤδη εἵπομεν, Σωκράτεϊς Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένεις Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσώδων καὶ εὐώδων τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπαθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὡς ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἰεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικάς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνησθαι, εὐώδεων, ὡς πόλεων. κακῶς: μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξύνηται, πόλεων, μάντεων καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΤΣ, πελέκεων, πῆχεων: αἱ δὲ λοιπὰ πᾶσαι βαρύνονται οὕσαι πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, ὡς πρόκειται. Mæris 260: μάντεων, τὴν πρώτην προπαροξυτώνως, Ἀττικῶς, τὴν*



δευτέραν παροξυτόνως, "Ελληνες. Πήχων is often, though wrongly, written πηχέων in Attic writers. On πρέσβως, E. M. 687. 17; the nominative dual of this word πρέσβη (=πρέσβει) is said by Choerob. C. 440. 25 to be barytone in the orators, but perisponmenon in a passage of Aristophanes, ἤκετον πρεσβῆ δύο; as though from a nominative πρεσβεύς: I cannot find a passage where it occurs, and so am unable to say whether any of our editions preserve traces of so strange an accent. Joh. Alex. 14. 20: ὅτε δὲ μή ἐστι ῥητὴ ἢ εἰς Α αἰτιατική, τότε τῇ εἰς ΟΣ γενική ὁμοτονεῖ τὸ δυνάμει, ταχέος ταχέε, πήχεος πήχεε. Τὰ δύο εε εἰς η συναιρούσιν Ἀθηναῖοι.

ἐγὼ δέ τοι πεπόννηκα κομιδῇ τῷ σκέλει . . . χορεύων  
καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις ἤκετον πρέσβη [sic] δύο.

686. NOTE 2.—The plural of ἔγχελυς is in Attic declined like πῆχυς, hence ἔγχέλεων, Choerob. C. 357. 32: τὸ γὰρ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει [Nub. 559],

τὰς εἰκοὺς τῶν ἐγχέλεων τὰς ἐμάς μιμούμενοι,

ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἢ ἐγχέλις (sic) ἐγχέλεως; on the different forms of this variable word see H. D. "Ορνέων for ὀρνέων (from ὀρνέον) is an error common to several grammars: 'Quod autem ad ὀρνις Buttmannus (Gramm. vol. I. p. 236) refert ὀρνέων ap. Aristoph. Av. 291 (295), 305, ipsius est error, quum ὀρνέων sit illis ceterisque locis ab nom. ὀρνέον. Eodem modo peccatum in fragmentis Callinachi ex libro Περὶ ὀρνέων p. 468-9 ed. Ern., ubi constanter scriptum ὀρνέων, quum ὀρνέων sit in locis scriptorum omnibus illis citatis;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.

687. NOTE 3.—Whether such forms as σινάπεως, ἄστειως are rightly accented the Greek grammarians do not say: probably they are, but in the other cases the ω is long; hence ἀστέων not ἄστειων; see Kühner, G. G. I. 345.

## 2. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

### (a) With a Vowel Characteristic.

688. Those which form their genitive in *os* pure are oxytone, as αἰπύς, ἀκριβής, ἀληθής, βραδύς, δασύς, ἡδύς, θρασύς, νεαλής, στρηνής, ψευδής, ὥκός; except 1. those in *is* (gen. *ios*), as αὔδρις, εὔνις, ἡνις, ἰδρις, νῆστις; and 2. ἄκιкус, ἥμιкус, θῆλυσ, πλήρης, which retract their accent.

689. NOTE.—"ΑΚΙΚΥΣ strictly belongs to the compound adjectives: ἥμιкус, Arc. 91. 15: its other cases are not unfrequently misaccented, as ἡμίσεια for ἡμισέα, Ionic = ἡμίσεια; ἡμίσεις for ἡμισέας, etc.: θῆλυσ, Arc. 91. 16; Schol. Ven. E. 269: it is held by some that θάλεια implies a masculine θάλυς: μῶλυσ, Hesych.: νέκυς or νέκυρ, Laced., Hesych., may with more propriety be considered a substantive: πλήρης, Arc. 25. 4; 117. 14: πρᾶϋς was by some written πρᾶϋς, A. G. Oxon. I. 345. 13: πρέσβυς, Arc. 91. 16, for which the dialectic forms πρέσγυς Doric, πρεῖγυς Cretan, and σπέργυς are mentioned: on ταρφειάς or ταρφέας see E. M. 747. 20, and above § 383: τέρυς (?) Hesych.: φόλυσ (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 34 is probably a substantive. The Epic χέρη, χέρηα, and χέρηες have been derived by some grammarians from a supposed form χέρης, but there is no necessity for doing so; cf. H. D. s. v. χείρων: λιγύς the adjective must be distinguished from Λίγυς, *Ligurian*, Eust. 96. 7: ὀξυνομένου δὲ τοῦ λιγύς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕξέως, τὸ Λίγυς κύριον καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐθνικὸν βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολὴν τούτου.

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

**690.** Those with a genitive in *os* impure retract the accent, as *ἀστερόεις, μέλας, μνήμων, πένης, τάλας, χαρίεις*; except oxytone, 1. *ἀργής, γυμνής, ἐκών, ψιλής*; those in *as* (gen. *ados*), as *ἄλμας, ἀμβολάς, ἐρημάς, θινιάς, μανιάς, πεδιάς*, and 2. those in *is* (gen. *dos*), from masculines in *ης*, which follow the rule given for substantives above, § 644; hence *ἀγνιάτις (ἀγνιάτης), αἰγιαλίτις (αἰγιαλίτης), δεσμώτις (δεσμώτης), δεσπότις (δεσπότης), ἐστιώτις, ζεφυρίτις, ἡπειρώτις, λιμενίτις, ποιωήτις, πρεσβύτις*, but *Περσίς* and *Σκυθίς* are oxytone. In many cases there is no corresponding masculine form in use, while in most instances it is difficult, in some impossible, to distinguish substantives from adjectives.

NOTE 1.—*Ἀργής*, Arc. 23. 21: its genitive is either *ἀργήτος* or *ἀργέτος*: *γυμνής*, see § 635: *ἐκών*, Arc. 178. 7; Schol. Ven. M. 379: *καρβάν*, Chcerob. C. 68. 18: *χερνής*, Chcerob. C. 55. 2: *ψιλής, κουρής*, Chcerob. C. 55. 2; cf. § 636, above.

NOTE 2.—*Κεράστις*, *cornuta*, Æschyl. Prom. 674, where Dindorf reads *κεραστίς* rightly, for Arcadius 35. 19 expressly says that it is oxytone: *φαινόλις*, Hom. Hym. in Cer. 51 should be *φαινόλις* like *μαινόλις*.

**691.** Those which suffer contraction are regular, as *αἰγλήεις, αἰγλᾶς, ἀλκᾶεις, ἀλκᾶς, ἀργήεις, ἀργᾶς, τιμήεις, τιμῆς, ἀμνοκόων, ἀμνοκῶν*; Eust. 775. 45; Schol. Ven. M. 201; 360.

**692.** The monosyllabic *πᾶς* is perispomenon in the nominative singular, masculine and neuter, oxytone in the genitive and dative singular of the same genders (the feminine *πᾶσα* follows the rules of the First Declension); in all other cases it retracts its accent, hence *πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν; παντός, πάσης; παντί, πάσῃ; πάντα, πᾶσαν, πᾶν; πάντε, πάσα; πάντοιν, πάσαιν; πάντες, πᾶσαι, πάντα; πάντων, πασῶν; πᾶσι πάσαις; πάντας, πάσας, πάντα*. Its compounds retract their accent, as *ἅπας, ἀνάπας, σύμπας*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 405. 5; 2. 406. 27.

**693.** The comparative and superlative degrees throw the accent as far back as possible, as *βελτίων, βέλτιον; ἡδίων, ἡδιον*; E. M. 235. 1; Theog. Can. 118. 34; A. G. Oxon. 1. 98. 25.

**694. Oblique Cases.**—The general rule is observed, except that the genitive plural feminine in adjectives of three terminations is perispomenon (see § 216), as *ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ; ἡμίσεος, ἡμίσεας; ὀξύς, ὀξεῖα, ὀξύ; ὀξέος, ὀξείας; ὀξέϊ or ὀξεῖ,*

ὀξεία; ὀξύνη, ὀξείαν, ὀξύ; ὀξέων, ὀξειῶν, etc. The feminines of λιγύς and ἐλαχύς are proparoxytone, λίγεια and ἐλάχεια.

695. NOTE.—The final α of the feminine singular is short, except in some dialectic (Ionic) forms, as ὠκέα: πολέσι, πολέσσι, πολέσσι is regular as a case of πολύς.

On λίγεια and ἐλάχεια see Arc. 95. 23; E. M. 565. 9; Eust. 1586. 13; the name of the Siren Λίγεια is also proparoxytone.

The old grammarians are not agreed as to the accent of Αἶπυ in Hom. Il. 2. 592; Aristarchus and Apollodorus made it oxytone, Pherecydes Atheniensis understood εὐκίπτον as the name of the city and αἰπύ as the epithet; some distinguish Αἶπυ the town from αἰπύ the adjective; Ptolemæus Ascalonites took Αἶπύ for a proper name, and retained the adjectival accent; Schol. Ven. B. 592; St. Byz. s. v. has Αἶπυ, and that seems the best mode of writing the name: αἰπεία also has a substantival tone, St. Byz. s. v.: Eust. 743. 21: βαθεῖα on the contrary has the accent of an adjective; see above, § 105.

On ἀληθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, χάριεν, which are used adverbially, see below, § 832 note.

### 3. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

#### (a) *With a Vowel Characteristic.*

696. Those from barytones remain unchanged as to the accent, perispomena therefore remain unaltered, as πλήρης, ἡμιπλήρης, φιλοσοφοκλῆς.

697. Those in εὐς are oxytone; those in υς and ις retract the accent, as ἰσοφορεὺς, λιμοφορεὺς, ὠμοβοεὺς, ὠμοβορεὺς; ἀγασταχὺς, ἀγλαόβοτρυς, ἄδακρυς, ἄδρυς, ἄθηνλς, ἀνιχθὺς, ἄτραχὺς, εὐβοτρυς, ἰσόνεκυς, λεύκοφρυς, πολύδακρυς, ὑπέρηνδς, αἰδρις, πολὺδρις.

NOTE.—Arc. 91. 18; 21. 16; E. M. 333. 21; 518. 30; Schol. Ven. B. 764; N. 521; Eust. 833. 38; 340. 21: Ἀβαθὺς, μελαμβαθὺς, νευροπαχὺς, ἐπευθὺς, μεσευθὺς, are all false, either in form or accent; see especially Lob. Phryn. 533 sqq.; the same is true of ἀπιχθὺς for ἀπιχθς, cf. Eust. 1720. 24, ἐντραχὺς, περιθαρσὺς, προβαθὺς, τριβραχὺς, ὑπαμβλὺς, which are all properly proparoxytone; in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 283 we have εὐρύς τε προβαθὺς τε where πρόβαθὺς τε is the proper reading: ἀρσηνοθήλς in Chærob. C. 63. 1 is sufficiently refuted by ἀθηνλς in Eust. 833; ποδῶκς has no existence.

698. Adjectives in ης are oxytone, as ἀαγής, ἀγχιβαθής, ἀναιδής, ἀψευδής, βαρναλγής, γηγενής, δυσαής, δυσαλθής, ἐπαχθής, εὐαγής, θυμοδακής, λειτουργγής, λυσιμέλής, ποδηνεκής; except paroxytone, 1. αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, εὐτελής (?), ποδάρκης, ποδώκης, and, as above mentioned, compounds from barytone words (§ 644); 2. those in αντης, ητης (from ἦθος and ἀληθής), ηκης (from ἄκη or ἀκή), ηρης, κητης (from κῆτος), μεγετης, μηκης (from μῆκος), πηκης (from πῆχυς), στελεχης, τηρης (from τηρέω), ωδης, ωδης, and ωλης, which are paroxytone, as ἀνάντης, ἐνάντης, κατάντης; ἀήτης,

αναλήθης, εὐήθης, μισαλήθης, συνήθης, φιλαλήθης; ἀήκης, νεήκης, τανυήκης; ἀνήρης, λιχημήρης, μεσσήρης, μονήρης, τρήρης, χαλκήρης; βαθυκήτης, μεγακήτης; εὐμεγέθης, παμμεγέθης, ὑπερμεγέθης; ἑτερομήκης; πενταπήχης, τετραπήχης, τριπήχης; βραχυστελέχης, μακροστελέχης, μονοστελέχης; δεμνιοτήρης, νυκτοτήρης; ἀλσώδης, ἰνώδης, πετρώδης, στοιχειώδης; ἑξώλης, πανώλης, προώλης. Those in ετης (from ἔτος) are paroxytone in Attic, as διέτης, τριέτης, δεκέτης.

699. NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 52. 4: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΞ οὐδετέρων εἰς ΗΞ γινόμενα σύνθετα τότε βαρύνονται, ἥνικα ὡς κύρια, οἷον σθένος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους, γένος Διογένης Διογένους, νείκος Πολυνείκης Πολυνείκους, κλέος Ἡρακλῆς καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλέους, καὶ ὅταν ὦσιν ἀπὸ τρισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα, οἷον στέλεχος εὐστελέχης, μέγεθος παμμεγέθης, καὶ ὅταν ὦσιν ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῇ παραληγουσῇ τὸ Η ἐπιφερομένου ἄφωνον ἄφωνα δὲ εἶσιν ἐννέα Β, γ, δ, κ, π, τ, θ, φ, χ. Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα, κῆτος μεγακήτης, ῥηος κακοήθης, μήκος ἐπιμήκης. . . . ἐὰν δὲ μηδὲν ἐκ τούτων τῶν τριῶν ἔχωσι . . . ὀξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον μένος εὐμενής, γένος εὐγενής, εἶδος δυσειδής, κλέος δυσκλής, τεῖχος εὐτειχής. ἔχει γὰρ τοῦτο ἄφωνον ἐπιφερόμενον, φημί δὲ τὸ Χ, ἀλλ' οὐ παραλήγεται τῷ Η; δῆνος δυσδηνής (δῆνεα δὲ εἶσι τὰ βουλευματα), τοῦτο γὰρ παραλήγεται τῷ Η ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχει ἐπιφερόμενον ἄφωνον, τὸ γὰρ Ν ἡμίφωνον ἐστίν, ἔτος διετής, ταῦτα δὲ φημι παρὰ τὸ ἔτος παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ὀξύνονται κατὰ τὸν προειρημένον κανόνα. παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνονται; cf. E. M. 393. 6.

700. NOTE 2.—On those in -αντης see Chærob. C. 54. 25; Mæris 207: πάντες, τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτόνως, Ἀττικῶς. τὴν τελευταίαν ὀξέως, Ἑλληνικῶς: -ηθης, Chærob. C. 177. 2: τὸ δὲ ἀληθῆς διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, οἷον φιλαλήθης, μισαλήθης, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΗΣ σύνθετα ἀπ' ὀνόματος βαρύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ῥηος ἑθήρης συνήθης κακοήθης, οὕτως οὖν καὶ ἀληθῆς φιλαλήθης μισαλήθης: Chærob. C. 175. 24; Eust. 897. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Arc. 28. 4; 27. 14; Schol. Ven. M. 164: yet παναληθῆς is quoted by H. D. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 714; Plat. Rep. 583 B: it also occurs in Anth. Pal. 5. 296. 5, and the adverb in ὡς in Æschyl. Supp. 85; Suid. s. v. Ἀτρέπτως, etc.; but παναλήθης is undoubtedly the correct accent, see E. M. 435. 57: ἐπαληθῆς, Amphiloeh. p. 99 D, II. D., who rightly observe 'rectius scribitur ἐπαλήθης': those in ηθης (γηθέω) are regular, as ἐριγηθῆς, εὐγηθῆς, δαφνογηθῆς, λυρογηθῆς: so those in μηθης, as ἐπιμηθῆς, προμηθῆς: and those in πληθῆς, as ἐμπληθῆς, ἁμαξοπληθῆς, βουπληθῆς, γυναικοπληθῆς, ξαπληθῆς, θυμοπληθῆς, ἰσοπληθῆς, κενταυροπληθῆς, κοινοπληθῆς, κοσμοπληθῆς, λευκοπληθῆς, μυριοπληθῆς, οἰνοπληθῆς, ὁμοπληθῆς, παμπληθῆς, περιπληθῆς, πολυπληθῆς, ἄρρενοπληθῆς: H. D. have διπληθῆς, and quote Nicand. Al. 153: ἥ καὶ σιραῖοιο πόσιν διπληθέα (scr. διπλήθεα) τεύξαις: this seems to be a slip of the pen, for διπληθῆς is quite right: πυριπληθῆς, H. D., is an error, the word is rightly oxytone in Eusebius: ὑπερπληθῆς is quoted from Pseudo-Demosth. p. 802. 25, but it is unquestionably wrong, though MSS. do vary occasionally between χειροπληθῆς and χειροπλήθης, so also παμπλήθης, no doubt from a confused idea that all compound adjectives in ηθης were paroxytone, a notion which has led moderns as well as ancients into numerous errors of accentuation: those in σκηθης are regular, as ἀσκηθῆς, πανασκηθῆς.

701. NOTE 3.—ηκης, see Chærob. C. 48. 1; Schol. Ven. II. 768; Eust. 939. 14, whence it appears that some (i. e. Ptolemæus Ascalonites, cf. Schol. Ven. N. 391) were for making νεήκης oxytone, but the tradition barytoned it and others of that termination: so some wrote πυριήκης, others πυριηκής, Eust. 1635. 64: πετράκης,



Orph. Lith. 228, is perhaps a substantive: λεπτήκης in Hesych. is of doubtful origin, the last editor reads λεπτήκης: Lob. Ajax 173 has collected several examples of false accents affixed to adjectives in ηκης.

-ηρης.—Although the adjectives in ηρης from ἄρω are paroxytone, those in ἄρης are oxytone: Arc. 26. 9; Schol. Ven. Γ. 316; I. 336; E. M. 458. 27: the inconsistency of accenting θυμήρης in one way and θυμαρής in another appears to have struck even the Greeks themselves, cf. Eust. 754. 60; 1946. 35: χαλκοάρης seems to be paroxytone in Pindar, but no doubt wrongly: the following exceptions occur:—ἀπηρής, E. M. 122. 6; A. G. Oxon. I. 84. 10: παναπηρής, ἀριηρής, ἀσηρής (?) ἀτηρής (?) ἀχθηρής, ἀχηρής, δυσβηρής or δυσβήρης, πενταετηρής: they are all more or less doubtful: cf. Lob. Prol. 268.

702. NOTE 4.—κητης, see Chærob. C. 52. 13; Schol. Ven. N. 63; Eust. 920. 46; Arc. 117. 23: -μεγεθής, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; Chærob. C. 52. 13: -μηκης, Chærob. 52. 13: δουρεμηκής, Hesych., is corrupt, cf. H. D. s. v.: -πηκης, Arc. 27. 26: -στελεχης, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; L. S. have ἀστελεχής (?) from Theophrastus: it should be paroxytone: -ωδης, these are all paroxytone, whatever their derivation, as εὐώδης, δυσώδης, πετρώδης, προσώδης (οἰδάω), προσώδης (ὄζω), Arc. 25. 22; 117. 15; Schol. Ven. I. 336; E. M. 458. 29: -ωλης, Arc. 117. 19: -ωρης, Arc. 26. 1: ἔτ ιτὰ διὰ τοῦ ωρης [sc. βαρύνεται] Διώρας Λυκάρης ὅπερ Καλλίμαχος δέξινει: Arc. 117. 18, νεώρης and αὐτάρης are said to be paroxytone: Chærob. C. 54. 6 adds ὑληώρης, and 436. 27, ὑλάρης: γέωρες or γεώρες in Hesych. and Suid. are false, both in form and accent, cf. H. D. s. v. γειῶραι: εὐρυχωρής is oxytone in Strab. 200; Paus. 3. 19. 1; Diod. Sic. 19. 94; 20. 29, quoted by H. D.; also in Paus. 1. 44. 6: I find no instance of this as a paroxytone: στενοχωρής, Arist. de Gen. An. 3. 4. 5: κατωρής in Hesych. is doubtful: νεωρής is oxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., Soph. Elect. 901; (Ed. Col. 730; Plut. Mor. 112 D; Stob. Flor. 104. 11: ὑληώρης is oxytone in Nicand. Ther. 55 in all the MSS. but one: these are all the words of this termination that I have noted, and it appears that our books in every instance contradict the rules of the grammarians:—who shall decide?

703. NOTE 5.—ητης: those in ετης, from ἔτος, are oxytone in the common dialect, but paroxytone in Attic, as διετής, τριετής, δεκετής, πετραετής: Attic διετής, τριετής, Chærob. C. 52. 25; Pollux 1. 54; E. M. 765. 21: but the Attics declined them after the first declension, not after the third, Chærob. C. 151. 32: yet the same author, 437. 3, says that the vocative singular of these compounds was oxytone in the common dialect, as τριετής, τριετές, πενταετής, πενταετές, but proparoxytone in Attic, as πενταετής, πεντάετες, ἑξαετής, ἑξάετες: οἰετής and ἑξετής in Homer are barytone, Eust. 340. 40; E. M. 617. 14; Schol. Ven. Π. 57: reference to the following passages, Philem. Lex. p. 28. § 75; Schol. Ven. B. 765; Götting, Accent. p. 324; Lob. Phryn. 407; Ammon. p. 136, will show that both the form and accent of these words is involved in almost inextricable confusion; thus much seems clear, 1. that when declined in ης, gen. ου, they are paroxytone; 2. that however declined, they are in Attic also paroxytone; and 3. that in the common dialect they are oxytone when belonging to the third declension.

704. NOTE 6.—Those in μηδης seem to vary, for ἀλιμηδής, κακομηδής, πυκιμηδής are oxytone, (though πυκιμηδής, Hom. Od. 1. 438 is πυκιμήδης, Hom. Hym. in Cererem 153, and in Hesych.), while δολομήδης, θρασυμήδης, σκοτομήδης, ψοφομήδης are paroxytone; the inconsistency perhaps arises from the different views taken as to their origin, some deriving them directly from μήδομαι, others making them *paronyma* from μῆδος; it is however an error to say, as some do, that all derivatives from neuter nouns are paroxytone, e. g. δολιχεγής is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. Φ. 155, though some wrote δολιχεγγής: χαλκέγγης is probably false for χαλκεγγής; cf. H. D. s. v.

**705. NOTE 7.**—The following, if correct, are violations of the rule:—**Ἄβακῆς**, which is quoted from Sappho by E. M. 2. 45, cannot be right in Æolic; it should be paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.: ‘Apud. Theocr. 1. 27 κισσύβιον ἀμφῶες . . . unde citat Herodian. Περὶ μὲν. λέξ. p. 14. 33 [cf. E. M. 93. 7]. Ubi Lehrsio p. 46 ἀμφῶες ἀμφῶες scribendum videtur. Ἄμφῶες ponit Etym. M. p. 639, 6;’ *II. D.*: **ἀνεμῶκῆς**, Eurip. Phœn. 164, Theoc. Fistula, and elsewhere. This and **ποδώκῆς** are the only ones in *ωκῆς*: **ἀδὸρχῆς**, Dio Cass. 75. 14, *II. D.*: with the exception of **μόνορχῆς** (and **μονόρχῆς**?) other words of this termination belong to the first declension, e. g. **ἐνόρχῆς**, **τριόρχῆς**, **ὑποτριόρχῆς**; the passage in Dio Cass. is suspicious: **ἀπέσκης**, Soph. Frag. 552 = 87 ed. Didot is false for **ἀπεσκής**: **ἀρθροκῆδῆς** is quoted from Lucian Tragop. 15, where however Jacobitz has the right accent, **ἀρθροκῆδῆς**, like **λαθικῆδῆς**, cf. E. M. 555. 4: **ἀρισκῆδῆς** (?) Callim. Frag. 108; *L. S.*: **αὐθάδῆς**, Chærob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: **αὐτάρκῆς**, Chærob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: all others are oxytone, as **βιαρκῆς**, **διαρκῆς**, **ὀλιγαρκῆς**, **γνιαρκῆς**, **ἐπαρκῆς**, **ἐξαρκῆς**, etc., except **ποδάρκῆς**, on which see below: **εὐρυσάκῆς** only occurs as a proper name, as an adjective it would be oxytone, like **φερεσσάκῆς**: **εὐρυστήθῆς**, Arist. H. A. 9. 50. 12 may be correct, see the passage from Chæroboscus quoted above, § 699: **εὐήχῆς** is falsely paroxytone in Callim. Del. 296; all in *ηχῆς* (*ήχώ* or *ήχος*) are oxytone, as **διηχῆς**, **δυσηχῆς**, **δξυηχῆς** (not **δξυήχῆς**), **βαρυηχῆς**, **γλυκυηχῆς**, etc., cf. E. M. 564. 53: **εὐρώγῆς** (?) Anth. Pal. 6. 190: **εὐτείχεα** was by tradition proparoxytone, but Schol. Ven. Π. 57 observes that it should be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 158. 20: (**θεοτείχεῖς** is also paroxytone in Anth. Pal. Append. 214; **αἰρεσιτείχεῖς** belongs to the first declension); but the grammarians also refer **εὐτείχεα** not to **εὐτειχῆς**, but to **εὐτείχεος**; **εὐτειχῆς** is oxytone in all the un-Homeric passages quoted by H. D. except one, Theog. 1209, **πόλιν εὐτείχεα Θήβην**, and there some read **εὐτειχέα**, like **εὐτειχέα δόμον** in Pind. Nem. 7. 46, and it is expressly stated to be so accented by Chærob. C. 52. 21: it appears that some grammarians wrote **ζαῆς** for **ζαῆς**, Schol. Ven. M. 157: **ζαῆς ὡς ὑγῆς** οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης. παρατητέον δὲ τοὺς βουλομένους βαρύνειν, ὥσως πλανηθέντας ἐκ τῆς αἰτιατικῆς τῆς εἰς τὴν περατωθείσης: **θεοσυλῆς**, Suid., is, as H. D. observe, a false accent; the word belongs to the first declension: **καταλσῆς**, Strab. 238, **εἰς φάραγγα βαθείαν καὶ καταλσῆ**, where some read **κατάλση**: **κατάρῆς ἀνεμος** is quoted by Eust. 603. 35 from Alcæus and Sappho; as Æolic it seems to be right: **μενέγγῆς**, Anth. Pal. 7. 255: **κνανέη καὶ τούδε μενέγγχεας ἄλεσεν ἄνδρας Μούσα**: probably **μενεγγχέας** is to be read: **ναυκράτης** in Herodot. 5. 36 is more properly a substantive; the accusative **ναυκράτην** occurs in Eust. 1490. 19, where it seems to have more the character of an adjective; the other compounds, when belonging to the third declension, are oxytone, as **ἀκρατής**, **ἐγκρατής**, etc.: **ναυτάρῆς** is a barbarous word, see H. D.: **πετράκῆς** (or **πετρήκῆς**), see above, § 701: **πολυδῆνης**, Hesych., should certainly be oxytone, like **δυσδῆνης**, Chærob. C. 52. 23: **ποδάρκῆς**, Arc. 117. 26, sometimes falsely oxytone, e. g. Pind. Pyth. 5. 45; Olymp. 13. 38: **ποδώκῆς**, Apion and Herodorus, while they allowed that this as an epithet of Achilles was barytone, seem to deny that it was so in any other collocation, Eust. 340. 21; Schol. Ven. B. 764: **πυρκαϊῆς**, Anth. Pal. 6. 281, has been corrected into **πυρκαῖῆς**: **τετραένῆς** (?) ‘Theocr. 7. 147: **τετράνες δὲ πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἄλειφαρ**: sic enim accentus ponitur in libris et ap. Gregor. Cor. p. 273: Callimacho Apoll. 57: **τετραέτης τὰ πρῶτα θεμέλια Φοῖβος ἐπήξε**, Santenius refert Valckenarium restituisse **τετραένῆς**;’ *H. D.*

**706.** Barytones retract the accent in the vocative and neuter singular, as **ἐπιμήκῆς**, **ἐπίμηκες**, **εὐμήκῆς**, **εὐμηκες**, **κακοήθῆς**, **κακότηθες**, **παμμεγέθῆς**, **παμμέγεθες**, **συνήθῆς**, **σύνηθες**, so **μισάληθες**, **φιλάληθες**; except those in **ῆεις**, **ώδης**, **ώης** (?) **ώλης**, **ώρης**, and

ήρης, which follow the general rule, as ἀμφῶες, αὐτῶρες, νεῶρες, εὐῶδες, ἐξῶλες, πανῶλες, ξιφήρες, χαλκήρες.

**707. NOTE 1.**—Arc. 117. 9; Joh. Alex. 13. 30; Chærob. C. 436. 28; Chærob. E. 19. 6; Schol. Ven. Σ. 519; Theog. Can. 118. 23: πᾶν εἰς ΕΞ λήγον οὐδέτερον, πλὴν τοῦ Κυνόσαργες, τὴν μονογενείαν οὐ προσίεται, ἀκολουθεῖ γὰρ τὰ πάντα καὶ κατὰ τόνον καὶ κατὰ γραφὴν τῇ κλητικῇ τοῦ ἀρνευτικοῦ· οἶον ᾧ εὐμηκες, τὸ εὐμηκες· ᾧ εὐηθες, τὸ εὐηθες· ᾧ ἀσθενές, τὸ ἀσθενές: Joh. Alex. 13. 35: τὸ αὐταρκες καὶ αὐθαδὲς φησὶν ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς μὴ ἔχειν ἀφορμὴν προπαροξύνεσθαι: Theodos. Can. 1004. 17: ἀναβιβάζουσι δὲ τὸν τόνον ἐπὶ τῆς κλητικῆς καὶ τὰ εἰς ΗΞ κύρια σύνθετα, Διόμηδες, Ἀριστόφανες, καὶ τὰ παρ' οὐδετέρων ἐσχηματισμένα εἰς ΗΞ, εὐμηκες, κακότηες· παραλόγως γὰρ ἐβαρύνθη τὸ αὐταρκες, αὐθαδὲς, κάταντες: on this Chæroboscus, C. 437. 6, thus comments: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀντὶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀρκῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδην (δὲ σημαίνει τὸ ἀρέσκειν) καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀκῆ (δὲ σημαίνει τὴν ὀξύτητα τοῦ σιδήρου), βαρυτονούμενα κατὰ τὴν εὐθείαν, ἔχουσι τὴν κλητικὴν προπαροξύτονον, οἶον κατάντης κάταντες, προσάντης πρόσαντες, αὐτάρκης αὐταρκες, ὀλιγάρκης ὀλιγαρκες [the neuter of this is oxytone in Lucian Tim. 54], αὐθάδης αὐθαδὲς, τανυήκης τανύηκες, ἀμφήκης ἄμφηκες. Οὕτω γὰρ κάλλιον ἔστι λέγειν ὅτι χαρακτηρί ταῦτα ὑποπίπτουσιν, καὶ μὴ σημειοῦσθαι ὡς ἐποίησεν ὁ παρὼν τεχνικός; cf. Chærob. C. 52. 5 sq.; Kühner, G. G. 1. 376, quotes ξυρήκες from Eurip. Elect. 335, and ξυρηκές from Eurip. Phœniss. 375 = 372, ed. Nauck, who prints ξυρήκες, but it is doubtful whether such accents are correct.

**708. NOTE 2.**—According to Arc. 117. 25 the neuter of ποδάρκης is oxytone, ποδαρκές: the same thing is asserted by E. M. 678. 3, who adds that its vocative is parprooxytone, πόδαρκες; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 348. 16; ποδώκες in Æschylus, S. c. T. 623. ed. Didot, from ποδώκης is probably correct.

**709. NOTE 3.**—The words in ετης (cf. § 703), when oxytone, are also oxytone in the vocative, as τριετής, τριετές: when paroxytone, the vocative and the neuter are parprooxytone, as τριέτης, τριετες; Chærob. C. 436. 33.

**710. NOTE 4.**—*Genitive Plural.* The genitive plural, when contracted, is perispomenon, as εὐμηκῶν (= εὐμηκέων), εὐσεβῶν, except those in ᾠδης, which are paroxytone according to Aristarchus, though his accentuation was denounced as absurd by many, hence δυσῶδων, εὐῶδων, τριήρων (or τριηρῶν, see § 674), αὐτάρκων (and αὐταρκῶν) in Attic, together with συνήθων and κακοήθων; our books vary, but are said to be tolerably consistent in circumflexing the genitive plural of those in ᾠδης; cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 375. It does not appear that the grammarians extended this to all words in ητης and ηρης, as Göttling, Accent. p. 327, seems to think; cf. Chærob. C. 459. 11; Joh. Alex. 19. 13; Arc. 136. 21.

**711. NOTE 5.**—*Neuter of Adjectives used as Substantives.* The neuter singular of adjectives in ης, when used exclusively as a substantive, loses its adjectival accent and becomes parprooxytone, as Κυνόσαργες, ὕμαργες, πεύκαιες, ρώπαιες: Arc. 124. 7. For exceptions to this see § 576.

**712. NOTE 6.**—*Syncopated Forms.* Epic syncopated forms in εα = εεα from words in ης, keep the accent on the ε, as δυσκλέα = δυσκλεέα from δυσκλεής: so also εὐκλέας = εὐκλεέας, εὐκλέα = εὐκλεέα, εὐκλέων = εὐκλεέων. When contracted the general rule is observed, as ἀκλεέα, ἀκλεᾶ, ὕγια, ὕγιᾶ, etc.: cf. Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. § 113. 1; Eust. 187. 12; Schol. Ven. B. 115; Θ. 441; K. 281. The ways in which such words are contracted must be learnt from some good Greek grammar; the accentuation is always regular, e. g. εὐκλείας = εὐκλεέας or εὐκλέας, Schol. Ven. K. 281; Lob. Path. 1. 263: heteroclite forms, like ἔμπλεα = ἔμπλεον, Nicand. Alex. 164, are accented differently by different editors; cf. Lob. Path. 1. 266; Ἡρακλες (on which see § 675) is hardly an exception.

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

**713.** Those with a consonant for their characteristic retract the accent when their second factor consists of more than one syllable, as διχόμενις, δυστάλᾱς, εὔακτιν, εὔπολις, θεοκρήπις, ἵππουρις, κάτηλνς, κισσοχίτων, λεύκασπις, λιπόπατρις, μισαλάζων, πάμμεγᾱς, πολυγλώχιν, χαλκογλώχιν; except oxytone, 1. those in ας (gen. αδος), as περιδρομάς, πολυδεϊράς, συμπληγάς, χαλκεμβολάς, χαμαιεννάς; 2. those in ις which are exclusively feminine, as ἀγγελίς, εὐπλοκαμίς, Παναχαίτις; 3. *perisprotona*, those in ωπις, as βλοσυρῶπις, δολῶπις, ἑλικῶπις, εὐρυῶπις, κοιλῶπις, κυνῶπις. Those in ις (or τισ) derived from or implying masculine forms in ης (or της) follow the rules given above, § 644, as ἡεροφοῖτις, προθήβις. Those in ξ are always accented on the penultimate, according to § 620, as αἰγιδίωξ, θηριδίωξ, κατῶρνξ, ὁμήλιξ; E. M. 451. 22.

**714. Oblique Cases.**—These are regular, except that neuters and vocatives in ον retract the accent, as ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνοσίχθον, εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον, κυλλοποδίων, κυλλοπόδιον, ὀλβιοδαίμων, ὀλβιόδαιμον; but those in φρον follow the general rule, as δαίφρων, δαίφρον.

**715. NOTE 1.**—Chærob. C. 437. 35: τὰ εἰς Ω σύνθετα διὰ τοῦ Ω, δηλονότι, ὅταν ἔχωσι τὴν κλητικὴν εἰς ON διὰ τοῦ Ο, προπαροξύνονται κατὰ τὴν κλητικὴν ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ἔντα οἶον . . . ὀλβιοδαίμων ὦ ὀλβιόδαιμον, κυλλοποδίων ὦ κυλλοπόδιον: Chærob. C. 438. 18: σημειοῦται δὲ ὁ τεχνικὸς καὶ λέγει χωρὶς τῶν παρὰ τὸ φρὴν ταῦτα δὲ πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ οὐ προπαροξύνονται, οἶον ὦ δαίφρον, ὦ περίφρον: Joh. Alex. 14. 7; A. G. Oxon. 1. 17. 16.

**716. NOTE 2.**—Eust. 26. 29: βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ εὐκνήμις κανόνι τοιούτῳ· τὰ εἰς ΙΞ θηλυκὰ ὀξύτονα εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλάσσει τὸ θηλυκὸν μόνον γένος, καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει, οἶον· σκελὶς, περισκελὶς. εἰ δὲ μεταληπτικά γίνονται καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, μεθίστανται εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν, οἶον· ἑλπίς δύσελπις. τοῦτο γὰρ κοινὸν ἔστι τῷ γένει. ταύτη τοι καὶ τὸ καταγίς ὀξύνεται ὡς μονογενές· τὸ δὲ μελάναιγος βαρύνεται. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸ κληὶς εὐκλήις, κνημὶς εὐκνήμις. ὁμοίως καὶ ψηφὶς πολυψήφιος: thus also πολυικλήις, Eust. 174. 8, though some made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 175; see also E. M. 518. 32; Philem. Lex. p. 40. § 97; Eust. 1437. 50: σκοπητέον δὲ μὴ ποτε φαῖλα τῶν ἀντιγράφων ἐν οἷς ὀξύνεται ἡ εὐπλοκαμὶς· δέον γάρ, ὥσπερ κρητὶς μεγακρητὶς, ψηφὶς πολυψήφιος . . . κνημὶς εὐκνήμις, οὕτω καὶ πλοκαμὶς εὐπλοκάμις: Ἀλικρητὶς καὶ εὐκρητὶς are almost certainly wrong for ἀλικρητὶς, εὐκρητὶς; Schol. Ven. T. 87; Ω. 318; E. M. 83. 53; A. G. Oxon. 1. 230. 1.

**717. NOTE 3.**—The extreme difficulty of distinguishing substantives from adjectives must serve as some apology for the vagueness of the rule above given: the following real or apparent exceptions to it may be worth noting: λοξοτρόχις, Anth. Pal. 9. 191: παμμήτις is quoted by H. D. from Theoph. ad Autol. 2. p. 74 (108 Wolf.); but it should be πάμμητις, like πάμμητις, for all in μητις are *proparoxytone*, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 23. p. 64. Gaisf.; cf. also E. M. 518: ἀπερωδὶν in Stephanus is a mistake, as are πολυαυχὴν and πυριγλωχίν, which are all *paroxytone*: λιπερνής, Diod. Sic. 12. 40 is *paroxytone* in Photius: φιλοκηδεμών,



Xenoph. Ages. 11. 12, ought by analogy to be paroxytone: βαθυπυθμήν, E. M. 696. 34 is incorrect, it should be βαθυπύθμην like ἀπύθμην, and ὀλιγοπύθμην, Theog. Can. 86. 14: μισοκαῖσαρ (?) Plut. 1. 987: προπρεών, Pind. Nem. 7. 126, a false accent and quite contrary to analogy, Theog. Can. 29. 8.

According to Arc. 18. 24, λητροβαστάξ (or λιτροβαστάξ) and νεκροβαστάξ are oxytone, but the latter word is paroxytone in Chærob. U. 303. 34; 304. 2. 14, and in E. M. 270. 30.

718. Those of which the last factor is *monosyllabic* fall into two classes, according as the monosyllable is derived from a substantive or from a verb.

*Last Factor derived from a Substantive.*—These are accented on the penultimate, as περίφρων, πρόφρων, σώφρων; μακρόχειρ, μελαινόρριν, οὐλόθριξ, μακρύρρις, μελαινόφλεψ; Αἰθίοψ, ἡλιοψ, μέροψ, νῶροψ, οἶνοψ, στέροψ, χάροψ; δίπλαξ, τρίπλαξ; ἀλλόχρως, λευκόχρως, μονόχρως, ῥοδόχρως; ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος (Eust. 768. 48); except those in ωψ, which are oxytone, as ἀγλαώψ, αἱματώψ, ἀμβλώψ, βοώψ (also the name of a fish), γλαυκώψ, γοργώψ, δεινώψ, εὐώψ, κελαινώψ, λιπαρώψ, μονώψ, ταυρώψ, χαρώψ, but ἐλικώψ, εὐρύωψ (?), κύκλωψ, μήλωψ, μύωψ, νυκτάλωψ, and πολύωψ (?), are paroxytone.

719. NOTE.—Arc. 94. 15: τὰ εἰς Ψ πολυσύλλαβα ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Ψ Ο ἢ Ε βαρύνεται. Πέλοψ, Δρύοψ, μέροψ, βούκλεψ [*sic*], τυρόκλεψ. Those in χρως are occasionally oxytone, e. g. κελαινοχρῶς, μελαγχρῶς, Arist. H. A. 9. 41. 1; μελανοχρῶς, μελανοχρῶς, μολιβδοχρῶς, μολυβδοχρῶς, μολυβοχρῶς, οἰνοχρῶς, πελαργοχρῶς, Lycoph. 24, but such accents are unquestionably false; Arc. 93. 21: τὰ εἰς Ως σύνθετα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ως μονοσυλλάβων παροξύνεται· ζῶς αἰεῖως, χρῶς λευκούχρως. τὸ μέντοι ὑποδῶς δξύνεται ὡς παρέλκουσαν ἔχον τὴν ὑπό.

*Words in ωψ.*—Arc. 94. 22: τὰ εἰς ΩΨ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ὄντα ἢ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνονται· Κύκλωψ ἴωψ μῶλωψ. σεσημείωται, ὡς τινὲς φασί, τὸ εὐρώψ δξυνόμενον. τὰ μέντοι ἐπιθετικά δξύνεται, ὑπεσταλμένων τῶν ὑποπεπτακώτων κυρίοις, ἢ τῶν ἰδιαζόντων· μονώψ (ὁ μονόφθαλμος) κελαινώψ, τυφλώψ. τὸ δὲ ἐλικώψ καὶ μύωψ (ὁ μνὺς ὕφθαλμους ἔχων) βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ κύκλωψ καὶ κέκρωψ [leg. κέρκωψ] (ὁ δούλιος) καὶ ἴωψ ὁ κυνίσκος; Schol. Ven. I. 503; cf. Eust. 1279. 17; 768. 40; 1388. 64; Lob. Ajax 338: ἄζωψ (?) αἰ ξηραὶ ἐκ τῆς θεωρίας, Hesych.: αἰμάλωψ or αἵμαλώψ (?) is used both as a substantive and an adjective: κεραώψ is falsely κεράωψ in Manetho 4. 91; H. D.: μονώψ is also found paroxytone, but wrongly: νυκτάλωψ, Eust. 768. 40: πολύωψ, Anth. Pal. 6. 65. 9; 9. 765: φίλωψ (?) = φίλος, Hesych., is perhaps not an instance coming under this rule: Περιγλώξ, a variant in Hes. Scut. 398 L. S., if a genuine word, is undoubtedly false in accent, and to περιστίξ in Nonnus 2. 170 the like remark applies; concerning the latter Lobeck (Par. 280) says, 'adjectivum περιστίξ [it is περιστίξ in the passage referred to] eximittur mutata interpunctione φρουραὶ δὲ περὶ στίχες ἦσαν 'Ολύμπου;' on ὑποδῶς see above, § 575.

720. *Last Factor derived from a Verb.*—Those the latter half of which is derived from a verb, and short by nature, take the accent on the penultimate, as κατῶβλεψ (used as a sub-

stantive); ἄζυξ, δίζυξ, ἑτερόζυξ; βοῦκλεψ, τυρόκλεψ; αἰγίλιψ, χέρνιψ (used as a substantive); ἐπίτεξ; αἰγότριψ, ἀλότριψ, ἀστύτριψ, εὐτριψ, οἰκότριψ, πεδότριψ; οἰνόφλυξ, πρόσφυξ; except those in *as* and *aξ*, which are oxytone, as ὄρειβάς, ὄροβάς; κυνοσπάς, λυκοσπάς, νεοσπάς; παραστάς, χοροστάς; ἀποφράς; ἀποσφάξ, διασφάξ (not διάσφαξ, cf. Arc. 18. 22), ὑποσφάξ.

**721. NOTE.**—According to Arc. 94. 13, πελεθοβάψ and πλινθοβάψ are oxytone; on κατῶβλεψ see Arc. 94. 15; Eust. 1401. 16: ἐφευροκλέψ and νακοκλέψ occur as oxytone in the text of Theog. Can. 97. 30, but they should be paroxytone; cf. Arc. 94. 16; Lob. Par. 292: βλεφαροσπάξ, for which the corrupt form βλεφαροπάξ occurs in Draco 19. 10, is also oxytone; cf. Götting, Accent. p. 333: νυμφόβας, Hesych., a false accent for νυμφοβάς; χοροστάς, St. Byz. s. v. Δίμναι. What part of speech προτύψ (*sic*), Phot. Bib. 532. 5 may be, I know not; possibly it is an adverb.

**722.** When the last factor is derived from a verb, and by nature long, these adjectives are oxytone, as ἀβλής, κεραυνοβλής, υἱοβλής; κυνοβλώψ, παραβλώψ, ὑποβλώψ; ἄβρως, ἡμιβρως, παιδοβρως; ἄγνως, ἄλλογνως; ἀδμής, νεοδμής, σιδηροδμής; ὄσφυής; εὐθής, νεοθής; δασπλής; ἡμιθνής, λιμοθνής, νεοθνής, χειμοθνής; κατακλώς; ἀκμής, δουρικμής, μεγαλοκμής; εὐκράς, μελικράς, νεοκράς; ἄρματοπής, κρυσταλλοπής; αἰνοπλής, ἀκανθοπλής, κεραυνοπλής; δασπλής; ἀπτήν; ἀπτώς; ἀρρώξ, διαρρώξ, καταρρώξ; ἀεισκώψ; ἀστήν; φυλλοστρώς; ἰθυτμής; ἀποτμής; ἀμφιτρής; θυλακοτρώξ, κυανοτρώξ, φυλλοτρώξ; ἀτρώς.

**723. NOTE I.**—Lobeck (Phryn. 611) thinks that all these words are paroxytone, and on the strength of an improbable emendation which he makes in the Venetian Scholia (B. 755) claims the authority of Aristarchus for his opinion: but the following passages from the grammarians will show that he is not justified in doing so, for it is incredible that they should have conspired to teach a doctrine directly at variance with that of the arch-critic without taking more frequent notice of his theories than they have done; E. M. 358. 2: ἐπιβλής . . . τὰ εἰς ΗΞ λήγοντα ἀρσενικά σύνθετα ὑπάρχοντα, ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλινόμενα, ἅπαντα ὀξύνονται· οἶον, προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής, ἀσπιδοβλής. παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσι, ὅτι δοκὸς ἔστιν· οἱ δὲ ποιότης δοκοῦ· οὐ γὰρ βαρύνεται. οὐ γὰρ ἔστι βλής μονοσύλλαβον καθ' ἑαυτὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐννοίας, ἵνα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ Κρής, ἐτεύκρης; cf. Lob. Par. 82: Eust. 629. 56: ὀξύνεται δὲ (βουπλής) κανόνι τοιούτῳ. τὰ κατὰ παρακείμενον συντεθειμένα ὀνόματα εἰς ΗΞ ἢ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα ὀξύνονται, κὰν μίαν φυλάττῃ τοῦ ῥήματος συλλαβὴν, οἶον ἀδμής, ἀβλής, ἡμιθνής, κυανοτρώξ, βουπλής, σεσημειώται τὸ ὑσπληξ. ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῷ λεξικῷ εὔρηται καὶ ὀρθοπλήξ ἵππος, ὁ ὀρθὸς αἰρόμενος καὶ πλήσσω. προφέρεται δὲ καὶ ἀκανθοπλήξ καὶ νωτοπλήξ καὶ οἰστροπλήξ, ὡς τό, τῆς οἰστροπλήγος ἄλσος Ἰνάχου κόρης, καὶ μεθυπλήξ, ὡς Καλλιμάχος, τοῦ μεθυπλήγος φρόιμον Ἀντιλόχου. περίεργον οὖν, φασί, λέγειν ὅτι τὰ μὲν δραστικά ὀξύνονται, τὰ δὲ παθητικά βαρύνεται, πάντα γὰρ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξύνουσι δίχα τοῦ ὑσπληξ: Eust. 1359. 8: ὀξύνεται δὲ ὁ ἐπιβλής ὡς τὸ προβλής, ἡμιθνής, ἀδμής. τὰ γὰρ εἰς Σ λήγοντα ἀρσενικά, σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΣ κλινόμενα, ὀξύνεται.

διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει τό, ὁ μέγας οὗτος κολακώννυμος ἀσπιδάποβλης, ὃ ἐστὶ  
ρίψασπις, καίτοι ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον λέξεων, ὅμως δξύνεται. οὐ καλῶς οὖν, φασί, τὸ  
ἐπιβλῆς βαρύνει Ἀρίσταρχος: Eust. 1401. 11: παρὰ δὲ τραγικοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς παρ-  
οξυτόνως εὔρηται χερνίβα. Εὐριπίδης, εἰς χερνίβος βάψειν Ἀλκμήνης γόνος . . . χρή  
μέντοι φησὶ [? φασί] προπαροξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιάδε ῥηματικά σύνθετα  
εἰς Ψ λήγοντα φυλάττοντα παραλήγουσαν παρακειμένον παθητικοῦ δηλαδὴ λεγομένου  
διὰ τῶν δύο Μ ἐξ οὗ καὶ γεγύνασι βαρύνονται. λέλειμμαι λέλειψαι, αἰγίλιψ, τέτριμμαι  
τέτριψαι οἰκότηριψ, κέκλεμμαι βούκεψ. βέβλεμμαι κατάβλεψ (εἰς) οὕτως οὖν καὶ  
νένιμμαι χέρονιψ: Epicharmus used χειρόνιψ, Eust. 1401. 11; Chærob. C. 49. 5: τὰ  
εἰς Ξ λήγοντα δξύτονα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥημάτων, μίαν συλλαβὴν φυλάττοντα τοῦ παθητι-  
κοῦ παρακειμένου, διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλίνονται, οἷον κέκραται, χαλκοκράς χαλκοκρά-  
τος, νεοκράς νεοκράτος, ὁ νεωστὶ κεκραμένος, ὁ χαλκῷ κεκραμένος, βέβληται, ἀβλῆς  
ἀβλήτος, προβλῆς προβλήτος, τέθηγκα, ἡμιθνής, ἡμιθνήτος. Τοῦτο δέ, φημί δὴ τὸ  
τέθηγκα τῇ μὲν φωνῇ ἐστὶν ἐνεργητικόν, τῷ δὲ σημασιολογῶν παθητικόν, πάθος γὰρ  
σημαίνει· τοιοῦτον ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ πέπτωκα, ἐξ οὗ γίνεται τὸ ἀπῶς ἀπῶτος, πάλιν,  
τέτρωμαι, ἀτρώς ἀτρώτος· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ταῦτα πάντα μίαν συλλαβὴν ἐφύλαξαν τοῦ παθη-  
τικοῦ παρακειμένου, καὶ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ ἔχουσι τὴν γενικὴν; cf. Philem. Lex.  
p. 3. § 1; p. 27. § 72; Arc. 24. 28; 18. 18; 19. 5; 95. 19, etc.

724. NOTE 2.—βλῆς, E. M. 358. 2: -βλως, ἀγχιβλώς: ἄρτι παρῶν, E. M. 15. 36,  
is a strange form, but the accent is in accordance with analogy: -βλώψ, Eust. 768.  
39; Schol. Ven. I. 503: -βριξ, ἀβρίξ ἐργηγορός, Hesych.: -βρως, τριχοβρώς seems  
to have fluctuated between an adjectival and substantival accent, for it is observed  
by Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1176=1110: τριχόβρωτες, σῆπτε· θριψ σικώλης κατεσθίων  
τὰς τρίχας· καὶ προπερισπωμένως δὲ λέγεται τριχοβρώτες: both accents occur in the  
books. All the rest in βρως are oxytone: -γνως, ἀριγνός is paroxytone in Pind.  
Nem. 5. 21, but wrongly, cf. ἀγνός, ἀλλογνός, and Lob. Par. 181: ἀβρόδαις,  
Athen. 4. E, is probably not a verbal derivative: -δμης, E. M. 358. 2: -δρας,  
-δρης, ὑποδράς and ὑποδρής are of somewhat doubtful origin, see H. D. s. v.  
ὑπόδρα.

725. NOTE 3.—θῆξ, εὐθῆξ and φ:λοθῆξ, Theog. Can. 40. 24: νεοθῆξ, Antil.  
Pal. 7. 181, are sometimes made paroxytone by modern writers, e. g. by Lobeck  
Phryn. 611; Par. 279 and others, but without authority, and contrary to analogy:  
-θλιψ, χοιρόθλιψ, Aristoph. Vesp. 1364, is probably a wrong accent; it is difficult  
to determine whether this word is intended by Chærob. C. 88. 16, who writes  
χοιρόθριψ, and by Theog. Can. 98. 2, or a different one: -θνης, Chærob. C. 49. 5:  
-κλως, the only word of this termination of which I have any note is κατακλώθες,  
Hom. Od. 7. 197: -κλωψ, βαιοκλώψ is oxytone in Lycoph. 548, though γυναικό-  
κλωψ is paroxytone in the same author, 771: ἀρχικλώψ and ὀψικλώψ are also  
paroxytone in the books, but according to Arcadius 94. 22 they ought to be  
oxytone if really adjectives: -κμης, E. M. 49. 27: -κρας, according to Eust. 1559.  
50, ἀλίκρας is barytone, and in the same passage he mentions χαλκόκρας, but  
the latter is expressly stated to be oxytone in several passages of Chæroboscus,  
e. g. C. 49. 6; 141. 17: thus also νεοκράς, εὐκράς (for which εὐκρας sometimes  
occurs), μελικράς, μελισσοκράς (or μελισσόκρας? Hesych.); on the whole there  
seems to be more authority for making words of this termination oxytone than  
paroxytone, Chærob. C. 416. 13: καὶ πάλιν ἐστὶ τὸ μελίκρατον καὶ τὸ χαλκόκρατον,  
τοῦ μελικράτου καὶ τοῦ χαλκοκράτου, τῷ μελικράτῳ καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτῳ· καὶ γίνεται  
κατὰ μεταπλάσμον τῷ μελίκρατι καὶ τῷ χαλκόκρατι, καὶ προπαροξύνονται· ἔαν δὲ  
εὐρεθῶσι προπερισπωμένως αἱ δοτικαὶ αὐται, τῷ μελικράτι καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτι, γινώθι  
ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁ μελικράς καὶ ὁ χαλκοκράς γίνονται, καὶ οὐ κατὰ μεταπλάσμον γεγύνασιν  
ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἀκόλουθον κλίσιν, οἷον μελικράς μελικράτος μελικράτι, χαλκοκράς χαλκο-  
κράτος χαλκοκράτι.

726. NOTE 4.—*πηξ*, substantives in *πηξ* appear to be generally paroxytone, adjectives oxytone, as *ἀντίπηξ*, *διάπηξ*, *ἐπίπηξ*, *κάπηξ*, *κατάπηξ* (?) but *ἀρματοπήξ*, *κλινοπήξ*, *κρυσταλλοπήξ*, *ξυμπήξ*, Theog. Can. 40. 22 : *-πηξ*, in those ending with *πηξ* (as perhaps with other words similarly formed) some grammarians distinguished the active and passive significations by a difference of accent, thus in Philem. Lex. p. 27. § 72, *βουπλήξ* is oxytone, *παράπηξ*, *κατάπηξ* paroxytone: Phavorinus also distinguishes *βουπλήγες*, *οἱ πλήσσοντες τοὺς βόας* from *βούπληγες*, *οἱ πληγέντες ὑπὸ τῶν βοῶν*, but Chæroboscus (C. 308. 26), a much better authority, makes them oxytone, *εἰ δέ εἰσι σύνθετα, ἀπὸ ῥήματος δηλονότι, διὰ τοῦ Γ κλίνονται, καὶ φυλάττονσι μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος ἐξ οὗ γίνονται, οἷον πλήξω, οἰστροπήξ . . . παραπήξ . . . λαοπήξ . . . ἀκανθοπήξ . . . βουπήξ. Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥήματος, ὁξύνονά εἰσι καὶ ἐπίθετα καὶ κοινὰ τῷ γένει . . . τὸ μέντοι ὕσπηξ καὶ ἀντίπηξ βαρύνονται, ἔπειδὴ προσηγορικά εἰσι, καὶ μόνου θηλυκοῦ γένους εἰσί*: in accordance with this rule we find *ἀντιπλήξ*, Soph. Ant. 592 : *ἀπλήξ* (though that is sometimes wrongly paroxytone) and *λινοπλήξ*, Theog. Can. 40. 21 : *κυματοπήξ*, *μεθυπήξ* : in Eust. 1837. 39 we have *γαστερόπηξ*, which, if not an adjective, may be correct: so also *καταπήξ* may perhaps be paroxytone when a substantive; cf. Arc. 19. 5 : *-πιτην*, *ἄπτην*, E. M. 133. 38; Arc. 8. 19 : *-πτῶξ*, *ἄπτῶξ*, *πολυπτῶξ*, Theog. Can. 41. 11; Chærob. C. 176. 5 : *-πτῶς*, *ἄπτῶς*, Arc. 93. 20; Chærob. C. 49. 13; 65. 7.

727. NOTE 5.—*-ρηξ*, *μονορρήξ*, Hesych.; *-ρωξ*, there seems to have been some difference of opinion as to the accent of *ἀπορρῶξ*, for we read in Schol. Ven. B. 755 : *ἀπορρῶξ δέ, ὁξύνωνας μὲν, ἢ ἀπορροή· βαρυτόνας δὲ τὸ ἀπόρρηγμα*: but in another scholium, *Ἀρίσταρχος ὁξύνωνας, ὡς θυλακοτῶξ. καὶ ἡ σύνθεσις δὲ τοῦτο ἀπαταιεῖ, ὅ τι ἂν σημαίη, εἴτε πάθος, εἴτε ἐνέργειαν*, where for *ὁξύνωνας* Lobeck (Phryn. 611) would read *παροξύνωνας*: but I find no authority declaring that Aristarchus barytoned these adjectives as Lobeck seems to think he did: at any rate, Herodian considered both *ἀπορρῶξ* and *θυλακοτῶξ* oxytone, cf. Arc. 19. 10, and those in *ρωξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* are regularly oxytone in the books, as *ἀμφιρῶξ*, *ἄρρῶξ*, A. G. Paris. 1. 396. 26, *διαρρῶξ*, *καταρρῶξ*, *λοφορρῶξ*, *περιρρῶξ*, *ὑπορρῶξ*, while those formed from *ῥῶξ*, a *grape* or *olive*, are paroxytone, as *κυκλόρρῶξ*, *μεγαλόρρῶξ*, *μικρόρρῶξ*, *πυκνόρρῶξ*, though *φυλόρρῶξ* is falsely oxytone in Anth. Pal. 7. 22 : *πνευμόρρῶξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* is regular, being a substantive : *-σκάψ*, *ἄεισκάψ*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1 (where one MS. has *ἀεὶ σκῶπες*), if genuine, is an adjective used as a substantive : 'in Aristotele ed. Schneider. *ἄεισκάπες* properisponiēne, ut *ἀειναῦται* [this is of course not a parallel case] et *ἄεισκαπῶν* perisponiēne : in Athenæo et Eustathio paroxytone *ἄεισκαπες*, et paroxytone *ἄεισκάπων* editum, et ita Schneider in Lex. et Ælian,' *Fix* ap. H. D. : *-στην*, on *ἄσπτην* see Lob. Phryn. 466 : *-στῶς*, *φυλλοστῶς*, Anth. Pal. 9. 338.

728. NOTE 6.—*τηξ*, *μολιβδοτήξ*, Chærob. C. 309. 11 : *τὸ μολιβδοτήξ, ὡς φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐπὶ τῇ καθόλου, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι παραλόγως*: no trace of this word remains in the epitome of Arcadius, though it occurs, together with *κεραμοτήξ*, in Theog. Can. 40. 23 : *-τῆς*, *ἰθυτῆς*, Schol. Ven. II. 44 : *-τῆς*, *ἄμφιτρῆς*, *ἡμυτρῆς*, Chærob. C. 174. 7 : *-τῶξ*, Eust. 1922. 10; Chærob. C. 83. 26 : *-τῶς*, Chærob. C. 49. 13.

### Barbarous Words.

729. In general those barbarous or un-Hellenic nouns which exhibit a termination identical with that of any true Greek substantive or adjective, follow the rules already given for them,



as Βαγράδας, Ptol. 4. 3. 16-18, Βουζάρα, Κίρνα, Μάμφαρον, Σισάρα, though there are numerous examples to the contrary. Those, on the other hand, which have an utterly un-Hellenic form are for the most part oxytone, as Ἀβέλ (or Ἀβελ, Theodos. Gramm. 92. 19), Ἀβραάμ, Ἀδάμ, Ἀλιλάτ, Ἀσμάχ, Δαβίδ, Ἐλιφάτζ, Θαμύζ, Ἰωσήφ, Ἰσαάκ, Λώτ, Μελχισεδέκ, Μιχαήλ, Μωϋθ, Νηίθ, Νεούτ, Νεσόγ, οἶόρ, Οὔροτάλ. Πνούψ Ῥιούρ, Σαβαώθ; but there are a large number of exceptions, e. g. Πατένεϊτ, Schol. Plat. Tim. 22 B; Ζυφᾶ or Ζίφαρ, Ptol. 4. 9. 6; Σούβουρ, Ptol. 4. 1. 13; Ἰγίλγλι, Ἰγίλγλει, or Ἰγίλγλει; Ἀσισάραθ or Ἀσσαράθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 11; Τουσιατάθ or Τουσιάγαθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 31; Θεῶθ, Plat. Phædr. 274 B, but Φθούθ, Ptol. 4. 1. 3. It would be a waste of time and space to catalogue the vagaries of Greek scribes; they show a general disposition to write barbarous words oxytone, but it is only a disposition, which is often checked by their learning or their ignorance.

## CHAPTER V.

### ACCENTUATION OF PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS.

**730. Personal Pronouns.**—In Attic the personal pronouns are oxytone in the Nominative, Dative, and Accusative singular (except οἶ perispomenon), and in the Nominative dual; perispomenon in the Genitive singular, Genitive and Dative dual; except σφωίν oxytone, and in all cases of the plural, except σφέα and σφίσι paroxytone, hence—

| SINGULAR.      |       |     |       |       |             |
|----------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------------|
| Nom. ..        | ἐγώ   |     | σύ    |       | ἔ           |
| Gen. ..        | ἐμοῦ  | μοῦ | σοῦ   |       | οῦ          |
| Dat. ..        | ἐμοί  | μοί | σοί   |       | οἷ          |
| Accus. ..      | ἐμέ   | μέ  | σέ    |       | ξ           |
| DUAL.          |       |     |       |       |             |
| Nom. Accus. νώ |       |     | σφώ   |       | σφωέ        |
| Gen. Dat. νῶν  |       |     | σφῶν  |       | σφωίν       |
| PLURAL.        |       |     |       |       |             |
| Nom. ..        | ἡμεῖς |     | ὑμεῖς | σφεῖς | Neut. σφέα. |
| Gen. ..        | ἡμῶν  |     | ὑμῶν  | σφῶν  |             |
| Dat. ..        | ἡμῖν  |     | ὑμῖν  | σφίσι |             |
| Accus. ..      | ἡμᾶς  |     | ὑμᾶς  | σφᾶς  | Neut. σφέα. |

νίν, μίν, and σφέ are oxytone. Those printed in thick type are enclitics.

When γε is added to the Nominative or Dative of ἐγώ the accent is thrown upon the first syllable, as ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε; if written as two words, the general rule for enclitics holds, hence ἐγώ γε, ἐμοί γε, ἐμέ γε.

**731. NOTE.**—For the accent of several of the dialectic forms mentioned below there is no authority except the practice of the books. In the text of Apollonius some are left without any accent.

*Singular: Nominative.*—Ἐγώ, Attic; ἐγών Doric; ἰών (or ἰών) Boeotian, σύ, ἱ, τύ, τοῦ, τοῦν, are oxytone, Arc. 178. 19; Apoll. Pron. 63. 64; Greg. Cor. p. 263, Schäf. ἐγώνη, ἐγώνγα, ἐγώγα, ἰώνγα, τοῦγα, ἰώνγα, ἰώνει, τύνη are paroxytone. According to Greg. Cor. p. 261 Schäf. the Æolians said ἐγών, but he is probably mistaken, ἐγω or ἐγαν being the form proper to their dialect.

*Genitive.*—Perispomena: ἐμοῦ τεοῦ ἐοῦ (or ἔου (?) Apoll. Synt. 130; cf. Pron. 107) μοῦ σοῦ οὔ, ἐμεῦ σεῦ εὔ μεῦ τεῦ, ποῦ, ἐοῦ, ἐμεῦς τεῦς, ἐμοῦς τεοῦς τιοῦς ἐοῦς, ἐμῶς; properispomena, ἐμοῖο τεοῖο ἐεῖο, ἐμεῖο σεῖο εῖο; paroxytone, ἐμέο σεό τέο ἐο, ἐμέθεν μέθεν σέθεν ἔθεν, ἐμέος τέος, ἐμείως ἐμείω τίως τίος: Apoll. Pron. 94 sq.; Joh. Alex. 23. 14; Arc. 179. 19.

*Dative.*—Oxytone, ἐμοί σοί μοί τοί, ἐμίν τίν ἴν or ἴν σφίν, τεῖν ἐν, ἐμό: in Æolic ἔμοι was barytone, Apoll. Pron. 104; paroxytone, ἐμίνη τίνη ἐμίνγα. Οἷ is perispomenon, Joh. Alex. 23. 9; Schol. Ven. I. 392; A. 201; Arc. 178. 20; Apoll. Pron. 103; ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἧ ὀλίγον οἷ παῖδα περισπῶμεν. ὅθεν ὡς παράλογον ὁ Σιδώνιος ὤξυνεν, ἧ αἱ ὁμοιοκατάληκτοι καὶ ὁμόνοι κατὰ πᾶν πρόσωπον.

*Accusative.*—Oxytone, ἐμέ μέ σέ τέ εἶ, ἐμεῖ τεῖ, τίν μίν νίν, τύ, σφέ. Ἐέ is also oxytone, Schol. Ven. Ω. 134, though some wrote ἔε, Apoll. Pron. 107; Synt. 134.

**732. Dual: Nominative and Accusative.**—Oxytone, νώ σφώ, σφωέ; properispomena, νῶϊ νῶε, σφῶϊ, Arc. 178. 23; 179. 5; Joh. Alex. 23. 24; Schol. Ven. E. 219; K. 546; S. V. A. 574.

*Genitive and Dative.*—Perispomena, νῶν σφῶν; properispomena, νῶϊν σφῶϊν, Joh. Alex. 23. 34: αἱ τοῦ τρίτου προσώπου δξίνονται πᾶσαι, καὶ ἐγκλίνονται πᾶσαι, αἰτιατικῆς μὲν σφωέ

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;

εὐθεῖα γὰρ τούτου οὐκ ἔστι· διότι οὐδὲ μία [εὐθεῖα ἔστιν?] ἀντωνυμία ἐγκλινομένης. γενικῆς δὲ καὶ δοτικῆς σφῶϊν

καὶ σφωῖν δὸς ἄγειν.

τόνῃ μὲν γὰρ μόνῃ τῆς τοῦ δευτέρου διήνεγκεν. ὥστε ὅτε μὲν περὶ Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἥρας Ζεὺς πρὸς τὴν Ἴριν φησίν, ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώσκομεν

γυῖωσω μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὤκεας ἵππους·

Τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. ὅτε (δὲ) πρὸς αὐτὰς ἡ Ἴρις, ὀρθο[τονεῖται καὶ] προπερισπῶνται [προπερισπᾶται?]

γυῖωσειν μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὤκεας ἵππους·

cf. Apoll. Pron. 115; Arc. 179. 5; Joannes Charax ap. A. G. 1153: ἐγκλίνονται δὲ αἰεὶ αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυῖκαί,

ἀλλ' εἴπ' εἴ σφῶϊν καταλύσομεν ὤκεας ἵππους·

καὶ

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι;

Σφωῖν therefore of the Third person must be distinguished from σφδῖν of the Second.

**733. Plural : Nominative.**—Perispomena, ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς σφεῖς; paroxytone, ἡμέες ὑμέες, ἄμμες ὕμμες, σφέα; oxytone, ἄμές ὑμές, Greg. Cor. p. 238, ed. Schäf., but in two MSS. it is ὕμες; οὐμές; Arc. 179. 6; Joh. Alex. 24. 12; Apoll. Pron. 119.

**Genitive.**—Perispomena, ἡμῶν ἀμῶν ὑμῶν σφῶν; paroxytone, ἡμέων ὑμέων σφέων, ἡμείων ὑμείων σφείων, ἀμμέων ὕμμέων, ἀμῶν, Arc. 179. 7; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 121.

**Dative.**—Perispomena, ἡμῖν ἀμῖν ὑμῖν οὐμῖν; oxytone, σφί σφίν φίν ψίν; paroxytone, ἄμμι ὕμμι, ἀμμέσι, σφίσι ἄσφι: when enclitic the Doric ἀμῖν shortens the ι and becomes properispomenon or oxytone ἀμίν, E. M. 84. 15; Apoll. Pron. 123; the enclitic ἡμιν is also properispomenon, E. M. 84. 15; cf. Joh. Alex. 24. 19; Arc. 179. 7; A. G. Oxon. I. 188. 1.

**Accusative.**—Perispomena, ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς σφᾶς (or σφάς, Arc. 179. 8); paroxytone, ἡμέας ὑμέας σφέας, σφέα, ἄμμε ὕμμε, ἄσφε; oxytone, ἀμέ ὑμέ σφέ ψέ, νίν; Arc. 179. 11; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 126 sq.

Besides those here mentioned there are sundry other forms of very rare occurrence, and more or less doubtful accentuation, which, it was thought, might be omitted; see Ahrens de Gr. ling. Dialect. I. p. 123 sq.; 2. p. 287 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 446-460.

**734. NOTE.**—On ἔγωγε and ἔμοιγε, see Joh. Alex. 23. 6; Schol. Ven. A. 173, 174; Ξ. 396; E. M. 613. 50; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 7.

According to the grammarians the oblique cases of ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are under certain conditions enclitic; for these, together with the other enclitic pronouns, see Chap. 9.

**735. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns.**—The reflexive pronouns are accented exactly like αὐτός, e. g. ἐμαντοῦ, -ῆς; ἐμαντῶ, -ῇ; ἐμαντόν, -ήν; σεαυτοῦ, etc. The reciprocal ἀλλήλω is paroxytone in all cases and numbers.

**736. Possessive Pronouns.**—They are all oxytone, as ἐμός, ἀμός, σός, τεός, ἄμός, ὑμός, ἐός, ὅς; except those in ποσ, which are proparoxytone, as ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφωίτερος, νωίτερος, σφέτερος. In the oblique cases they follow nouns of the Second Declension.

**NOTE.**—Arc. 179. 22; Joh. Alex. 25. 13; the Æolic forms ἄμμος and ὕμμος are barytone; cf. Apoll. de Pron. 144.

**737.** The pronominal adjectives in δαπος are oxytone, as ἡμεδαπός, ὑμεδαπός (ἀλλοδαπός, παντοδαπός, τηλεδαπός), Joh. Alex. 25. 27; Arc. 179. 19. See above, § 403.

**738. Relative Pronoun and Article.**—The relative ὅς is oxytone in the nominative and accusative of all numbers, and perispomenon in other cases: the article is accented in the same manner, except that the nominative of the masculine and feminine, singular and plural, has no accent at all, as ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ: the dual is oxytone, as τῷ τά.

**739. NOTE.**—The Epic *ὄον* and *ἐης* for *οῦ* and *ῆς* are paroxytone, E. M. 614. 5; Lob. Path. 1. 61: the Doric forms *τός*, *τή*, *τοί*, *ταί* are oxytone. According to the grammarians *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *οἱ* and *αἱ* of the prepositive article are also oxytone, e. g. Arc. 178. 12: *αἱ εὐθείαι καὶ αἰτιατικαὶ τῶν ἄρθρων ὀξύνονται*, *ὁ, τόν, οἶ, τοῖς, ῆ*: Joh. Alex. 22. 26: *πάν ἄρθρον ὀξύνεται, χωρὶς τῶν γενικῶν καὶ δοτικῶν· αὐται γὰρ περισπῶνται*: A. G. 1153, but the printed books (and, I suppose, MSS. also) leave these four words unaccented. The dialectic varieties of both relative and article in the masculine and neuter are accented like the corresponding forms of the Second Declension, those of the feminine like the parallel forms of the First, as *τοῖο*, *τεῦ*, *τάων*, *τοῖσι*.

**740. Demonstrative Pronouns.**—Of these, *αὐτός* is oxytone and *ἐκαστος* proparoxytone (see above, § 407), the rest take the accent on the penultimate, as *ἄλλος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *κεῖνος*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*: the compound *ὅδε* is accented on the penultimate, and like the relative, as *ὅδε ἥδε τόδε, τοῦδε τῆσδε τῶδε*. The compounds in *ουτος* are all perispomena in the Nominative singular, as *τηλικούτος*, *τοιοῦτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τυννοῦτος*.

**741. NOTE.**—Cf. Chærob. E. 76. 8; Arc. 179. 10; Joh. Alex. 24. 22. It is to be noted that some grammarians wrote *οἶδε* for *οἶδε*, *τῶδε* for *τῶδε*, and *τοῦσδε* for *τοῦσδε*, but as these words are mere parathetic compounds, such an accentuation is contrary to analogy, nor has it been followed; Schol. Ven. I. 167; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 109; A. G. 1236. The Epic *τοῖσδεσι* or *τοῖσδεσσι* is circumflexed contrary to rule (§ 12); Eust. 818. 37; 1433. 61; 1902. 55: yet Schol. Odys. N. 258: *προπαροξυτονητέον τὸ τοῖσδεσσι*: cf. Lob. Path. 2. 242, who shows that editors and editions are very inconsistent.

**742.** The indefinite *δεῖν*, Attic *δεῖνα*, is accented on the penultimate in all cases, as *δεῖνος*, *δεῖνι*, *δεῖνα*, *δεῖνες*, *δεῖνων*, *δεῖνας*, Joh. Alex. 25. 9; another form, *δεῖνατος*, *δεῖνατι*, was also in use, see Trypho ap. Apoll. Pron. 76. *Τίς*, *some one*, is enclitic; when orthotone it is oxytone in all cases, except that the genitive dual and plural, *τινοῖν*, *τινῶν*, are circumflexed; for further details, see Chap. 9. The dialectic form *τέων* is paroxytone; *τίς*, *who?* keeps the accent on *ι* through all cases and numbers, as *τίς τί, τίνος, τίνι, τίνα*, etc., A. G. Oxon. I. 405. 9. The other indefinite pronominals are oxytone, as *ποιός*, *ποσός*; except *πηλίκος* paroxytone, the correlative forms of these are all accented on the penultimate, as *πόσος*, *τόσος*, *ὅσος*; *πόλιος*, *τοῖλιος*, *οἷλιος*; *πηλίκος*, *τηλίκος*, *ἡλίκος*. *Πότερος* (*ὁπότερος*), *ἐκότερος* and *ἐκαστος* are proparoxytone.

**743.** The prefix *ὁ* causes no alteration in the accent, hence *ἡλίκος* *ὀπηλίκος*, *ποῖος* *ὀποῖος*, *πόσος* *ὀπόσος*, *πότερος* *ὀπότερος*. In the parathetic compound *ὅστις* the former part of the word is alone accented, and is identical with *ὅς* ἢ *ὅ* throughout with



an unaccented *τις, τινος*, etc. appended, hence *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, οὗτινος ἥστινος, ὥτινι ἥτινι, οὗτινα ἥντινα ὃ τι, ὥτινε ἄτινε, οἷντινοι αἰντινοι, οὔτινες αἵτινες ἄτινα, ὧντινων, οἰστίσι αἰστίσι, οὔστινας ἄστινας*: the contracted forms *ὅτου, ὅτφ, ὅτων, ὅτοις*, and *ἄττα* are all paroxytone.

*The Suffixes γέ, δή, ή, οὖν, δέ, πέρ, and ί.*

**744. γέ.** With the Personal Pronouns of the first and second person this enclitic may form one word, and when it does, *ἐγώ* and *ἐμοί* become (as already noticed) proparoxytone; in all other cases the accent remains unaltered, as *ἐμοῦγε, ἐμέγε, σοῦγε, σοίγε*. The Spartan *ἔγωγα* also appears to have been proparoxytone, but the Boeotian *ἐγώνγα* and *ίώνγα* are paroxytone.

**745. NOTE.**—E. M. 613. 50; Schol. Ven. B. 396: *οὔτε πυρὸς τόσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΞ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίαν, τοσὸς γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΞ συλλαβὴν ὀξύνων, οὐκ εὖ· ὁ γὰρ γε οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ γε ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ἔγωγε, ἐμοιγε.*

**746. δή.** All pronouns compounded with *δή* are oxytone, with *δήποτε* proparoxytone, and with *οὖν* perispomena, as *ὅστιςδή, ὅστιςδήποτε, ὅστιςοὖν ἥτιςοὖν ὅτιοὖν, οὗτινοςοὖν ὅτουοὖν ἥστινοςοὖν, ὥτινιοὖν ὅτφοὖν, ὅποσοςδή, ὅποσοςοὖν ὅσοςδήποτε ὀπηλικοςοὖν*. It will be seen that these words follow the general rule for the accentuation of parathetic compound particles, see below, Chap. 7.

**747. ή and ί.** Those in *η* and *ι* are oxytone, as *ὀτιή, δηλονοτιή, τιή, οὔτοσί τουτί, ἐκεινωνί τουτουί ὁδί τουτοδί ταυταγί οὔτοί αὔταιί*, Arc. 179. 15.

**748. δέ.** All those compounded with the enclitic *δε* are accented on the penultimate, as *ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοιόςδε τοσόςδε τηλικόςδε*, Joh. Alex. 34. 15; Apoll. de Adv. 590; *τοιούδε, τοιῶδε*, Apoll. de Adv. 591. 617; E. M. 341. 35; 613. 50; the parathetic compound *τῶδε* is paroxytone.

**749. NOTE.**—Schol. Ven. B. 346: *ἐν ἐστι τὸ τοῦσδε· διὸ προπερισπαστέον*, modern editors write *τούσδε*; Schol. Ven. Θ. 109: *τῶδε· παροξύνεται τὸ τῶδε παρὰ λόγους· ἀληθὲς γὰρ ὡς ὅτι τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐπεκτεταμένα, εἰ ἔχοι πρὸ τέλους φύσει μακράν, προπερισπᾶται. ὕπερ ὠφείλε κατὰ τοῦ τῶδε δὲ νῦν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὅμως πάλιν ἐπειράτει καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεῖα. ταῦτα ὁ Ἑρῳδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Z, ὅπου περὶ τοῦ ἰφ διαλαμβάνει: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 432.*

750. *περ* follows the rule for enclitics, hence *ὅσπερ ἢπερ ὅπερ, οὐ̄περ ἦςπερ, ὅσοςπερ, οἰ̄όσπερ* (see Chap. 9).

NOTE.—*Μήτις* and *οὔτις*, *μήτι* and *οὔτι* obey the general rule for parathetic compounds. The compounds of *πᾶς* retract the accent, as *σύμπας, ἅπας, πρόπας, παντά-πασι*. The Doric circumflexed the genitive plural of all barytone pronouns, as *τηνῶν, ἀλλῶν*, *Apoll. de Pron. 41*.

## Numerals.

751. DEFINITE NUMERALS.—*Substantives* are oxytone, as *μονάς, δυάς, τριάς*, see § 630.

752. *Adjectives.* (a) *Cardinals*.—Monosyllables, when long, are perispomena, when short, oxytone, as *εἷς, τρεῖς, ἔν, ἕξ*. Those consisting of more than one syllable draw the accent as far back as possible; except *ἐπτά, ὀκτώ*, and *ἐκατόν* oxytone, and *ἐννέα* paroxytone, as *δύο, τέσσαρες, πέντε, δέκα, ἔνδεκα, δώδεκα, ἑκοσι, τριάκοντα, διακόσιοι, χίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, μύριοι*.

In compounds with *καί* the accent is placed as near that word as possible; without *καί* the accent of the last number is alone retained, as *τρισκαίδεκα, τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but *δεκατρεῖς, δεκατέσσαρες, δεκαπέντε, εἰκοσιέξ, εἰκοσιοκτώ, δεκατρία, εἰκοσιεννέα*; *ἐνδεκα* and *δώδεκα* are excepted.

Compounds with prepositions seem to retract the accent, as *διάπεντε, σύνδυο, σύντρεις, σύμπεντε*.

753. *Declension of the first four Numerals*.—*Εἷς* (or Epic *ἕεις*) is declined in the singular like a monosyllabic substantive of the Third Declension, *εἷς, ἔν, ἐνός, ἐνί, ἕνα, ἔν*: the same is the case with the compounds *οὐδέις μηδεῖς*; except that in the nominative masculine the acute is substituted for the circumflex, *οὐδέν μηδέν, οὐδενός μηδενός, οὐδενί μηδενί, οὐδένα μηδένα*; but the genitive and dative plural are *οὐδέωνων μηδέωνων, οὐδέσι μηδέσι*, not *οὐδενῶν οὐδεσί*, though it appears that some preferred the latter forms.

NOTE.—*Arg. 134. 6*; *E. M. 305. 10*; *639. 30*; *A. G. 1267*; *Theog. Can. 134. 14*; *Hesod. π. μ. λ. 18. 30*; *Apoll. de Adv. 557. 26*; *A. G. Oxon. 1. 134. 26*.

754. The feminine *μία* (*οὐδεμία μηδεμία*), *ἴα*, and *ἴη*, are perispomena in the genitive and dative singular, *μιᾶς μιᾷ, οὐδεμιᾶς οὐδεμιᾷ, ἴας ἱᾷ, ἱῆς ἱῇ*; the Epic *ἴος* is perispomenon in the dative masculine *ἱῷ*.

755. NOTE.—*Schol. Ven. Z. 422*: *ἰῷ ὡς σοφῷ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν αὐτοῦ ἡ ἀνάγνωσις. ἐκεῖνο μέντοι ἀναγκαῖον προσθεῖναι, ὅτι τὸ ἴα βαρυτόνως ἀνέγνω*

ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ τὸ μία· οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς (Π. 4. 437) καὶ μία δ' οἷη (Π. 18. 565) τὰς μέντοι δοτικὰς περιέσπασεν ἰῆ ἄρα γινόμεθ' αἴση (Π. 22. 477) καὶ ἰῆ δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γέγοντο (Π. 18. 251), καὶ φασὶ γε τὸ τοιοῦτο εἶδος Ἰώνων εἶναι. τινὲς δὲ ἐτόλμησαν λέγειν αὐτὸ Ἀττικόν, λέγω δὲ τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων θηλυκῶν καταβιβασμὸν γίνεσθαι τόνου: Schol. Ven. Π. 173; A. G. Oxon. I. 134. 20; Joh. Alex. 10. 32; E. M. 472. 46.

756. Δύο and τρεῖς, τρία, together with ἄμφω, are accented, in the genitive and dative plural, like monosyllabic substantives, hence ἄμφοῖν, δυοῖν δυεῖν δυσί, τριῶν τρισί, Arc. 132. 6; δυοῖσι and τριοῖσι are properispomena; τέσσαρες is quite regular.

757. NOTE.—The following observation occurs in E. M. 754. 32: τέτρασι· τὸ παροξύτονον, ἐντελές, οἷον τετράσιν. ἢ ἐκ τοῦ τέσσαρσι, τέταρσι· ἀποβολῇ καὶ ὑπερθέσει, τέτρασι: the meaning is not clear to me; τετράσι would be the regular dative plural of τετράς; and τέτρασι from τέτταρες or τέσσαρες is quoted by Matthiä Gr. Gr. § 140, from Pind. Ol. 10. 83; Nem. 8. 117: μύριοι, ten thousand, is proparoxytone: μυρίοι, an indefinite multitude, paroxytone; cf. § 377.

It is said that χιλίων, the genitive plural of χίλιοι, was perispomenon in Attic, Joh. Alex. 18. 6; the later Attic circumflexed the genitive plural of numerals in as, as χιλιάδων, μυριάδων, which in the common dialect were χιλιάδων, μυριάδων: Chærob. C. 458. 26; Arc. 136. 3: 'Genitivus pluralis χιλιάδων vulgo scriptus est ap. Herodot. 7. 28, quod χιλιάδων scribendum ex libris melioribus ostendi in Comment. De dialecto, p. 14;' H. D.

758. (b) *Ordinals*.—Those in στος are oxytone, whether compound or simple, the rest retract the accent, as πρῶτος, δεῦτερος, τρίτος, ὄγδοος, ἐνδέκατος, ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, but εἰκοστός, ἐπτακισχιλιοστός, τεσσαρακοντακαιπεντακισχιλιοστός, Arc. 84. 1; Chærob. E. 133. 4.

759. (c) *Multiplicatives* in οος are paroxytone, as ἀπλόος ἀπλοῦς, δεκαπλόος δεκαπλοῦς; see above, § 401.

760. (d) *Proportionals* in ιος are proparoxytone, as διπλάσιος; see above, § 375.

761. (e) Numeral adjectives in αιος are properispomena, as δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, see above, § 378.

762. *Indefinite Numerals*.—These are all discussed under other heads: ἄλλος, § 390; ἁμφοτέροι, §§ 405, 742; ἕκαστος, § 408; ἐκάτερος, §§ 404, 742; ἕτερος, § 405; ἔνιοι, § 375; ὀλίγος, § 366; οὐδεὶς μηδεὶς, § 753; οὐδέτερος μηδέτερος, § 404; οὔτις μήτις, § 750; πᾶς, § 692; παῦρος, § 404; πολὺς, § 688; πότερος, §§ 404, 742; τις τινες § 742.

For the accentuation of Numeral Adverbs see Chap. 7.

## CHAPTER VI.

## ACCENTUATION OF VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

**763.** IN general, verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, and most of the exceptions to this rule may be satisfactorily accounted for by keeping in mind the assumed origin of the several verbal forms. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that all rules for the accentuation of verbs are likely to mislead, unless constant attention is paid to the various, and sometimes puzzling, changes to which such forms are liable. For information on this point recourse must be had to some good Greek grammar.

NOTE.—Chærob. 493. 27: πάντα τὰ ῥήματα ἀποστρέφονται τὴν δέξιαν τάσιν, καὶ πάντα βαρύνονται ἢ δυνάμει ἢ ἐνεργείᾳ, ἐνεργείᾳ μὲν οἷον λέγω, γράφω, τύπτω, δυνάμει δέ, ὡς πάντα τὰ περισπωμένα οἷον ποιῶ, βοῶ, χρυσῶ, νοῶ, ταυτὰ γὰρ δυνάμει βαρύτενα εἰσί. Herodian devoted a considerable part of the 16th book of the *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία* to determining the accent of the present indicative of verbs, that is, in settling which were, and which were not, barytone; but it has been thought unadvisable to increase the bulk of the present volume by doing so, especially as a comparatively superficial knowledge of the language necessarily implies an acquaintance with the fact. It may however be noticed that the different dialects varied, e.g. ἀλέξω, ἔψω, αὔξω, ἔθω, ῥόφω were barytone in Attic, but perispomena in the Common dialect, Chærob. C. 483. 15; 490. 32. So some grammarians wrote *βαρυστεναχῶν*, though Aristarchus, with more reason, considered it to be barytone, Schol. Ven. A. 364: *γεγώνειν* was the accent of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, but *γεγωνεῖν* that of Aristarchus; in later Greek it occurs in both forms, Schol. Ven. M. 337.

**764.** The accent given in the following rules is for *Tenses*, that of the First Person Singular, or, in the case of the Imperative, the Second Person Singular; for *Participles*, that of the Nominative Singular Masculine, and it is to be understood that the accent remains unchanged on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, throughout all inflexions, subject to the general laws; unless it is said to be retracted, when in all forms it recedes as far from the end as possible, irrespective of the place which it holds in the first or second person singular, e.g. the Aorist Passive Subjunctive is perispomenon, as *τυφθῶ*, hence *τυφθῆς*, *τυφθῇ*, *τυφθῆτον*, *τυφθῶμεν*, *τυφθῆτε*, *τυφθῶσι*, where it will be noticed that the accent remains on the second syllable



from the beginning of the word: again, the Perfect Participle Active is oxytone, *τετυφώς*, hence *τετυφύῃ* (§ 13), *τετυφός*, *τετυφότης*, *τετυφύας*, *τετυφότη*, *τετυφύα*, *τετυφότες*, *τετυφύαι*. The Imperfect passive retracts, as *ἐτυπτόμην*, *ἐτύπτετο*, *ἐτύπτετο* or *ἐτύπτου*, *ἐτύπτετο*, *ἐτυπτόμεθον*, etc., except that the Feminine Genitive Plural in *ων* or *ων* from participles is always perispomenon, as *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τύψαν*, *τυψασῶν*, not *τυψάσων*, *τετυφυῶν*, not *τετυφύων*.

It must also be remembered that the final *αι* and *οι* of the Optative are considered long for the accent, as *ἀκούσαι*, *ποιήσαι*, but *ἀκοῦσαι*, *ποιῆσαι* are infinitives, Schol. Ven. H. 129; Chærob. C. 764. 17 sq.; and above, § 16.

#### SIMPLE VERBS.

**765.** All uncontracted monosyllabic participles are oxytone, as *βάς*, *δύς*, *πλώς*, *πτάς*, *σβείς*, *σχών*, *φθάς*, *φύς*: those contracted, like *δοῦν* for *δέον*, do not come under this rule.

**766.** All monosyllabic verbs are oxytone when naturally short, and perispomena when naturally long, as *βάν*, *σταν*, *φθάν*; *ἔς*, *θές*, *σχές*, *φρές*, *δός*; *βῆς*, *βῆ*, *στῆ*, *φθῆ*; *σχῶ*; except oxytone *χρή*, *it behoves*; *φῆς*, *thou sayest* (*φῆς* is the Indicative Aorist for *ἔφης*), and *φή* for *φησί*, *he says* (*φή* is Indicative Aorist for *ἔφη*).

**767.** All other forms of the simple verb retract the accent, as *τύπτω*, *τύπτετον*, *ἐτυψάμην*, *ἐτύψασο*, *ἐτύψας*, *ἐτύψω*, *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τυψάσαιν* (*τυψασῶν* § 216), *τυπτόμενος*, *τυπτομένη*, *τυπτόμενον*, *τυπτομένων* (masculine, feminine, and neuter), *τίθημι*, *τίθεμαι*; except

#### Oxytone:—

1. The Present Indicative of *εἰμί*, *I am*; *φημί*, *I say*, and *ἡμί* (but *εἶ* or *εἷς* and *φῆσθα* are regular), as *εἰμί* *ἔμμι*, *ἔσσι* *ἔστι* *ἐντί*, *ἔστων*, *ἔσμεν* *εἰμέν* *εἰμές* *ἔμέν*, *ἔστέ*, *εἰσί* *ἐντί* (but *ἔασι* and *ἔοντι* are proparoxytone); *φημί* *φῆς* *φησί*, *φατόν*, *φαμέν*, *φατέ*, *φασί*.

2. The Imperative Second Person Singular of *φημί*, *φάθι*: the other persons are regular.

3. Aorist Participles in *ων*, as *βαλόν*, *λαβών*.

4. Perfect Participles in *ως*, as *τετυφώς* (*νῖα*, *ός*), *πεπλεχώς* (*νῖα*, *ός*).

5. The Active Present and Second Aorist Participles of verbs in *μι* and all Passive Aorist Participles in *εις*, as *τιθείς*, *θείς*; *ιστάς*, *στάς*; *διδούς*, *δούς*; *δεικνύς*; *πείσθεις*, *πλακείς*, *τυφθείς*.

6. The Imperatives *εἰπέ*, *έλθέ*, *εὐρέ* in the Common dialect, and *ιδέ* and *λαβέ* in Attic.

7. The Participles in *έών*, *ών*, *ίών*, *κίών*, and *χρεών*.

#### Perispomenon :—

1. The contracted Future in *ω* (that of verbs with a liquid characteristic, and the so-called Attic Future), together with its Active Participle and Infinitive, as *σκεδῶ*, *σκεδῶν*, *σκεδεῖν*; *σπερῶ*, *σπερῶν*, *σπερεῖν*; *τυψῶ*, *τυψῶν*, *τυψεῖν*. The Optative of such futures is properispomenon, as *σπερῶ* *σπεροῖμι*, *φανῶ* *φανοῖμι*; the Attic forms in *οιην* are regular, as *φανοίην* *φανοίης*, but the syncopated forms *φανοῖτον*, *φανοῖμεν*, *φανοῖτε*, *φανοῖεν* are properispomena.

2. The Active Subjunctive of Verbs in *μι*, and the Subjunctive of Passive Aorists, as *διδῶ*, *ιστῶ*, *στῶ*, *τιθῶ*, *τυπῶ*, *τυφθῶ*, except *ἴω*, *ἴης*, *ἴη*, etc., from *εἶμι*. When resolved, these forms follow the general rule, as *ἔω* *ἔης* *ἔη* *εἴη*, *ιστέω* *ιστέης*, *τυφθέω* *τυφθέης*.

3. The Second Person Singular of the Aorist Imperative in *ου*, as *βαλοῦ*, *λαβοῦ*; the remaining persons are regular, as *λαβέσθω*, *λαβέσθων*, *λάβεσθε*, *λαβέσθωσαν*, *λαβέσθων*. *Ἴδού* is oxytone when used as an interjection.

4. The Second Aorist Infinitive in *ειν*, as *βαλεῖν*, *λαβεῖν*, together with the anomalous *ἐχρῆν*, and *χρῆν*.

The following take the accent on the penultimate, and are consequently either

#### Paroxytone or Properispomenon :—

1. The Third Person Plural Present Indicative of verbs in *μι* when contracted, as *τιθέασι* *τιθείσι*, *ιστάασι* *ιστᾶσι*, *διδόασι* *διδούσι*, *δεικνύασι* *δεικνύσι*.

2. The Third Person Plural of the Syncopated Perfect in *ασι*, as *βεβάασι* *βεβᾶσι*, *τεθνάασι* *τεθνᾶσι*.

3. The contracted and Doric Future in *ουμαι*, with its Infinitive, as *πесоῦμαι*, *πλευσοῦμαι*, *κομιοῦμαι* *κομείσθαι*, *τυψοῦμαι* *τυφείσθαι*.

4. The Subjunctive and Optative of the Perfect Passive, as *βεβλῶμαι, κεκλήμην* (*κεκλήο, κεκλήτο*), *κεκτῶμαι κεκτῶμην, κεκτῆμην*; *μεμνῶμαι μεμνήμην*; *τετμῶμαι*. When resolved they follow the general rule, as *μεμνέωτο*.

5. The Passive and Middle Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ιστῶμαι ισταίμην, (ιστῇ ιστήται, ιστώμεθον ιστήσθον, ιστώμεθα ιστήσθε ιστώνται)*; except *δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι*, and those in *οιμην*, which retract the accent, as *δύνωμαι, δύνῃ δύνῃται, ἐπισταίμην ἐπίσταιο, τιθόμην τίθοιο*.

6. The syncopated plural of the Optative Passive Aorist, as *τυφθεῖμεν, τυφθεῖτε, τυφθεῖεν*; and the syncopated plural of the Active Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ισταίμεν, ισταίτε, ισταῖεν*.

7. The First Aorist Active Participle in *ας*, as *ποιήσας* (*ποιήσασα, ποιήσᾱν*), *τύψας*.

8. The Perfect Passive Participle, as *τετυμμένος τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον, τετυμμένοι, τετυμμέναι, τετυμμένα*. Several old forms are excepted, as *ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος*. *Ἐσσύμενος, ἥμενος, κείμενος* are present in signification. For *ἀκαχήμενος, ἀκάχμενος*, and others (on which, see § 788), we also find the regularly accented forms.

9. The Infinitive of the First Aorist Active, as *πεῖσαι, πλέξαι, ποιῆσαι, σπεῖραι, τύψαι*.

10. All Infinitives in *ναι* and *μεν* (but not those in *μεναι*), as *δεικνύναι, διδόναι, δοῦναι, ιστάναι, στήναι, πεισθῆναι, τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τραπήναι, τιθέναι, θεῖναι, ἐλθέμεν*.

11. The Aorist Infinitive in *εσθαι*, as *γενέσθαι, πιθέσθαι*.

12. The Perfect Infinitive in *θαι*, as *πεπαῦσθαι, πεπεῖσθαι, πεπλέχθαι, τετύφθαι, δέχθαι*, together with the anomalous forms *ῆσθαι* and *κεῖσθαι*.

13. The Second Aorist Infinitive Middle of verbs in *μι*, as *δόσθαι, θέσθαι, στάσθαι*. This rule is only important in respect to compound verbs.

**768.** Verbs in *ω* pure, when uncontracted, are accented exactly like those in *ω* impure, but when contracted, the general rule (§§ 20, 21) must be observed; hence *τιμάω τιμῶ, τιμάεις τιμᾶς, ἐτίμας ἐτίμα*. When any of these contracted syllables are resolved, the accent recedes, as *χρῆται, χρέεται, χρώνται, χρέωνται*.

The Epic epenthesis of  $a$ ,  $o$ , or  $\omega$ , also causes the accent to fall back, as  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\omega\sigma\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\omega}\omega\sigma\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$   $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\omega}$   $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}$   $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\theta\acute{\omega}$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$   $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omega$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omega$ .

### VERBS IN $\omega$ .—Active Voice.

**769. NOTE 1.**—*Monosyllabic Forms.* The old grammarians consider  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$  to be rather an adverb than a verb. It must not be confounded with  $\chi\rho\eta$  Ionic for  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta$ , nor with  $\chi\rho\eta$  or  $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}$  from  $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , Arc. 174. 3; Chærob. C. 494. 29; Schol. Ven. A. 216-17; E. M. 128. 15; Apoll. Synt. 238. 16; de Adv. 538. 13 sq.:  $\phi\eta\varsigma$  is remarkable both for its accent and for the  $\iota$  subscriptum, E. M. 792. 14: cf. Chærob. C. 497. 16, where it is falsely written  $\phi\eta\varsigma$ :  $\phi\eta$ , Joh. Alex. 21. 14:  $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$   $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\omicron\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu$   $\acute{\delta}\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\upsilon\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ :  $\tau\acute{o}$   $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$   $\phi\eta$   $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$   $\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$ : Apoll. Synt. 238. 25; de Adv. 543 (by an error this page is printed 553 in Bekker's edition). On the accentuation of monosyllabic verbal forms generally see Arc. 148. 18; 149. 3; 166. 23; 172. 21; Chærob. C. 494. 8, who asserts that there are only thirty-two verbal oxytones in the language.

**770. NOTE 2.**—*Indicative Mood. Present.* In the second person singular the Doric frequently has  $\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , as  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , and such forms probably keep the accent on the penultimate, but I am not aware that any of the ancient grammarians assert as much; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 555.

**771. NOTE 3.**—*Imperfect and Aorists.* According to the general rule the accent will be placed as near the augment as possible; in Doric, however, the third person plural in  $\omicron\nu$  and  $\alpha\nu$  was *paroxytone*: Greg. Cor. p. 316, Schäf.:  $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\zeta\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$  (sc. the Dorians)  $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\alpha$   $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omega\pi\alpha$   $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\upsilon\nu\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota$   $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega\nu$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$   $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\text{AN}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\nu$   $\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\text{ON}$   $\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$   $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\zeta\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\nu$ : Joh. Alex. 3. 16. The same thing is also asserted by other grammarians. Götting, when speaking of this rule (Accent. p. 47), writes  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\nu$  perhaps from inadvertence, but contrary as  $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\nu$  is to ordinary rules, it may be correct, since it is remarked by Chærob. C. 651. 15:  $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$   $\omicron\acute{\iota}$   $\Delta\omega\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\alpha}\delta$   $\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$   $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\nu$   $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$   $\tau\eta\nu$   $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta\nu$   $\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\nu$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\pi\alpha\rho'$   $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\pi\rho\omicron\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\varsigma$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$   $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\zeta\upsilon\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$   $\alpha\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$   $\phi\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\varsigma$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$   $\pi\alpha\rho'$   $\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\beta\alpha\rho\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota$   $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$   $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$   $\tau\acute{o}$   $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\nu$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$   $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$   $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu$   $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$   $\pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\pi\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$ .

**772. NOTE 4.**— $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta\nu$  is perispomenon, Arc. 169. 2: cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 667: modern grammarians do not appear to have quite made up their minds about this form. Götting, Accent. p. 46, regards it as an infinitive; Kühner, as the union of the substantive  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$  and  $\eta\nu$ :  $\chi\rho\eta\nu$  is also perispomenon, according to the general rule.

**773. NOTE 5.**—*Future.* On those from verbs with a liquid characteristic, see Arc. 166. 10; Chærob. C. 635. 20; 643. 17; on the Attic in  $\acute{\iota}\omega$  =  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$  from verbs in  $\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$ , Chærob. C. 647. 3; E. M. 51. 30; Greg. Cor. p. 173, Schäf. The other Attic contracted futures follow the same rule, as  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$   $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$  ( $\acute{\delta}\mu\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$   $\acute{\delta}\mu\acute{\omega}$ ).

The Doric future is always perispomenon, as  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\gamma}\omega$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\acute{\omega}$ , Chærob. C. 540. 31:  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$   $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$   $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\acute{\delta}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$   $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\nu$   $\omicron\acute{\iota}$   $\Delta\omega\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$   $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\omega}$ , Chærob. C. 651. 9; Arc. 166. 13; Greg. Cor. p. 235. 276, Schäf. 'This contraction seems to have originated in an old future in  $\sigma\iota\omega$  and  $\sigma\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , which is found in some forms, as



$\pi\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\acute{\zeta}\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$  for  $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ ,  $\pi\rho\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\acute{\iota}\omega$  for  $\pi\rho\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\omega$ ,<sup>7</sup> Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 252.

The Æolic future is barytone, as  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega = \kappa\epsilon\rho\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega = \phi\theta\epsilon\rho\hat{\omega}$ , Chærob. C. 545. 21.

It would appear from Schol. Ven. A. 454 that the futures in  $\omega = \acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$  were occasionally circumflexed; thus Alexion wrote  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$  in the above passage, but Aristarchus  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ , remarking that it is a present used for a future.

**774. NOTE 6.—Imperative Mood.** The words  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}$  are oxytone in the Common dialect (Göttling says in *all* dialects), and  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\epsilon}$  only in Attic: Schol. Ven. A. 85:  $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha \epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota} \tau\acute{\alpha} \acute{\epsilon}\nu \tau\eta \kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta \delta\epsilon\upsilon\nu\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}$   $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon} \kappa\alpha\iota \mu\alpha\kappa\rho\hat{\alpha} \pi\alpha\rho\alpha\lambda\eta\gamma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ . 'Αττικοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχυπαρालήκτων δέξυνουσι τὸ  $\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}$  καὶ  $\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\epsilon}$ : Arc. 148. 26:  $\tau\delta \delta\acute{\epsilon} \lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon \kappa\alpha\iota \acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon \pi\alpha\rho' \eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \beta\alpha\rho\upsilon\nu\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$  'Αττικοῖς  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\upsilon\nu\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ : so also Chærob. C. 495. 29: in composition, however, the accent recedes, as  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\lambda\theta\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\xi}\xi\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\xi}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\rho\epsilon$ , Joh. Alex. 21. 10; Arc. 173. 29; Apoll. Synt. 329. 5: the remaining persons are regular,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$ , etc.: Chærob. C. 754. 23:  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota \delta\acute{\epsilon} \tau\iota\nu\epsilon\varsigma \delta\tau\iota \kappa\alpha\iota \tau\delta \phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon \kappa\alpha\iota \pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon \omicron\acute{\iota}$  'Αττικοὶ  $\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{\epsilon} \kappa\alpha\iota \pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu \delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho \omicron\upsilon\kappa \acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu$ : Schol. Plat. Rep. 514 A; Phædon. 72 A.

**775. NOTE 7.—**There is some doubt as to the accent of  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omicron\nu = \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ : according to Arc. 169. 18 it is properispomenon; according to Joannes Charax ap. Varini Eclog. p. 172. 30 it is a Doric second aorist and oxytone; cf. Lob. Phryn. 348; E. M. 302. 32; Chærob. C. 747. 10 sq.; 755. 9: on the whole  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omicron\nu$  seems the better way of writing it: Chærob. C. 752. 7:  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu \delta\acute{\epsilon} \delta\tau\iota \omicron\acute{\iota} \Sigma\upsilon\rho\rho\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\iota \mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma \omicron\acute{\Nu} \tau\acute{\alpha} \pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha} \tau\omicron\upsilon \beta' \acute{\alpha}\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tau\omicron\nu \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\nu \phi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota \tau\acute{\omega}\nu \kappa\omicron\iota\nu\omega\nu \pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu \lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon \lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\nu$ ,  $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\epsilon \nu\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon \acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$   $\delta\theta\epsilon\nu \delta\eta\lambda\omicron\nu\omicron\tau\iota \tau\delta \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omicron\nu \pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\varsigma \pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha} \mu\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\omega$ ,

$\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omicron\nu \delta\acute{\epsilon} \tau\acute{\iota} \pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu \mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ ,

$\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\iota} \tau\omicron\upsilon \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\epsilon$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\nu \tau\omicron\upsilon \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\alpha \pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omega}\nu \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho \acute{\xi}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha \tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha \lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\nu$ .  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota} \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho \eta\nu \beta' \acute{\alpha}\omicron\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\nu \Sigma\upsilon\rho\rho\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omega\nu \acute{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon \delta\omicron\mu\acute{\omicron}\iota\omega\varsigma \tau\acute{\omega} \kappa\omicron\iota\nu\hat{\omega} \pi\rho\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\hat{\omega} \tau\acute{\omega} \acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ .

**776. NOTE 8.—Optative Mood.** The optative of circumflexed futures is properispomenon, as  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\hat{\omega}$   $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\hat{\omega}$   $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ : the Attic forms in  $\omicron\eta\nu$  are regular, as  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\tau\epsilon$   $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ , but the syncopated forms  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\acute{\iota}\epsilon\nu$  are properispomena; Chærob. 780. 15.

**777. NOTE 9.—Infinitive Mood.** The infinitive of the circumflexed future is perispomenon, as  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\kappa\omicron\mu\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ :  $\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ , Doric, Arc. 166. 11.

The infinitive of the First Aorist active is always accented on the penultimate, as  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\alpha\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\lambda\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\eta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ : Schol. Ven. A. 302; Δ. 53; O. 159; T. 81; Φ. 336: hence may be distinguished  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ , Infinitive First Aorist:  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ , Imperative First Aorist middle:  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ , third person singular First Aorist Optative active: in dissyllabic forms the Infinitive and Imperative cannot be thus distinguished, e.g.  $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$  may be either one or the other, but  $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$  is the Optative, because there *ai* is long; Chærob. C. 763. 31: in E. M. 391. 16 we have  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\alpha\iota$  (*sic*) given as a dialectic (Argive, Lacedæmonian, Pamphylian, etc.) form of  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ .

The Perfect Active is paroxytone, as  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ : Arc. 173. 23.

The Second Aorist Infinitive Active in  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  is perispomenon, as  $\beta\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\theta\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\delta\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu$ : (when resolved into  $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$  it

becomes paroxytone, as  $\dot{\iota}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu = \dot{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ , Schol. Ven. Γ. 236); Arc. 173. 29; Schol. Ven. I. 184.

Several of these forms were regarded by some of the old grammarians as presents and not as aorists, and accordingly they make them paroxytone instead of perispomenon, e. g.  $\theta\acute{\iota}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$  for  $\theta\iota\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ ,  $\delta\phi\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$  for  $\delta\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ ; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 507:  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$ , Aristarchus and Herodian; but Tyrannion with more reason considered it a Second Aorist, and wrote  $\pi\epsilon\phi\nu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ , Schol. Ven. Π. 827; E. M. 187. 9; Arc. 173. 22; Chærob. C. 730. 9:  $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$  or  $\pi\iota\tau\acute{\nu}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 541:  $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega$ , Arcadius, however, 156. 24: Götting, Accent. p. 57, denies the existence of a present  $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega$ , Arcadius, however, 156. 24, distinctly asserts it:  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\iota\sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$  (Schol. Ven. Η. 52) and  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$  according to Götting are paroxytone in a few good MSS: Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 38:  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$  οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παροξύνουσι  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$ , but Götting is of opinion that the scholiast has confounded  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$  with  $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\alpha\iota$ .

**778. NOTE 10.**—In Doric these infinitives end either in  $\eta\nu$  or  $\epsilon\nu$ , as  $\dot{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$   $\delta\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\eta}\nu$  for  $\dot{\iota}\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\delta\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ :  $\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  for  $\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ : but it is not clear how they accented them, but as they certainly oxytoned the present in  $\epsilon\nu = \epsilon\iota\nu$ , it is probable that they did so in this tense, Chærob. C. 495. 32:  $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}$   $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$   $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$   $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$   $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$   $\Delta\omega\rho\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$   $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ :  $\tau\acute{\omicron}$   $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$   $\delta\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$   $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota$   $\tau\acute{\omicron}$   $\text{I}$   $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$   $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$   $\Delta\omega\rho\mu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$   $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\iota}\alpha$   $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\epsilon\iota$   $\delta\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ : so also  $\pi\omicron\iota\acute{\epsilon}\nu = \pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ , Chærob. C. 651. 23; Arc. 148. 15; cf. Greg. Cor. p. 299, Schäf.: Greg. also has  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\lambda\alpha\beta\eta\nu$ ,  $\dot{\iota}\delta\eta\nu$  as Æolic (p. 587), which are probably wrong.

**779. NOTE 11.**—*Participles.* That of the First Aorist Active in  $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  is quite regular, as  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ , Arc. 176. 26; Joh. Alex. 22. 11.

The Doric forms in  $\alpha\iota\varsigma$  are also regular, as  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota\varsigma = \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ , though that dialect sometimes shortens the last syllable, and when that happens it is uncertain whether a change of accent took place or not; they may have written  $\delta\eta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  for  $\delta\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ :  $\delta\eta\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  occurs in A. G. 1182.

The Perfect Active Participle is oxytone, as  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\pi\eta\pi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ , Arc. 177. 1; Chærob. C. 565. 9; 826. 16; Greg. Cor. p. 581, Schäf. has absurdly enough  $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$  as Æolic, though he says, p. 621:  $\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$   $\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\iota$   $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\Omega\Xi$   $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ,  $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$   $\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\text{N}$   $\pi\alpha\rho'$   $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\iota\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$   $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\kappa\omega\nu$ ,  $\nu\epsilon\sigma\eta\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$   $\nu\epsilon\sigma\eta\kappa\omega\nu$ .

The proper name Ἀραῶς retains its participial accent: the Schol. Ven. B. 316 remarks that  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$  is properispomenon, as though there were some who thought otherwise.

The Second Aorist Active Participle is oxytone, as  $\lambda\alpha\beta\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\delta\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ , Arc. 176. 22; Joh. Alex. 22. 8; Chærob. C. 561. 6; 619. 10: of course those who held that  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\phi\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\iota\gamma\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$  were not aorists (see above, § 777), wrote  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\omega\nu$ , Chærob. C. 620. 29; E. M. 356. 4,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\omega\nu$ ,  $\acute{\delta}\phi\lambda\omega\nu$ ,  $\theta\acute{\iota}\gamma\omega\nu$ ,  $\sigma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omega\nu$  for  $\pi\epsilon\phi\eta\acute{\omega}\nu$ , etc.: there was a difference of opinion concerning the following:— $\acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\phi\acute{\omega}\nu$  was by some written  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega\nu$  as a present:  $\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ , Tyrannion considered this to come from a pure verb, and therefore accented it  $\beta\iota\beta\alpha\sigma\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ , while others equally mistaken thought it a second aorist, and wrote  $\beta\iota\beta\alpha\sigma\theta\acute{\omega}\nu$ , Schol. Ven. N. 809:  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$ , Schol. Ven. Υ. 406, not  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\upsilon\gamma\omega\nu$ :  $\acute{\iota}\alpha\chi\omega\nu$ , Tyrannion made this  $\acute{\iota}\alpha\chi\acute{\omega}\nu$ , Schol. Ven. E. 302; Ξ. 421, and others  $\acute{\iota}\alpha\chi\acute{\omega}\nu$  (?):  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\omega\nu$ , or, as others thought,  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\acute{\omega}\nu$ , but wrongly, Schol. Ven. E. 798:  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega\nu$  seems to have been considered an aorist by some grammarians, Schol. Ven. Φ. 16.

Ἔων and ὦν, ἰών, κίων, and ἑκών are oxytone, though not aorists, Chærob. E. 149. 25; C. 819. 7.

The Second Future Participle is contracted and circumflexed, as *τυπῶν*, and also those from liquid verbs, as *μανῶν*, Chcerob. C. 823. 8.

#### PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

**780. NOTE 12.—***Indicative Mood.* Future. The future middle in *ομαι* is always properispomenon, as *πесоῦμαι*, *θενσοῦμαι*, *λωβησοῦμαι* *Doric*, Greg. Cor. p. 276, Schäf. *ἔσσειται* = *ἔσται*, Schol. Ven. B. 393; cf. Apoll. Synt. 274. 18.

**781. NOTE 13.—**Perfect and Pluperfect. When contracted, such forms as *εἰλύαται* become properispomena according to rule, *εἰλύται*, though by some this was written *εἴλυται*, as if from *εἴλυμι*, Schol. Ven. M. 286; so *εἰρύετο* was written *εἶρυτο* by Tyrannion, but *εἶρυτο* by Aristarchus, and the latter is pronounced correct by Schol. Ven. Π. 542; E. M. 304. 12.

**782. NOTE 14.—**Aorist Passive. According to the Schol. Theocr. 7. 60, Callimachus made the short forms in *εν* = *ησαν* *paroxytone*: *ἐφίλαθεν*, *ἐφιλήθησαν* ἢ *φιλοῦνται*. *ἔστι δὲ Αἰολικόν, ὡς καὶ τὸ ἐκόσμηθεν. Καλλίμαχος δὲ τοῦτο ποροῦναι.* *Ἐφίλαθεν* appears strange, but might be correct, cf. above, § 771. Götting (Accent. p. 70) thinks he may refer to *ἐλίφθεν* or *ἐλειφθεν*, Hymn. in Cer. 93, but considers any deviation from the ordinary accent as an error, and accordingly he blames Wolf for writing *ἐτράφεν* in Hom. Od. 10. 417, adding, 'it is true the Schol. Ven. Φ. 279 says *ὡς ἐνθάδε γ' ἔτραφ' ἄριστος παροξυτονητέον. τὸ γὰρ τέλειόν ἐστιν ἐτράφη καὶ μέμνηται αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς ξύπου διαλαμβάνει περὶ τοῦ διχθάδι' ἢ μεθ' ὅμιλον, καὶ λέγει ὅτι συναλοιφὴν πέπονθε διὰ τοῦ η'· δεῖ οὖν διὰ τοῦ γ γράφειν ὡς ἐνθάδε, εἴτα ἐτράφετ' ἄριστος, οὐχ ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ τέτραφ' ἄριστος ἀπὸ τοῦ τ ποιοῦντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ ῥήματος καὶ προπαροξύνοντες.* But the Schol. Ven. seem to have read *ἐνθάδε γε τράφ' ἄριστος* in this passage.' Cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 532.

**783. NOTE 15.—***Imperative Mood.* Second Aorist. The second person singular of the Aorist Middle in *ου* (or *ευ*), whether simple or compound, is perispomenon in Attic and in the common dialect (?); when resolved the general rule comes into operation, as *παραβαλοῦ*, *καθελοῦ*, A. G. 470, *πυθοῦ*, *πυθεῦ*, *γενοῦ*, but *πύθεο*, *γένεο*, not *πυθέο* and *γενέο*, as they are sometimes written. All the other persons of this tense are regular, as *γενοῦ*, *γενέσθω*, *γένεσθε*. 'The accentuation of *γενέσθε*, which Blomfield and Wellauer on *Æsch.* Pers. 176 give as undoubtedly correct, is wrong. For *πιθέσθε*, *λαβέσθε*, as Tyrannio Π. 18. 266, wrote them, belong according to the Schol. Ven. [i. e. S. V.] only to the later Ionic.' Götting, Accent. p. 55. The grammarians frequently remark on the strangeness of the Attic accent. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 103; Suid. s. v. *ἀναβαλοῦ*; Chcerob. C. 756. 8; 767. 5; Theodos. Can. 1030. 22.

Traces of an older and more regular accentuation are to be found. Götting mentions the following:—*ἔλευ*, Hesiod. Theog. 549: *πύθευ*, Herodot. 3. 68: *ἀμβάλευ*, Theocr. 10. 22: *τράπου*, Aristoph. Ran. 1246; this is noted as a special exception, together with *ἐπιλάθου* and *ἀφίκου* by Phavorinus 1144. 10; 1152. 17: *ἀφίκευ*, Theocr. 11. 42: *ἀφίκου*, Aristoph. Eq. 584: *ἐνέγκου*, Soph. El. 178; *Œdip.* Col. 470 (*ἐνεγκοῦ* is printed by E. A. I. Ahrens and by Dindorf): *ἴκου*, Eurip. Orest. 1230; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1626; to which Kühner, G. G. I. 554 adds *ἐπίσπου*, Plat. Theæt. 169 A, which is hardly an example of the rule, for in every example quoted by the grammarians the verb is dissyllabic, never monosyllabic, and it is likely enough that when the verb is monosyllabic, like *σποῦ*, its compounds retract the accent when united to a dissyllabic preposition after the analogy of similar forms from verbs in *μι*; see § 819: in Soph. *Œd.* Col. 1495, Hermann and Bothe have *ἴκου*, Dindorf and others *ἴκοῦ*. Götting would read *τραποῦ*, *ἀφικεῦ*, *ἐνεγκοῦ*, and *ἴκοῦ*, but *ἀφίκευ* is doubtless correct in Theocritus.

**784. NOTE 16.**—*Ἰδοῦ*, when used as an interjection, is oxytone, Arc. 183. 25; Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9. According to Herodian ap. Chærob. C. 628. 27, as the imperative of *εἰδῶμην* it is *barytone*: λέγει γὰρ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ὅτι τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀορίστου οὐ πάντα περισπῶνται, καὶ παρατίθεται τὸ ἀφίκου βαρυνόμενον καὶ τὸ ἰδοῦ. There can be no doubt that *ἰδοῦ*, which Götting and others give, is a false form.

**785. NOTE 17.**—*Subjunctive Mood. Passive Aorists.* On their accent see Arc. 167. 12; Chærob. C. 795. 32; 811. 30.

*Passive Perfect.*—The Subjunctive (and Optative) of the Perfect Passive as special forms only occur in ‘certain trisyllabic perfects, particularly of those which have a present signification,’ Donaldson, *Greek Grammar*, p. 261; when contracted they take the accent on the contracted syllable, Arc. 170. 24, as *κεκτῶμαι*, *βεβλῶμαι*, *τετμῶμαι*, *μεμνῶμαι*, and probably *καθῶμαι* (see § 813). Of *κείμει*, *θέ* resolved or uncontracted forms like *κέωμαι*, *κέηται*, seem to be the only ones that occur; *κῶμαι* and *κῆται* are doubtful; cf. Veitch, *Greek Verbs*, p. 359.

The other tenses of the subjunctive follow the general rule, such forms therefore as *ἀρχῶμαι* for *ἄρχωμαι*, or *βουλῶμαι* for *βούλωμαι* are barbarisms, and as such they are condemned in the tract *Περὶ βαρβαρισμοῦ* ap. Valcken. Ammon. p. 196. Thus also, though perhaps with more reason, some wrote *ἐπαυρήι* for *ἐπαύρηαι*, Schol. Ven. O. 17, and *ἰκῶμαι* for *ἴκωμαι*, Schol. Ven. X. 123.

**786. NOTE 18.**—*Optative Mood. Passive Aorists.* These are regular, except that the syncopated forms of the plural are properispomenon, as *τυφθείην*, *τυφθείης*, *τυφθείη*—*τυφθειήτην*—*τυφθείμεν* and *τυφθείμεν*, *τυφθείητε* and *τυφθείτε* (*τυφθείησαν*), *τυφθείεν*; *τυπείμεν*, *τυπείτε*, *τυπείεν*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 102; on the mistaken form *ἐπισχοίης*=*ἐπισχοίης* see Dindorf's note on Schol. Ven. Ξ. 241.

*Perfect Passive.*—These, like their Subjunctives, take the accent on the contracted syllable; when resolved, they are regular, as *κεκτῶμην*, *κεκτῶο*, *κεκτῶτο*—*κεκτῶμεθον*, *κεκτῶσθον*, *κεκτῶσθην*—*κεκτῶμεθα*, *κεκτῶσθε*, *κεκτῶνται*: so also *κεκλημην*, *μεμνήμην*, but *μεμνέωμην*, *μεμνέωτο*, E. M. 578. 56, *μεμνέοιτο*, *μεμνέωτο*, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 361, and probably *καθήμην*, *καθῶο*, etc.; cf. Arc. 170. 24; 172. 6; Chærob. C. 806. 26; Theodos. Can. 1033. 17; A. G. Paris. 3. 292. 22. Buttmann, recognising no contraction, would write *κέκληο* and *μέμνηο*, but the ancients are clear upon the point; Suidas, s. v. *μεμνήτο*· οὕτω προπερισπωμένως ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφθίγα· καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Πλούτῳ· ἵνα τοῦ μὲν ἱμάτιον φορῶν μεμνήτῳ μου. Götting observes that in some MSS. of Plato Legg. 776 B; 931 D, *κέκτητο* is found without *ι* *subscript*, and at p. 920 [?] in one MS. *κεκτῆται*.

‘The same rule is to be applied to other words besides the three already mentioned; at least *δέδημαι* *δεδήμην* is quoted by Theodos. Alex. p. 1033 Bekk. Anecd. The Optative of *κάθημαι* occurs in Aristoph. Ran. 947, 1073, accented and formed thus, *καθῶιτο*, *ἐπικαθῶιτο*, which however may just as well be a Second Aorist. Without noticing these passages Buttmann (Ausf. Gr. 1. 546) has accented it *κάθοιτο*. If we compare Aristoph. Lys. 149, where *εἰ γὰρ καθήμεθα* is certainly correct, the conjecture of Dobree on Aristoph. Plut. 992 might be accepted, to write *καθῆτο* and *ἐπικαθῆτο* in the passages quoted from Aristophanes if these forms are really Perfects and not Aorists. Most of the MSS. of Plat. Theag. 130 also read *καθήμην* (*καθήμην*?) for *καθόμην*. The form *μεμνέωτο* (Π. 23. 362) has changed its characteristic *a* into the Ionic *ε*, and lengthened the connective vowel *ο* into *ω*, which, though regular in *μεμνέωμεθα* (Herodot. 7. 47), is exceptional in the Optative;’ Götting, *Accent*, p. 66.



**787. NOTE 19.**—*Infinitive Mood.* Future Middle in *εἶσθαι* is properispomenon, as *σπερείσθαι*.

Passive Aorists are properispomena, as *τυφθῆναι*, *τυπῆναι*, Arc. 173. 13: thus also the Doric infinitives in *ημεν*, as *αὔξηθῆμεν*.

The accentuation of the Æolic forms like *στεφανωθην*, *εἰσενεχθην*, *ἐνταφην* is doubtful; some write *στεφανωθῆν*, others *στεφανώθην*.

Second Aorist Middle in *εἶσθαι* is always paroxytone, as *ικέσθαι*, *ἐπιπέσθαι*, *ἀποσχέσθαι*, *πιθέσθαι*, *ιδέσθαι*, *ἀρέσθαι*, *λιπέσθαι*, *πεφιδέσθαι*, *ἐπισπέσθαι*; Schol. Ven. A. 19; Δ. 126; H. 282; Π. 47. 88; Φ. 101; Chærob. C. 734. 16: the following verbs are differently accented by different grammarians, according as they were deemed presents or aorists: *ἀντέσθαι*, Tyrannion, but wrongly, for it is certainly a present, Schol. Ven. O. 698: *διέσθαι* is also obviously wrong for *δέσθαι*, Schol. Ven. M. 276: *ἐρέσθαι*, Chærob. C. 732. 9: *σεσημείωται τὸ ἔρεσθαι δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ὃν καὶ προπαροξυνόμενον, περὶ οὗ ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἐξηκολούθησε τῷ δέρεσθαι καὶ φέρεσθαι καὶ στέρεσθαι, ἅτινά εἰσιν ἐνεστῶτος καὶ παρατατικού καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου δὲ σεσημείωται τὸ λιτέσθαι ἐνεστῶτος καὶ παρατατικού ὃν καὶ παροξυνόμενον . . . . .* Κάλλιον δὲ φησιν Ἡρώδιανδς ἐν τῇ Καθόλου ἡκολούθησε τῷ λιπέσθαι ἰκέσθαι θέσθαι ιδέσθαι ἅτινά εἰσι δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου: *λιτέσθαι* was thus accented according to the tradition, but Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote *λίτεσθαι*, Schol. Ven. Π. 47: it would appear from the special directions given in Schol. Ven. A. 19; Π. 88, for the accentuation of *ἀρέσθαι* and *ικέσθαι* that some were inclined to look upon them as presents.

The Perfect Passive Infinitive always takes the accent on the penultimate, as *τετύφθαι*, *πεποιῆσθαι*, *πεπλέχθαι*, *πεπείσθαι*, *ἐσπάρθαι*, *πεπαῦσθαι*, Chærob. C. 732. 2.

\**ἦσθαι* and *κεῖσθαι* are accented as perfects, e. g. *παρῆσθαι*, *ἐπικεῖσθαι*.

It seems that the Æolic followed the general rule, and made this infinitive proparoxytone, an accentuation which has been retained in some of the older verbs, especially those in *ορθαι*; the following examples occur: *ἀκάχησθαι* and *ἀλάλησθαι*, which, according to Arc. 170. 4, are Æolic presents, but *ἀκαχῆσθαι* was also written Schol. Ven. T. 335: *ἐργήγορθαι* was Herodian's accent, Chærob. C. 732. 22; cf. E. M. 312. 45, where the following are also mentioned: *ἔφθορθαι*, *μέμορθαι*, *τέτορθαι*; Schol. Ven. K. 67.

**788. NOTE 20.**—*Participles.* Passive Aorists are oxytone, as *τυφθεῖς τυπείς*, Arc. 177. 5.

Perfect Passive. On their accent see Arc. 177. 10; Joh. Alex. 22. 17: several, however, which are perfect passive participles in form are *proparoxytone*, and this is particularly the case when the perfect signification has disappeared, e. g. *ἀκαχήμενος*, Arc. 177. 10; E. M. 56. 25 (or *ἀκαχημένος*, Chærob. C. 837. 17): *ἀκάχμενος*, E. M. 45. 51 (or *ἀκαχμένος*, Chærob. C. 837. 17), and *ἀκηχήμενος* (?): *ἀλαλήμενος*, E. M. 56. 25: *ἀλιτήμενος*, Hom. Od. 4. 807: *ἀρηρέμενος*, Apollon. Rhod. 3. 382: *ἀρήμενος* and *ἀρημένος* seem equally correct, Eust. 1838. 15: *ἡρήμενος*, which is mentioned by Phavorinus, 273. 47, as another form of the same word is questionable, and perhaps only a typographical error: *ἄσμενος*, Arc. 177. 15: *ἐληλάμενος*, Apoll. de Conj. 500. 19; de Adv. 545. 549; E. M. 45. 51; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 231, yet *ἐληλαμένος* is said to occur, and we have *ἐξεληλαμένα* in Herodot. 7. 84: *ἐσσύμενος* and *σύμενος*, ἤμενος, κείμενος, though perfect in form, are present in meaning: *πεπτάμενος*, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 407; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1274; *πεπτάμενον* Ἡρώδιανδς *παροξύνει*.

**789. NOTE 21.**—The words *ἄλμενος*, *ἄρμενος*, *βλήμενος*, *δέγγμενος* (Chærob. C. 837. 14; E. 44. 16, *δεδεγγμένος* however is paroxytone), *ἐμπλήμενος*, *ὄρμενος*,

**κτάμενος, οὐτάμενος**, though sometimes called perfects, should rather be regarded as aorists; see Joh. Alex. 22. 19: Pamphilus made *οὐτάμενος* paroxytone, but Aristarchus and most others proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 658, on the ground that when *σ* is omitted before the termination of a word the accent recedes, hence *οὐτασμένος*, but *οὐτάμενος*, *δεσποστής* *δεσπότης*, *ἐργαστής* *ἐργάτης*, or, on the more general principle still, that syncope causes a recession of the accent, as *θυγατέρα* *θύγατρα*, *ἀρμόσαντες* *ἄρσαντες*, *ὀμόπατροι* *ὀπατροι*, E. M. 457. 25; Chærob. C. 836. 32: according to Herodian *οὐτάμενος* and *ἐλληλάμενος* are present participles from the verbs *οὔτημι*, *ἐλλήλημι*, E. M. 45. 51; 330. 42; 644. 50: Apoll. de Adv. 545; 549; de Conj. 500; Chærob. C. 837. 19.

**790. NOTE 22.**—The accent remains on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as long as the general laws permit, except that 1. the feminine genitive plural in *ων* and *ων* is perispomenon, 2. the feminine nominative plural in *μαι* is proparoxytone (except that of the perfect, which is paroxytone); e. g. *τύφας* *τύφασα* *τύψαν*, *τύψαντος* *τυφάσης*, *τύψαντι* *τυφάσῃ*, *τύψαντα* *τύψασαν* *τύψαν*; *τύψαντε* *τυφάσῃ*, *τυψάντοι* *τυφάσαι*; *τύψαντες* *τύψασαι* *τύψαντα*, *τυψάντων* *τυψασῶν*, etc.: *τετυφώς* *τετυφύῃ* *τετυφός*, *τετυφότης* *τετυφύας*; *τετυφότες* *τετυφύαι* *τετυφότα*, *τετυφώτων* *τετυφύων*; *τυπτόμενος* *τυπτομένη* *τυπτόμενον*, *τυπτομένην*, *τυπτομένης*: *τυπτομένων*, as the genitive plural, may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter. In Doric, however, all feminines in *αν=ων* from masculines in *ος* are circumflexed, as *φαινομενᾶν* for *φαινομένων*, A. G. 1261; the participles in *αν=ων* are also perispomena, as *γελᾶν*=*γελῶν*, *ᾶν*, *σιγᾶν*, *ἐλᾶν*, Greg. Cor. p. 315, Schäf.

**791. NOTE 23.**—*Epic Forms.* The Epic parenthesis of *α*, *ο*, or *ω* also causes the accent to fall back, as *ὀρᾶς* *ὀράας*, *μενοινᾶ* *μενοινᾶς*, *ὀρῶ* *ὀρώ*, *δρῶσι* *δρώσι*, *ἡβῶντα* *ἡβῶντα*, *ἡβῶμι* *ἡβῶμι*, *ἀροῦσι* *ἀρώσι*, *δηϊοῖεν* *δηϊοῖεν*, *εὐχετᾶσθαι* *εὐχετᾶσθαι*, Schol. Ven. Z. 268, though some would write *εὐχετᾶσθαι*, which is wrong, because the second of the two *α*'s is short; at least such was the opinion of Aristarchus and Ptolemaeus Ascalonites, *μηχανάσθαι*, *αἰτιάσθαι*, *ἐδριάσθαι*, *μνάσθαι*. On the theory of these parenthetic letters, if indeed such be their true nature, see Götting, *Accent*. p. 97 sq.; Lob. Rhem. 173 sqq. It is mentioned in Schol. Ven. I. 393, that Tyrannion accented *σοῶσι* for *σῶσι*, and *νοῶσι* for *νώσι*: *ἔᾶ* in Hom. II. 5. 256 was written *ἔα* by some of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.), who regarded it as an apocope of *ἔα*: *οὐτᾶ* and *ἐκτᾶ* are regular in accent, though somewhat strange in form.

**792. NOTE 24.**—The forms in which the characteristic and connective vowels are contracted and the ending left unaltered are accented differently by different grammarians, some throwing the accent back and others following the general rule, e. g. *νέει* would, according to the general rule of contraction, become *νέρη*, but in the Epic dialect it contracts the characteristic and connective vowels *εε*, *νείαι*, *μυθέσαι* *μυθείαι*, *μυθέρ* or *μυθῆ*, Epic *μυθείαι*, *αἰδέο* *αἰδέο*, *ὀράει* *ὀρήαι*, *ὀράετο* *ὀρήτο*: and supposing this to be the true account of their origin, such an accentuation appears to be the best: but even in antiquity some wrote them *μύθειαι* *αἰδέο* *ὀρηαι*: Eust. 1361. 35: τὸ δὲ αἰδέο θεός, ὅ ἐστιν αἰδέσθητι, ὡς εὐκτικὸν μὲν οὐκ εὐχερῶς ἂν συμβιβασθῇ, τὰ γὰρ εἰς MHN περισπώμενα εὐκτικὰ οὐ τοιαύτη διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ ποιοῖμην ποιοῖο, χρυσοῖμην χρυσοῖο, βοῶμην βοῶο, οἷς ἀναλόγως ὥφειλεν εἶναι καὶ αἰδοῖμην αἰδοῖο, ἢ γοῦν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰδῶ βαρυτόνου ἐχρῆν αἰδοῖμην αἰδοῖο εἶναι, ὡς τυπτοῖμην τύπτοιο: ἴσως οὖν ἐκ προστακτικοῦ τοῦ αἰδέο, οἷον τὰδε τ' αἰδέο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον, γέγονε τὸ αἰδέο ἐπεπθέσει τοῦ I, καὶ ἅμα καταβιβασμῷ τοῦ τόνου πρὸς τινὰ ἔμφρασιν εὐκτικοῦ, ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἀνάλογος οὐδὲ ἡ τοῦ αἰδέο προπαροξυτόνησις: cf. E. M. 621. 32; Lob. Path. I. 274.

## VERBS IN μι.

**793. NOTE 1.**—*Indicative.* Present: on the accent of the third person plural see Schol. Ven. B. 255; Γ. 152; Δ. 270; Π. 262; Chærob. C. 860-1: on *φασί* see Schol. Ven. Δ. 270: on *ἔασι*, A. G. Oxon. I. 381. 34, this is said to be enclitic and *oxytone*, A. G. Oxon. I. 186. 27, no doubt the word there is a false reading for *ἔσσι*.

The Doric forms in *ντι* are accented in the books in different ways, e.g. *ἀνίεντι διδόντι*, *ἐπιτίθεντι ἐξιστάντι ἐγκρινάντι*; they should probably be proparoxytone, though it does not seem that the grammarians give any express rules about them: from Eust. 1557. 44 it might perhaps be inferred that they keep the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding form in *εἰσι*, as *ιέντι* *ιείσι*, *τιθέντι* *τιθείσι*, but in Æolic they would naturally retract the accent, and therefore *έντι* for *έντι*, which he mentions as an Æolic form, is probably a mistake.

*ἄεσι*, in Hesiod. Theog. 875, is right, if it be a singular, but, if plural, it should be *ἀείσι*: cf. Phav. 42. 30: τὸ τρίτον τῶν πληθυντικῶν, ἄεσιν Αἰολικώτερον, ἐχρῆν ἀείσιν, ὥσπερ ἰείσιν: it is to be observed that *ἴασι* is from *εἶμι* and *ἰᾶσι* = *ἰέασι* from *ἦμι*, thus also *ἐξἴασι* (*ἐξεἶμι*), *ἐξἰᾶσι* (*ἐξἦμι*): Chærob. C. 860. 2; 861. 5: *ἴασι* (Doric *ἴσαντι*), the third person plural of *οἶδα*, is proparoxytone.

On *φῆσθα*, Schol. Ven. Φ. 186; S. V. Φ. 186: προπερισπαστέον τὸ φῆσθα· παρα- τακτοῦ γάρ ἐστι· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων βαρύνει ὡς ἐνεστώτος; on *διδοῖσθα* for *διδοῖς* = *δίδως* it is noted by S. V. T. 270: οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν [sc. τὸ δίδοις] ὡς Αἰολικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοιμι, δίδοις δίδοισθα ὡς τίθησθα· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν, ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι οἰόμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ διδοῖς.

The Æolic verbs *ἐλευθερῶμι* and *δοκιμῶμι* are thus accented in the text of Chærob. C. 843. 31, and *γελαῖμι*, Chærob. C. 844. 2.

Syncopated forms like *μέθιεν* = *μεθίεσαν*, Third Person Plural Imperfect Active, retract the accent in accordance with a principle generally observed in Greek: A. G. Oxon. 2. 346. 27: αἱ ἐκθλίψεις καὶ αἱ συγκαταὶ ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους: *μεθίεν* therefore, as some write it in Hom. Od. 21. 377, is an error.

Syncopated perfects and pluperfects are regular and retract the accent, as *τέθναμεν*, *τέθνατε*: the third person plural from roots in *ω* ending in *άσι* (Ionic *έσι*) is contracted into *ᾶσι*, as *βεβάάσι* *βεβᾶσι*, *ἐστάάσι* *ἐστᾶσι*, *τεθνάάσι* *τεθνᾶσι*.

**794. NOTE 2.**—*Subjunctive Mood.* The Subjunctive Active is perispomenon in the singular, and properispomenon in the dual and plural when contracted: when resolved they throw back the accent; those in *νμι* being in general incapable of contraction are accented like the forms in *ω*: hence *ιστῶ* *ιστῆς* *ιστῆ*, *ιστῆτιον*, *ιστῶμεν*, *ιστῆτε* *ιστῶσι*, *ιστέω* *ιστέρς* *ιστέ*, *τιθῶ* *τιθέω*, *διδῶ* *διδῶω*, *στώ* *στέω* *στέω*, *θῶ* *θέω* *θείω*, *δῶ* *δῶω*, *στή* *σθή*, but *δεικνύω* *δεικνύης* *δεικνύ*, etc.: Chærob. C. 795. 13; Theodos. Can. 1057. 23.

The Subjunctive Active of *ἦμι* and its compounds is occasionally found in MSS. with a false accent, e.g. *ἀφίω* for *ἀφῖω* (*ἀφίεω*), *ἀφίωμεν* for *ἀφῖωμεν*, *ἀφίωσι* for *ἀφῖωσι* (Aristoph. Lys. 157; Plat. Phædo 90 E), *ῖω* for *ἰώ* = *ιέω*: cf. E. M. 467. 42: *ἔστι τὸ ῖημα ἰέω ἰῶ πρώτης τῶν περισπωμένων*.

*Ἐῶμεν* in Hom. Π. 19. 402 is strange: if the Second Aorist Subjunctive of *ἦμι*, it should be *ἔωμεν*: if from *έω*, *ἔωμεν*, both of which are unsatisfactory: Dr. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 121 thinks that it may be a Second Aorist of *ἄημι* = *ᾄω*: in some editions it is printed *ἔωμεν*.

*Εἶδω* was circumflexed by Aristarchus, and such was the prevailing accentuation, Schol. Ven. Z. 150; Arc. 167. 10; Chærob. C. 796. 32, but *εἶδω*, *εἶδωμεν*

frequently occur in the MSS. of Aristotle: this variation in the accent arose from a difference of opinion amongst grammarians, some thinking that *εἶδω* was a mute verb, while others held it to be a pure one; cf. Chærob. C. 878. 10.

The shortened forms of the Subjunctive retract the accent, as *εἶδομεν*, Chærob. C. 797. 30, though it is said that Pamphilus wrote *εἰδόμεν*, Schol. Ven. A. 363.

The Subjunctive, Passive and Middle, is properispomenon, except the second person singular perispomenon, and the first person dual and plural proparoxytone, as *ιστῶμαι* *ιστῇ* *ιστῆται*, *ιστῶμεθον* *ιστῆσθον*, *ιστῶμεθα* *ιστῆσθε* *ιστῶνται*, *θῶμαι* *θῇ* *θῆται*, *θῶμεθον* *θῆσθον*, *θῶμεθα* *θῆσθε* *θῶνται*: but *δύνωμαι* and *ἐπίστωμαι* retract the accent: so *δύνηται*, for which however Tyrannion wrote *δυνῆται*, Schol. Ven. Z. 229: and this is not unfrequently the case with other verbs, especially in Attic: Chærob. C. 806. 29: τὰ εἰς MI δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστώτα καὶ παρατακτικὸν τῶν ὑποτακτικῶν τῶν παθητικῶν προπερισπῶνται οἷον ἐὰν τιθῶμαι, ἐὰν ἰσῶμαι, ἐὰν διδῶμαι· χωρὶς εἰ μῆπω εὐρεθῇ τὸ ἐνεργητικὸν ὀριστικὸν ἐν χρήσει, τότε παθητικὸν τὸ ὑποτακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, οἷον ἐὰν δύνωμαι, ἐὰν κρέμωμαι, ἐὰν ἐπίστωμαι, δ σημαίνει τὸ γινώσκω· οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ τὸ δύνημι ἐν χρήσει, ἢ τὸ κρέμημι, ἢ τὸ ἐπίστημι: the same rule is given by Arc. 171. 3 and others: the following instances of a retracted accent are quoted by Götting: *κέρωνται*, Hom. Il. 4. 260, an accent attested by Schol. Ven. ad loc.: *ἰστωμαι*, cf. Schäf. App. ad Demosth. 5. p. 180: *ιστῆται* in one MS. of Thucyd. 2. 97.

**795. NOTE 3.—Optative Mood.** The optative first person singular is paroxytone, and the accent is retained on the same syllable, subject, of course, to the general rules; hence *ἰσταῖν* *ἰσταῖς* *ἰσταῖ*—*ἰσταῖτην* or *ἰσταῖτην*—*ἰσταῖμεν* or *ἰσταῖμεν*, *ἰσταῖητε* or *ἰσταῖτε*, *ἰσταῖεν*· *θείν* *θείς* *θεί*—*θείτην* or *θείτην*—*θείμεν* or *θείμεν*, *θείητε* or *θείτε*, *θείεν*, and in the passive *ἰσταίμην* *ἰσταῖο* *ἰσταῖτο*—*ἰσταίμεθον*· *ἰσταίσθην* *ἰσταίμεθα* *ἰσταίσθε* *ἰσταῖντο*—*θείμην* *θεῖο* *θεῖτο*—*θείμεθον* *θείσθην*—*θείμεθα* *θείσθε* *θεῖντο*; except *δυναίμην* and *ἐπισταίμην*, which throw the accent as far back as possible, as *δυναίμην* *δύναιο* *δύναιτο*—*δυναίμεθον* *δυναίσθην*—*δυναίμεθα* *δύναισθε* *δύναιντο* (Arc. 171. 20–172. 13), together with *ὄναιμην* *ὄναιο* *ὄναιτο*, etc., and those in *οἰμην*, as *τιθόμην* *τίθοιο* *τίθοιτο*, *διδόμην* *δίδοιτο*, *ὀνοίμην* *ὀνοιο* *ὀνοιτο*, Eust. 932. 23.

The contracted forms of verbs in *νμι* are accented in precisely the same manner: as *δαινύμην* *δαινύτο*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 665: *λελύτο* (?) or *λελύντο*, Hom. Od. 18. 238 (for which Eust. 1845. 6 has *λέλυτο*), *φθίμην*, *φύην*, *δύην*.

**796. NOTE 4.—Imperative Mood.** The Imperative is regular, *τίθει*, *τίθει*, *τιθέτω*—*τίθειτον*, *τιθέτων*—*τίθετε*, *τιθέτωσαν* or *τιθέντων*: *στήθι* (or *-στα*), *στήτω*—*στήτον*, *στήτων*—*στήτε*, *στήτωσαν* or *στάντων*: Passive, *ἵστασο* or *ἵστω*, *ἱστάσθω*—*ἵστασθον*, *ἱστάσθων*—*ἵστασθε*, *ἱστάσθωσαν* or *ἱστάσθων*: *θέσο* or *θοῦ*, *θέσθω*—*θέσθον*, *θέσθων*—*θέσθε*, *θέσθωσαν* or *θέσθων*: but in Attic *φάθι* is oxytone, Arc. 172. 27; Joh. Alex. 21. 13; Varin. Eclog. 436. 29, and such was its usual accent, though it was considered by Herodian to be contrary to analogy, cf. Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 22; Apoll. Synt. 264. 3; A. G. Oxon. 2. 468. 9: the form *φᾶθι*, mentioned by Draco 58. 1, is very strange, for in Attic the *α* is short.

Ἔστε, the second person plural Imperative of *εἰμί*, would almost appear to have been oxytoned by some grammarians, Apoll. Synt. 263. 5: but there is no warrant whatever for such an accent, Chærob. C. 744. 3: *μάρτυροι ἔστε* therefore in some editions of Hom. Il. 3. 280 is false for *μάρτυροι ἔστε* or *μάρτυροί ἔστε*; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.

**797. NOTE 5.—Infinitive Mood.** The active infinitives in *ναι* and *μεν* (except those in *μεναι*) take the accent on the penultimate, as *τιθέναι* *τιθέμεν*, *διδόναι* *διδόμεν*, *θεῖναι* *θέμεν*, *δοῦναι* *δόμεν*, *σῆναι* *σῆμεν*, *ἐξήμεν*, *δύναι* *δύμεν* (*ἐκδύμεν*,



Schol. Ven. Π. 99), δεικνύναι, διδοῦναι; but ιστάμεναι, διδόμεναι, τιθέμεναι, δεικνύμεναι, θέμεναι, δόμεναι, στήμεναι, δύμεναι; εἶναι, ἔμεν, εἶμεν, ἔμμεναι, ἤμεναι, ἰέναι, ἵμεν, ἵμεναι; thus also the perfects βεβάναι, γεγάμεν, δεδιέναι, τεθνάναι, ἐστάναι, τετλάναι, Chærob. C. 735. 15; those with a short penultimate are sometimes found perispomena, wrongly of course, as μεθεστάναι: τεθνάναι (?) in Æschyl. Ag. 539 ed. Didot may be a contraction for τεθναέναι.

The Passive and Middle Infinitives retract the accent, except that of the Second Aorist middle, which is paroxytone, as στάσθαι, θέσθαι, δόσθαι; yet πρίασθαι is proparoxytone, see Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 563: for φάσθαι Heraclides wrote φᾶσθαι, holding the α to be naturally long, Varin. Eclog. 437. 29.

**798. NOTE 6.**—*Participles.* The participles of the Present and Second Aorist Active are oxytone in the masculine and neuter, and properispomena in the feminine, as τιθεῖς τιθεῖσα τιθέν, στάς στάσα στάν, διδούς διδοῦσα διδόν, Arc. 177. 3; Chærob. C. 736. 4: ἴσας from ἴσημι is barytone, Arc. 176. 27; E. M. 476. 12; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 9.

Ὦν ἑών (οῦσα), ὦν ἑών from εἰμί, and ἰών (ιοῦσα) ἰόν from εἶμι are also oxytone, Chærob. C. 798. 12. The dialectic forms of ὦν seem to be properispomena in the feminine, as ἐοῦσα, ἐοῖσα, εὔσα, but the Doric ἑάσσα is proparoxytone. For ἑάσα Timæus Locr., Götting Accent. p. 95 considers ἑάσα to be the correct accent, but his reasons are not satisfactory. Βιοῦς and διδούς are said to make their neuters in οῦν, βιοῦν, διδοῦν, Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend rat. Gr. gr. No. 161. p. 457, and they also declare that the oblique cases of ζευγνύς and δεικνύς are properispomena.

On the monosyllabic forms see above, § 769.

**799. Syncopated Forms.**—In Ionic and Epic εο for έεο, and εαι for έεαι, are paroxytone according to some authors, as ἀνακοινέο=ἀνακοινέεο, μυθέαι=μυθέεαι, Eust. 1441. 35, ἐποιέο=ἐποιέεο, φοβέαι=φοβέεαι, φιλέο=φιλέεο, but it is highly probable that others made them proparoxytone, e.g. ἔκλεο, which however was accented ἐκλέο by Ptolemæus Ascalonites, Schol. Ven. Ω. 202: τὴν ΚΛΕ συλλαβὴν ὀξυτονεῖ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἡγούμενος τὸ πλήρες εἶναι ἐκλέου. οὐκ ἔστι δὲ, ἀλλ' ἐκλέεο τετρασυλλαβῶς. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι εἴτε συγκέκοπται ἢ ὀξεῖα εἴτε ἢ βαρεῖα ἢ μετατὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὀφείλει πάλιν τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους ἢ ὀξεῖα φνλάττεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ χαρακτήρ κωλύει. τὸ μέντοι σὺν δ' αἶδεο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρώτης ὄντα συζυγίας τῶν περισπωμένων ἄλλης ἀναλογίας ἔχεται. Eust. 1518. 54: τὸ δὲ πωλέαι.....παροξύνεται,...εἰ μὴ τις ἴσως καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκεῖνο [sc. μυθέαι] προπαροξύνειν ἐθέλει, ὥς ἀναδραμόντα εἰς ὁμοιότητα τοῦ τύπτεται λείβεται καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων.

**800. NOTE 1.**—Lobeck, Path. 1. 273, in commenting on the passage from the Venetian Scholia quoted above, says: 'certissimum vero syncopæ documentum est imperativus χρέο, quo scriptores ionici utantur sæpius. Nec aliter conformati sunt imperativi verborum circumflexorum φοβέο, ἀκέο, ἐξηγέο, quorum in accentu Herodoti libri plerumque concordant v. Bredov. p. 375. His simile est αἰδέο Theogn. 1334, dissimile vero ἡγεο in Charili versu apud Aristot. Rhet. 3. 14. p.

1414. 16, codicum consensione summa munitum, idemque in duobus Anthologiae locis 9. 403 et 12. 119, ubi Jacobsius ex Schaeferi decreto ἡγέο edidit; ὑφάγεο, Theocr. 2. 101, Ahrensius in ἀφαγέο mutavit, sed intactum mansit μέμοο in versibus Simonidi adscriptis p. 57. ed. Schneidew. His non cliticam vocalem subductam esse sed eam quæ in substantia verbi continetur, cognoscitur ex imperativo tertiæ conjugationis ἀνακοίneo, quem Buttinannus Gramm. § 105. 8, tacite paroxytonon fecit.

**801. NOTE 2.**—The Doric Infinitives in *εν* = *εῖν* from pure verbs are oxytone, see above, § 778, those in *εν* = *ειν* are said to be paroxytone, as *συρίσθεν* = *συρίζειν*, which amounts to saying that they elided *ι* and suffered the accent to stand where it was before the elision; thus also the second person singular, as *συρίσδες* = *συρίζεις*, *ποιές* = *ποιεῖς*, Apoll. de Pron. 119 A.

**802. NOTE 3.**—*Æolic Forms.* There are several Æolic verbs concerning the accent of which there is a difference of opinion. Beyond the general statement that all verbs are barytone in this dialect there is little or nothing to be found in the old grammarians on the subject. Modern writers have accented them in accordance with the theories which they entertain of their origin. Göttling (ad Theodos. Gramm. 227), for instance, explains *γελαις* as a contraction of *γελ-α-ε-ες*, where *α* is the characteristic and *ε* the connective vowel, accordingly he considered the final syllable *ις* to be long, and wrote *γελáις*, *βοάίς*. In his treatise on Accentuation (p. 107) he assents to Neue's opinion, and holds that the Æolic conjugated these verbs, *γέλαιμι γέλαις γέλαι*. But there is no proof that this dialect regulated the accent of its verbs by any consideration of characteristic or connective vowels; it is quite possible that the accent might be at variance with any theory, even with a true one, if such could be found.

The infinitives in *ην* = *εῖν* are all barytone, e.g. *κάλην* = *καλεῖν*, *φίλην* = *φιλεῖν*: Greg. Cor. p. 619, ed Schäf.: τὰ ἀπαρέμφατα ῥήματα τὰ εἰς EIN καταλήγοντα αὐτοὶ (sc. Æolians) διὰ τοῦ HN ἐκφέρουσι βαρυτονούντες, φιλεῖν φίλην, καλεῖν κάλην, φρονεῖν φρόνην; the infinitives in *ις* are paroxytone in the text of Greg. Cor. p. 619, as *γελáις* = *γελᾶν*, *πεινάίς* = *πεινᾶν*, *ὑψόίς* = *ὑψοῦν*, *ὀρθόίς* = *ὀρθοῦν*, *χρυσόίς* = *χρυσοῦν*; and also the participles in *εις*, as *κάλεις* = *καλῶν*.

**803. NOTE 4.**—In Attic the connective vowel is rejected in the third person singular of *έσμαι* from *εἰμι*, as *ἀπέσται*, *ἐπέσται*; all such forms are paroxytone; Lob. Path. I. 275. According to Schol. Ambros. in Odys. γ. 311, *τέτλαμεν* first person plural is *paroxytone*, but in the books it is *proparoxytone*. *Έγεντο* Dor. = *έγένετο*, Greg. Cor. p. 203, ed. Schäf.

#### COMPOUND VERBS.

**804.** Composition does not affect the accent of Infinitives, Participles, the Perfect Passive, the Passive Aorist, or of the Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle, as *βαλεῖν καταβαλεῖν*, *γενέσθαι ἐπιγενέσθαι*, *βεβληκέναι καταβεβληκέναι*, *τιθέναι συντιθέναι*; *ἀποτρέπων ἀποτρέπονσα ἀποτρέπον*, *ἀποτραπῶν ἀποτραποῦσα ἀποτραπόν*, *ἀποτετραμμένος*, *ἀποτρεφθῶ ἀποτρεφθῆναι*, *ἀποτραποῦ*; *συντιθείς*.

**805.** Monosyllabic oxytones become paroxytone, as *δός* ἀπόδος, *ές* συμπρόες ἄνες, *θές* περίθες *ἐπίθες*, *σχές* ἐπίσches, *χρή* ἀπόχρη.

806. The Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle of verbs in *μι* is perispomenon if it forms a dissyllable, and retracts the accent if it consists of more syllables than two, as *ἐνθοῦ*, *προδοῦ*, *προοῦ*, but *ἀπόθεσο* *ἀπόθεο* *ἀπόθου*, *ἐνθεο*, *κατάθεσο* *κατάθεο* *κατάθου*, *πρόδοσο*, *πρόεσο* *πρόεο*; the other persons of this tense throw the accent back, as *προέσθω*, *πρόεσθον*.

807. The accent of the simple verb is retained in the Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ἀναβῇ*, *ἀνίης*, *ἀποδιδῶ*, *ἀποθείμην*, *ἀποθείω*, *ξυνῶ* *ξυνῆς*; except the Second Aorist Middle, which retracts the accent, as *δῶμαι* *ἀπόδωμαι*, *θῇται* *ἐπίθηται*, *θῶμαι* *ἐπίθωμαι*: yet the Aorist of *ἵημι* retains the accent of the simple verb, as *προῶμαι*, *προῇται*.

808. Dissyllabic Imperfects, Aorists, Perfects, and Pluperfects retain their accent in the Indicative Mood, when they are augmented, and retract it when they are not, as *εἶπε* *κατέειπε* *ἔξειπε*, *εἶλον* *ἀνείλον*, *ἦκε* *ἀνῆκε*, *ἔβαν* *ἐπέβαν*; trisyllables necessarily remain unaltered, as *ἔειπε* *ἔξείειπε*, *ἔηκε* *συνέηκε*, *ἔαξα* *κατέαξα*, *ἔφξα* *ἀνέφξα*, *ἀνῶξα*, *ἐνήσαν*, but *ἔνεσαν*. The grammarians except from this rule *ὑπόεικον*, *ὑπόειξεν*, and the compounds of *οἶδα*, as *σύνοιδα*.

809. With these exceptions, compound verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, as *ἔφευρε*, *κάτειπε* (Imperative), *κάθενδε*, *σύμφημι*, *σύνεσμεν*, *σύνεισι*, *πάρεισι*, yet the Third Person Plural of the Active Present of verbs in *μι* is properispomenon when contracted, as *ἀποδιδοῦσι*, *ἀφιστᾶσι*.

810. The anomalous perfects *κείμει* and *ἦμαι*, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The Infinitives *κείσθαι* and *ἥσθαι* are always properispomena, but in all other forms the accent is retracted, as *κατακείσθαι*, *κατάκειμαι*, *κατάκεισο*. In the Present Indicative, and in the Imperative of *ἵημαι*, the accent recedes, as *κάθημαι*, *κάθηται*, *κάθησο*, *κάθου*. This is also the case with the Imperfect (Pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as *ἐκαθήμην*, *ἐκάθητο*; but when it has not, *η* seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent does not recede beyond it, as *καθήμην*, *καθήσο*. In the Subjunctive *καθῶμαι*, *καθῇται*, *καθῆσθε*, *καθῶνται* seem to be better attested than *κάθωμαι*, *κάθηται*, etc.

811. NOTE 1.—Chcerob. C. 732. 31: οὐδέποτε ἀπαρέμματα συντιθέμενα τοὺς

τόνους ἀναβιβάζουσιν, οἷον ἰδεῖν συνιδεῖν, πλεῖν συμπλεῖν, σπᾶν περισπᾶν, χεῖσθαι συγχεῖσθαι, τετύφθαι προτετύφθαι [leg. προτετύφθαι] ἕκεσθαι (sic) ἀφίκεσθαι . . . ἀποχεῖσθαι, ὑλέσθαι ἀπολέσθαι, δόσθαι ἀποδίσθαι, σχεῖν ἐπισχεῖν, σπεῖν ἐπισπεῖν, θῆσθαι [leg. ῥῆσθαι] καθῆσθαι, κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, παρακεῖσθαι, περικεῖσθαι: (Chærob. C. 733. 10: αἱ δὲ μετοχαὶ συντεθειμέναι οὐκ ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους, οἷον πᾶς ἀποπᾶς, δὸς ἀποδός: ἔαν γὰρ ἀναβιβάσωσι τοὺς τόνους οὐκέτι μένουσι μετοχαί, ἀλλὰ γίνονται ὀνόματα, οἷον τλᾶς Ἄτλας, βᾶς Ἄβας, φᾶς Περίφας, χωρὶς τῆς ἁεκῶν [leg. ἐκῶν] ἁεκῶν, αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τὸν τόνον ἀνεβίβασε καὶ ἔμεινε μετοχή: ἥτις καὶ ἁκῶν γίνεται, κράσει τοῦ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν: and the reason assigned is that participles are not synthetic but parasynthetic compounds; cf. Chærob. C. 817. 34; Arc. 178. 3; E. M. 92. 3; Apoll. Synt. 330. 4; Schol. Ven. P. 190.

**812. NOTE 2.**—Schol. Ven. Ω. 388: ἔνισπες ὡς ἔδραμες· ἔστι γὰρ ὀριστικὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἥνισπες τὴν ἄρχουσαν συστήλαντος. τὸ μέντοι προστακτικὸν πρὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν σὺ δ' ἀληθῶς ἐνίσπες ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπίσches, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι ὅπου μὲν τὸ Ι ἔστι τῆς προθέσεως, ὅπου δὲ τοῦ ῥήματος. τὸ μέντοι ἀνευ τοῦ Σ προστακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται, λέγω δὲ τὸ νημερτές μοι ἐνίσπε. The imperatives κάτασχε and πάρασχε are proparoxytone, there being no form σχέ. 'There can be no doubt that ἐπίσχω in Hes. Scut. 446 ought to be accented ἐπισχε, since it must be derived from ἐπίσχω, and not from ἐπέχω;' Güttling, Accent. p. 45; A. G. Oxon. 2. 405. 20; Lob. Path. 2. 208.

**813. NOTE 3.**—Compounds of κείμαι and ἦμαι. The anomalous perfects κείμαι and ἦμαι, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The infinitive κεῖσθαι is always properispomenon in composition, as κατακεῖσθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, Chærob. C. 732. 31, but in all other forms it retracts the accent, as κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι, κατάκειται; κατακέωνται, κατάκεισο, κατακείμενος, E. M. 483. 32; Arc. 170. 8; Chærob. C. 591. 23; A. G. Oxon. 2. 382. 5.

In the present indicative and in the imperative of ἦμαι the accent recedes, as κᾰθήμαι, κᾰθήσται, κᾰθήται; κᾰθήσο or κᾰθου, κᾰθήσθω, E. M. 483. 32; Chærob. C. 591. 32: and this is also the case with the imperfect (pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as ἐκᾰθήμην, ἐκᾰθήσο, ἐκᾰθήτο, ἐκᾰθήσθε, ἐκᾰθήντο, but when it has not, ἦ seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent, according to the general rule, does not recede beyond it, as καθῆμην, καθῆσο (κᾰθήσο is the imperative, Schol. Ven. A. 565), καθῆτο or κᾰθήτο (?), καθῆστο, E. M. 483. 50; Schol. Ven. A. 569, καθῆμεθον, καθῆμεθα, καθῆσθε (κᾰθήσθε is the present), καθῆσθε, καθῆντο; the books present sundry instances in which this rule is violated.

In the Subjunctive καθῶμαι, καθῆται, καθῆσθε, καθῶνται seem to be better attested than κᾰθῶμαι, etc., cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 347. On the Optative, see § 786. The Infinitive is always properispomenon, and the participle proparoxytone, as καθῆσθαι, E. M. 483. 44, καθῆμενος.

**814. NOTE 4.**—Subjunctive and Imperative Middle Aorist. The accent is retained unchanged in the subjunctive of the passive aorists for obvious reasons, the termination being -θέω, -θέης, -θήη, etc., contracted into -θῶ, -θῆς, -θῆη.

The second person singular of the Second Aorist Middle Imperative retains its accent, though probably only in Attic, as παραβαλοῦ, καθελοῦ, ἀφελοῦ, A. G. 470. 8.

**815. NOTE 5.**—Every monosyllabic subjunctive in ω from a tense having a participle in ων retracts the accent in composition, as σχῶ (σχών), κατᾰσχῶ, κατᾰσχῶμεν, σπῶ (σπών), ἐπίσῶ, Arc. 174. 10; E. M. 495. 2; Chærob. C. 798. 24; E. 92. 26; Güttling observes that ἀντισχῆ in Thucyd. 1. 65, ed. Bekk. Berol. 1821 is false.



816. NOTE 6.—Chærob. C. 591. 6: πᾶς παρῳχημένος ὀριστικός ἀπὸ φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενος καὶ ἀπὸ φύσει μακρᾶς τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάττει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει χωρὶς τοῦ ὑπέειξεν . . . καὶ τοῦ εἶκον ὑπέεικον . . . Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα· εἶχον κατεῖχον, εἶπον προσεῖπον, ἦλθον συνῆλθον, εἶρον ἐφείρον. ἦψα συνῆψα, εἶδον συνείδον, ἔγμαι ἀφῖγμαι, εἶκον ὑπέεικον, εἴξεν ὑπέειξεν· οὕτως οὖν καὶ οἶδα συνοῖδα ὥφειλεν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὥς εἴρηται Αἰολικῶς ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον καὶ γέγονε σύνοιδα προπαροξύτωνς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δεύτερον τοῦτο πρόσωπον τοῦ οἶδα κάτοισθα, yet κατοῖσθα properispomenon is given as the Attic form in A. G. Oxon. i. 220. 13; but κάτοισθα, A. G. Paris. 3. 365. 35, and that is the accent of the books; E. M. 483. 50; 484; Schol. Ven. A. 611; Φ. 244; Arc. 174. 21; E. M. 778. 30: πᾶς παρῳχημένος χρόνος τὸν προσγιγνόμενον αὐτῷ χρόνον ἀποβαλὼν, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται οἷον εἶχον κάτεχον; Schol. Ven. Γ. 426: κάθιζ'· συστέλλειν δὲ τὸ Ι, καὶ προπαροξύνειν τὸ κάθιζε. ὅσα γὰρ παρῳχημένον χρόνον ῥήματα βραχυκατάληκτα ἐνέλειψε χρόνῳ κατὰ τὸ ἄρχον, ταῦτα συντιθέμενα, ἀναδίδωσι τὸν τόνον· εἶχον συνείχον· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐγένετο ἔξε, ἀνεδόθη ὁ τόνος· νύξ δὲ μάλα στυγερὴ κάτεχ' οὐρανόν. οὕτως ἔξε κάθιζε· Νέστωρ τ' αὖ τοι' ἐφίξεται. On κάθηρεν and ἐκάθηρε, see Schol. Ven. Ξ. 171.

Göttling mentions the following instances in which this rule is violated:—Ἄνελκεν, Hom. II. 13. 583 (ἀνελκεν, Dind.): ἐπᾶλτο, Hom. II. 13. 643; 21. 140, this is hardly to be considered an exception: ἐπιέσται, Herodot. i. 47, is, according to Göttling, an Ionic perfect from ἐφέννυμι, and should therefore be ἐπίεσται; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 252: ἐσίδον for εἰσίδον is not uncommon in MSS.: κατέχε, Hom. II. 3. 243 (κάτεχεν, Dind.); Od. 13. 269, and elsewhere, is false for κάτεχε: μεθίεν, Hom. Od. 21. 377, cf. § 793: περιχεύεν is undoubtedly wrong, though it stands so accented in Hom. Od. 3. 437, cf. ἐπέχευεν, Chærob. C. 591. 23.

817. NOTE 7.—Καθίζω, καθεύδω, *et similia*. The compounds of verbs beginning with a long vowel or diphthong, which sometimes take the augment before the preposition and sometimes after it, as καθίζω, ἐφίζω, καθεύδω, are in appearance at least somewhat irregular: where the augment is evident, and placed *after* the preposition, there can be no doubt that they obey the general rule, as καθηῦδον, and whenever the penultimate of such forms is naturally long, it accords best with the statements of the old grammarians to place the circumflex upon it, of course only in the past tenses of the indicative mood, as καθεύδον, E. M. 483. 44, or as Zenodotus wrote, ἐκαθεῦδον, Schol. Ven. A. 611: at the same time it must be observed that κάθευδον and ἐκάθευδον are frequently found in the books, though the former is expressly condemned by E. M. 484.

The compounds of ἵζω differ on account, as it is said, of the variation in quantity to which the penultimate is liable, for instance, Chæroboscus (C. 591. 25), after enunciating the rule quoted above, § 816, adds: ἀπὸ φύσει δὲ μακρᾶς πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ ἵξε ἐφίξε

Νέστωρ αὖτις ἐφίξε,

τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἐφίξε κοινῶς μὲν φύσει μακρὸν ἔχει τὸ Ι, ἐξ οὗ ἐφίξε προπερισπωμένως, Ἰωνικῶς δὲ ἢ ποιητικῶς συστέλλει αὐτό, τουτέστιν θέσει μακρὸν αὐτὸ ἔχει ἐξ οὗ τὸ ἐφίξε προπαροξύτωνς: and in accordance with this we have κάθιζε made proparoxytone by Schol. Ven. Γ. 426, and E. M. 484. 13 adds that ἐφίξε is Attic as well as poetic.

## COMPOUND VERBS IN μι.

818. NOTE 1.—All oxytone verbs become barytone in composition, E. M. 128. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 577; E. 477; H. 362; Arc. 175. 24; Lob. Ajax 168: Ἀναβiasmum toni in hoc verbo [sc. φημι] et cognatis παράφημι, ἀπύφημι, legitimum et

ubique servatum mirum est a Grammaticis identidem præscribi: Schol. Ven. I. 577; 7. 362; Arcad. p. 173; E. M. s. Ἀπόχρη et s. Ἐνειμεν, nihil autem præcipi de secunda persona, cujus accentus fluctuat: ξύμφης, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B; Soph. 236 D; 237 D, quibus in locis codd. complures aut συμφῆς aut συμφῆς exhibent: ξυμφῆς legitur Lach. 199 A: σύμφης, Hipparch. 232 A: ἀντιφῆς, Gorg. 501 C: οὐδὲ σὺ φῆς (cod. σύμφης) οὔτε ἀπόφης, Protag. 360 D, tres codd. ἀποφῆς: Anecd. p. 409, ἀντιφῆς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγεις, pro quo rectius ἀντιφῆς legitur apud Suidam: σύμφαθι, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 34; Plato Gorg. p. 500 E; Rep. 7. 523 A, cujus simplex acui vult Joannes p. 21. 17, quanquam non magis inclinatur, quam persona indicativi secunda: the passages quoted by Lobeck merely prove that the scribes did not know how to accent their own language in all cases.

**819. NOTE 2.—Imperative Mood.** Chærob. C. 494. 21; E. M. 99. 34; Chærob. E. 102. 9; Etym. Gud. s. v. ἀνάστηθι; Arc. 174. 1.

On the accent of the second person singular Imperative Second Aorist Middle, see Phav. 1571. 1; E. M. 688. 38: προοῦ . . . περισπᾶται: ἥνικα γὰρ συντεθῇ μετὰ μονοσυλλάβου προθέσεως, περισπᾶται, οἷον προοῦ: ἥνικα δὲ μετὰ δισυλλάβου βαρύνεται, ἀπόθου, κατάθου: this singular rule is sometimes violated in the books, and Götting Accent. p. 90 mentions the following examples:—ἐνθου, Aristoph. Eq. 51: πρόσθου, Soph. Trach. 1224: περιδοῦ, Aristoph. Eccles. 121, for which the correct form, περίδου, occurs in the same author, Nub. 634; Ach. 737; Suid. s. v.

**820. NOTE 3.—Subjunctive Mood.** E. M. 495. 2; Chærob. E. 92. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 334. 20: it has been observed above, § 794, that the subjunctive of compounds from ἵμι is occasionally found misaccented: πρόσθητε for προσθῆτε, Eurip. Heracl. 476 (cf. Elmsley ad loc.) is another instance of a similar error.

Πρώμαι or πρόηται for προῶμαι and προῆται (ἵμι) are almost certainly errors: cf. Phav. 1397. 57; Götting Accent. p. 82: on συνῶ, παρῶ, cf. Chærob. C. 798. 26.

As to the Second Aorist Middle, there seems to have been a difference of opinion: according to E. M. 459. 48: πᾶν ὑπερτρισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λῆγον ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι [leg. ἀναβιβάζει] τὸν τόνον· δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, σχῶμαι ἀπόσχωμαι: A. G. Oxon. 2. 344. 29: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν εἰς MAI λῆγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον θῶμαι ἀπόθωμαι καὶ διάθωμαι: 2. 376. 22: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν δισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λῆγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι· σχῶμαι κατὰσχωμαι· θῶμαι διάθωμαι

φέρει τέκνον διάθωμαι

σχῶμαι, ἀπόσχωμαι καὶ

ἀπόσχωνται πολλοί:

but MSS, though they sometimes exhibit this accentuation, are said more generally to retain the accent of the simple word: Götting mentions ἐπιθῆται, Thucyd. 4. 71 (where however some books have ἐπίθηται), Demosth. Phil. 4. 33; [Herodian 2. 15. 3]: προσθῇ, Herodot. 6. 109: [προσθῆται, Æschyl. Pers. 531, ed. Didot]: ἀποδῶμαι, Aristoph. Aves 585, and others.

**821. NOTE 4.—Infinitive Mood.** On the accent of infinitives used as imperatives, see Schol. Ven. A. 302.

## CHAPTER VII.

## ACCENTUATION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

*Prepositions.*

**822.** PREPOSITIONS, whether compound or simple, are oxytone, as ἀντί, ἀπό, πρό; σύν; ἀνά; διά, κατά, μετά, ὑπέρ; ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό; ὑπέκ, ἀποπρό, ἐπιπρό, ἀπέκ, ἀπέξ, διαπρό, καταί, ὑπαί, ὑπεκπρό, ἄμ=ἀνά; except ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, εἰς or εἰς and ὥς, which are usually unaccented.

NOTE.—Arc. 179. 26; Choerob. E. 14. 29. On the Anastrophe of prepositions, and on the modern practice of leaving ἐκ ἐν εἰς ὥς unaccented, see Chaps. 8 and 9. When the preposition is conjoined with the word following it, it is unaccented, as καδδύναμιν, ἀμβωμοῖσι, cf. Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 441. In some editions ἀμ βωμοῖσι, ἀμ πεδίον, etc. are found; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 259.

*Conjunctions and Adverbs.*

**823.** *Monosyllables.*—Monosyllabic particles (conjunctions and adverbs) are oxytone, as ἄψ, μάψ; δάξ, λάξ, πύξ; δίς, τρίς; πρίν, μά, νή, πλὴν, δὴν, γάρ, μέν, δέ, ἄν, καί, μήν; ναί, οὔ, μή; δαί, τώς, ἦ, or, except ἦ, *truly*, αὖ, εἰ, οὖν and ὦν (γούν, μῶν) νῦν, λί=λίαν, Strabo 364, and the interrogatives πῇ, ποί, ποῦ, πῶς, which are perispomena. Οὐ is unaccented, unless it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence: ὥς is also generally proclitic in our editions, see below, § 934.

**824.** The indefinite particles πῶς, ποί, πῇ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πώ, together with γέ, κέ, or κέν, νύ and νύν, πέρ, ῥά, τέ, θήν, θεί, δέ, τοί and τίς τί are enclitics, on which see Chap. 9.

**825.** The indefinite adverbs ποθί, πού, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ, ότέ, πῶς, πώ, πῇ are enclitic and oxytone, the corresponding interrogatives, dependent interrogatives, demonstratives and relatives are all orthotone, monosyllables being perispomena, with the exception of τώς oxytone, and ὥς unaccented; the rest take

the accent on the penultimate, as ποῦ, ποῖ, πῶς, πῇ, οὐ, οἷ, ῆ, πόθεν, πότε, πηνίκα, τότε, τηνικάδε, τηνικάυτα, οὕτω, τῇδε, ταύτη, ᾧδε, ὅθεν, ὅτε, ἡνίκα, ὅπου, ὁπόθεν, ὅποι, ὁπότε, ὁπηνίκα, ὅπως, ὅπη, ὁπόσε, τόθεν, τόθι, Joh. Alex. 31. 2; 34. 3. On ὡς see below, § 934.

826. NOTE.—Arc. 184. 15 sqq. : αὖ, Arc. 185. 2; Joh. Alex. 40. 11 : μῶν, E. M. 596. 26; Joh. Alex. 40. 26 : οὖν, Arc. 185. 7; Joh. Alex. 40. 11 : ἦ and ῆ, E. M. 415. 43 : ὅτι τὸν Ἡ σύνδεσμον ἐξ διαφόρων σημαίνει φησὶν 'Ἡρωδιανός' περισπώμενον, τρία καὶ βαρυνόμενον τρία. περισπώμενος μὲν γὰρ, ἔστι παραπληρωματικός, βεβαιωτικός, διαπορητικός· βαρυνόμενος δὲ, ἔστι διαzeugτικός, παραδιαzeugτικός, διασαφητικός : in other words, ἦ, or, is oxytone; ῆ, *verily*, perispomenon, cf. Arc. 185. 8; Schol. Ven. Ven. A. 77; 190; 219; 229; 232; B. 272; 368; Joh. Alex. 40. 35 sq. : οὐ, and οὐκ, Schol. Ven. A. 539; Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; see Chap. 9 : ἐπεὶ ῆ, E. M. 356. 18 : περισπᾶται τὸ Ἡ ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ παραπληρωματικοῦ. ὁ Ἡ σύνδεσμος μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ, περισπᾶται ἐν μέσῃ φράσει. τὸ δὲ τίη εὐθύνεται [leg. τίη ὀξύνεται], cf. E. M. 414. 54; Joh. Alex. 42. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 156, ἐπειῆ· περισπαστέον τὸ Ἡ· ἔστι γὰρ βεβαιωτικός; Schol. Ven. Γ. 251; Eust. 73. 18; in modern editions, however, when the two words are written as one it is usual to make it oxytone, ἐπειή, though there does not seem to be any ancient authority for doing so : τίη or τίή, Eust. 118. 36 : σημειῶσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ ἐπειῆ . . . περισπῶσι τὸ Ἡ τῆς ληγούσης, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντας, ὡς ἐν τοῖς 'Απίωνος καὶ 'Ηροδώρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ 'Αττικοὶ ὀξυτόνως λέγουσι τίη καὶ ὅτιή : νῦν, and νύν, νύ, νῦν is a temporal adverb, *now*, at this time, and has the *ν* long : νύν generally with a short *ν* is an inferential particle, *then* or *now*, *therefore*, and is by the Greek grammarians considered an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 421 : ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ παρήμενος· τὸ νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ, διὰ καὶ Τυραννίον ἡξίου ὀξύνειν αὐτό, οὐκ εὔ; Schol. Ven. Γ. 97 : τὸ νῦν περισπαστέον, κἂν παρέλκη παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ; S. V. Φ. 428 : αἰὲ τὸ νυν φυλάσσον τὸν χρόνον καὶ τόνον φυλάσσει· εἴ που δὲ συσταλῇ διὰ μέτρον, ἐγκλίνεται : Arc. 182. 8 : περισπᾶται δὲ καὶ ὅσα ἔχει δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον, ᾧ, νῦν, γρῦ, κρὶ, ὁπότε ἐκτείνεται· ὁπότε δὲ συστέλλεται, ὀξύνεται : cf. Joh. Alex. 31. 10; Charax ap. A. G. 1155 : τὸ νῦν ἐπίρρημα ὃν περισπᾶται, σύνδεσμος δὲ ὧν καὶ συστέλλεται καὶ ἐγκλίνεται : S. V. Γ. 251 : ὁ Ἡ τῷ μὲν ΤΙ ὑποτασσόμενος ὀξύνεται, τῷ δὲ ἐπεὶ περισπᾶται : ὅταν, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 519, when not written as one word, it is ὅτ' ἄν, according to rule.

827. NOTE 2.—Οὐκοῦν, Ammon. p. 105 : οὐκοῦν παροξυτόνως μὲν, ἀποφαντικόν, ἴσον τῷ οὐχιοῦν. ὁλον, οὐκοῦν ἀπιστεῖν [εἰκός]. περισπωμένως δὲ, συλλογιστικός ἔστι σύνδεσμος, καὶ σημαίνει κατάφασιν. A. G. 57. 10; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 28 : in other words, οὐκοῦν is paroxytone when it means *certainly not*, *therefore not*, or *nonne*, and perispomenon when it means *ergo*, *therefore*, the accent being placed on that part of the word which is emphasised; cf. Joh. Alex. 40. 30. Kühner (Excursus 3. ad Xenoph. Memorab. p. 513 sq.), after an elaborate examination of the various senses in which this particle is used, concludes with the words 'ut igitur disputationis nostræ summam paucis complectamur, οὐκοῦν particula scribenda est οὐκοῦν, ubi significat 1. nonne igitur? nonne ergo? 2. ergo, igitur;—οὐκοῦν contra ubi significat 1. non ergo, non igitur in conclusione negativa;—2. nullo modo, neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam in responsione fortiter negante;—3. non igitur? in interrogationibus affectus plenis.'

828. Conjunctions consisting of more than one syllable generally throw the accent as far back as possible, as ἄρα, ᾗρα, ἄχρι,



δήτα, εἴτα, ἔνεκα, ἔνθα, ἥδη, ἵνα, ὅφρα, τόφρα; except ἀλλά, the indefinite ποθί, ποθέν, ὅτε, τοτέ, and αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ oxytone.

829. NOTE.—'Ἀλλά, Choerob. E. 63. 22, is so accented to distinguish it from the adjective ἄλλα: ὅτε, Schol. Ven. A. 493: ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο 'Ἀρίσταρχος ὅτεδ' ὡς δηλαδὴ παραλύγως. Πάμφιλος δὲ τὸ ὅτε κατ' ἴδιαν ἀναφορικόν, ἀναλύγως· διαφέρει γὰρ τὸ ὅτε ὀξυνόμενον κατὰ τὴν πρώτην τοῦ ὅτε ἀορίστου· ὥστε ἐὰν θελήσῃ ὁ 'Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναγινώσκειν ὅτεδ' ὡς δηλαδὴ, πρῶτον τὴν μὴ οὖσαν χρῆσιν παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ παραλήψεται· δεύτερον, τὸ σημαινόμενον παραφθείρει—τὸ δὲ τοῖο προπερισπαστέον· τὸ γὰρ τοῦ Θεσσαλικῶς παραυξηθέν, ἐγίνετο τοῖο, ὡς καλοῦ καλοῖο. ἀποφῆναι δὲ ὅτι ὁ 'Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ἰλιακῇ προσωδία διαλαμβάνων περὶ τοῦ ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐκ τοῖο λέγει ὅτι τοῦ ὅτε ὀξυνόου ἀορίστου οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ χρῆσις παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ· ἐν μέντοι τῷ ἑννεακαίδεκάτῳ τῆς Καθόλου τὸ ὡς "Ἐκταρ ὅτε μὲν μετὰ πρῶτοις φάνεσκεν, ὀξυνόντως δεῖν φησὶν ἀναγινώσκεισθαι: αὐτάρ, Schol. Ven. Γ. 1: ζητεῖται δὲ πῶς δεῖ τὸν αὐτὰρ σύνδεσμον προφέρεσθαι, πότερον ὀξυνόντως ἢ βαρυτόνως; οἱ μὲν οὖν ὀξυνόντως ἀνεγνώκασιν, ὡς Καλλιμάχος· οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρύνεται, οἷον ἄφαρ, εἶθαρ, μάκαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὔθαρ. ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικός, ἢ περισπᾶται, ἢ βαρύνεται· πάντες δὲ ὀξύνονται: so E. M. 172. 29; Choerob. C. 134. 25.

### General Rule for the Accentuation of Compound Particles.

830. By far the greater number of compound particles are formed by the simple juxtaposition of their parts. The accent of the last factor (when not an enclitic) is retained, as ἀπό-δῖς, δι-ὅτι, ἐπί-δὴν, ἐπί-το-πλέον, ἐπί-τρίς, ἐσ-ἄρτι, ἡ-μέν, καθ-ὅτι, μηδ-ὺλως, οὐκ-ἔτι, οὐκ-οὖν, πρόσ-ἔτι, τά-νυν, τοί-γάρ-οὖν, become ἀποδῖς, διότι, ἐπιδὴν, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπιτρίς, ἐσάρτι, ἡμέν, καθότι, μηδόλως, οὐκέτι, οὐκοῦν, προσέτι, ταυὺν, τοιγαροῦν; ὀπητιοῦν; ἡγουν=ἦ γε οὖν is slightly irregular in appearance; except ἐπειὴ not ἐπειῇ, ὅταν not ὅτάν, though ἐπὶάν, ἐπειδάν, etc., are regular. When the last factor is an enclitic, the accent of the former part of the word is retained, as αἰ-τέ, εἰ-τέ, δὴ-πού, εὖ-τέ, ἡ-τοί, μή-τίς, τοί-νυν, ὥσ-πέρ, ὥσ-τε, become αἶτε, εἶτε, δὴπου, εὐτε, ἦτοι, μήτις, τοῖνυν, ὥσπερ, ὥστε; thus also ἀμηγέπη, ἀμηγέπου, δὴπουθεν, οὔτιπω, τοιγάρτοι. As these are mere parathetic compounds, the law respecting the circumflex (§ 12) is not observed. Reference to the succeeding sections will show that this rule is not unfrequently violated.

831. NOTE.—Eust. 118. 34: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ, ἐπειῇ, καθὰ καὶ προεῖρηται, περισπῶσι τὸ ἢ τῆς ληγούσης. ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς 'Ἀπίωνος καὶ 'Ἡροδώρου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ 'Ἀττικοὶ ὀξυνόντως λέγουσι τὴν καὶ ὀπή. Nothing can be more capricious than the way in which words thus compounded are written; see Lobeck's dissertation De Parathesi, in Lob. Path. 1, 566 sqq.

832. Cases of substantives or adjectives in common use, when used adverbially, generally retain their substantival or adjectival accent, as ἀκήν, ἀκμήν, ἐθελουτήν, ἐκοντήν, πεζῇ, πυκινά, πυκνά, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; and compounds with prepositions generally retain the accent of their last factor according to the rule given above, § 830, as ἐκπαντός, ἐξαρχῆς, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπίσης, ἐσύστερον, καθαντό, καθείς, μεταύριον, etc. But there are exceptions, as, for instance, ἄληθες, ἀλλά, χάριεν, and many others.

NOTE.—E. M. 358. 49 : κανὼν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ λέγων, ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ ὀνόματος εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν μετενηνεγμένα, ὁμοτινὸν οἶον ἐπικέες, ὡς ἐπικέες· συνεχές, διαμπερές, ἀτρεκές. τὸ δὲ ἄληθες ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀληθῶς παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς, οὐχ ὁμότινον. ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐπάναγκες· καὶ τὸ χάριεν, ἀντὶ τοῦ χαριέντως. Thus also ἐπίτηδες, E. M. 366. 26; though that accent is declared to be false by S. V. A. 142. Editors are very inconsistent in writing these words, καθ' ὕλου and καθόλου, διακενῆς and διὰ κενῆς, ἐπίσης and ἐπ' ὕσης and the like are constantly to be met with; see Lob. Path. I. 600.

## Adverbs.

### -A.

833. The final syllable is generally, though not always, short, and the accent is, with comparatively few exceptions, thrown back, see Apoll. de Adv. 560. 22—563.

834. (a) Those in εα and ρα' are paroxytone, as λιγέα, ρέα, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; λάθρα, σφόδρα, ὑπόδρα; except τήμερα and ὑπέρμορα proparoxytone.

NOTE.—See Eust. 88. 31; Apoll. de Adv. 563. 4 : κατωκάρα, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 153 : κατωκάρα λέγεται Ἀττικῶς, οὐ διηρημένως ἀλλ' ὑφ' ἑν . . . ἐπιβρῆμά ἐστι σύνθετον καὶ σὺν τῷ Ι γράφει Ἡρωδιανός : in Joh. Alex. 29. 24 it is written as two words κάτω κάρα; cf. Lob. Path. I. 589 : ἀντιπέρα is a spurious form, which has no existence in genuine Greek : ποθέσπερα and ὑπέρμορα are cases of the adjectives ποθέσπερος (προσέσπερος) and ὑπέρμορος; on ὑπόδρα see Apoll. de Adv. 548. 1; Joh. Alex. 33. 24.

835. (b) Those in δα, with corresponding forms in δον, are oxytone, as ἀναφανδά, αὐτοσχεδόν αὐτοσχεδά, καναχηδόν καναχηδά, ροιζηδά, χανδόν χανδά; names of games in ινδα are paroxytone, as βασιλινδα, ληκινδα, μυλινδα, ὀστρακινδα; the rest in δα retract the accent, as ἀνάμιγδα, ἄπριγδα, κρίβδα, κύβδα, μίγδα, φύγδα.

NOTE.—See Apoll. de Adv. 562. 10, he mentions that some persons thought that μίγδα should be oxytone, but condemns their opinion: Joh. Alex. 33. 6 : τὰ γύδα [χύδα, Dind.] οἱ μὲν ᾤοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐβάρυναν, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν. On those in ινδα, cf. Philem. Lex. § 133. p. 50; Joh. Alex. 32. 35; A. G. 1353.

836. (c) Numerals in θα are oxytone, as διχθά, τετραχθά,

τριχθά; the rest in θα retract the accent, as ἔμπροσθα, ἔνθα, ἦλιθα, λάθα, μίνυθα, ὀλίγνυθα, πρόσθα, ὑπόγνυθα; except δηθά, καθά (καθάπερ) oxytone, and ἐνταῦθα properispomenon.

NOTE.—On those in χθα, see Etym. Gud. 535. 44; Joh. Alex. 33. 7; E. M. 768. 36: on the rest, Apoll. de Adv. 563. 24 sq.; E. M. 341. 40: on ἐνταῦθα, Joh. Alex. 33. 10.

837. (d) Those in μα and ξα are oxytone, as μά, θαμά, Joh. Alex. 29. 4, μηδαμά, οὐδαμά, διξά, πενταξά, τριξά; except the paroxytones, ἀτρέμα, ἡρέμα, ὑπηρέμα, and ἄμα, σύναμα, εὖστομα, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἄμα, Arc. 184. 6; Chærob. E. 123. 18; in Doric it is perispomenon, Schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 36: τὸ ἄμα, ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν ἐν τῇ ιθ', οἱ Δωριεῖς περισπῶσι, καὶ τὸ παντᾶ, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ κρυφᾶ παρὰ Πινδάρῳ. Τοιοῦτον δὲ ἐστὶ τὸ ἄμα περισπῶμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμῆ γινόμενον. Ζητεῖται δὲ ἐν τῷ περισπωμένῳ ἄμα εἰ προστεθήσεται τὸ ι: 'Callim. Lav. Min. 75: Τειρεσίας δ' ἔτι μῶνος ἄμαι κυσίν, quod ἄμα scribendum animadvertit Ahrens. Dial. vol. 2. p. 372, ubi rectius addi disputat, quam omitti;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. The compound σύναμα is also written divisim σύν ἄμα, and sometimes συνάμα: ἀτρέμα, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 33; Joh. Alex. 30. 22; 33. 23: εὖστομα is a mere adjective: ἡρέμα, Apoll. de Adv. 562. 4; Joh. Alex. 30. 21: ὑπηρέμα is somewhat doubtful, in Dion. Per. 1122 at least, ὑπ' ἡρέμα is as good: θαμά, Joh. Alex. 29. 4: μά, Arc. 181. 24: μηδαμά and οὐδαμά are frequently perispomena in the books, but wrongly, see Apoll. de Adv. 565. 6: δμα = δμοῦ, Hesych.: παραχρήμα, cf. § 832: on those in ξα, see Eust. 22. 10.

838. (e) The rest throw the accent back, as σύρβα; λίγα, μίγα (σύμμιγα, ἄμμιγα), σίγα; ἔμπεδα, μίγδα, περίχυδα; διχάδεια, καταλοφαδία, κρυφάδεια, ρεία, τροπάδεια; ἄνασκα, ἔνεκα, ὀθούνεκα, ἦκα, προῖκα, πύκα, ὤκα; κατακέφαλα, μάλα (πώμαλα); ἐξάπινα, ἐπέκεινα, πρόπρυμνα; ἐπίσκοπα; ἄντα (but εἴσαντα, ἔσαντα, ἔσαντα or *divisim* ἐς ἄντα, ἄναντα, κάταντα, πάραντα are proparoxytone, Joh. Alex. 32. 34), κάρτα, νέωτα, ὤκιστα; κρύφα, μέσφα, ρίμφα, σάφα; διάτριχα, ἐξοχα, ἔπταχα, ἥσυχα, νύχα, τάχα, τέτραχα; αἶψα: except ἀντία, and all in ικα, which are paroxytone, as ἡνίκα, τηνίκα, πηνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, αὐτίκα, μεταυτίκα; ἀλλά, θαμινά, πυκινά, πυκνά, χθιζά oxytone; and ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθαῦτα, τηνικαῦτα properispomena.

839. NOTE 1.—E. M. 75. 18; 768. 36; 821. 14; Schol. Ven. B. 655; Joh. Alex. 29. 2; 32. 34; 33. 19: Ἀνόπαια, Schol. Hom. Od. 1. 320: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυνόντος ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὄρνιθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἢ ἢ οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων (Π. σ. 318): διὸ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀκᾶ, Pind. Pyth. 4. 277: ἀλλά, Joh. Alex. 40. 2: ἐνθαῦτα, Ionic = ἐνταῦθα: ἐνιόκα, Doric = ἐνιότε: ἐτά and ἐτέα, Joh. Alex. 29. 5: καταπόδα is better written as two words, κατὰ πόδα: for κατένωπα, which was the accent of Alexion and Herodian, Aristarchus wrote κατενωπα, Schol. Ven. O. 320, others κατ' ἐνωπα: cf. Lob. Par. 169; A. G. Paris. 3. 20. 28: πεσδᾶ, Dor. = πεξῆ: προσχρῶτα, συγχρῶτα, Lob. Phryn. 414: συμπρῶτα, ταπρῶτα, cf. above, § 832: πυκινά and πυκνά, like θαμινά, χθιζά, etc., are cases of adjectives: τρόπα,

Joh. Alex. 32. 32: καὶ τὸ τροπάδε (*sic*) ὁφείλει βαρύνεσθαι, ἔστι δὲ παιδιά. τινὲς δὲ ὤξυναν: on ὀψιχᾶ, Byzantine for ὀψέ, Hesych., see Lob. Phryn. 51: on those in ικα, Joh. Alex. 33. 25: in ια, A. G. 1364; Joh. Alex. 33. 19.

Doric varies from the common dialect in the accentuation of some of these adverbs, e. g. παντᾶ, ἀλλᾶ = πάντη, ἄλλῃ, Apoll. de Adv. 586, ἀμᾶ for ἄμα, see above, § 837, διχᾶ, τριχᾶ for διχῇ and τριχῇ, κρυφᾶ for κρύφα: Ahrens (De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 34) seems to go beyond the evidence when he asserts that 'adverbia in α locum in quæ significantia vel modum, quæ a pronominibus derivantur, perisponæna sunt, ut ἀλλᾶ, παντᾶ, quanquam vulgo paroxytona ἄλλῃ πάντη;' cf. Ahrens De Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 372.

### -E.

840. Adverbs in ε retract the accent, as τῇλε (ἀποτῇλε), κείσε, πόσε, ὧδε, ὅτε, *when*, ἐνίοτε, ἄλλοτε, πάντοτε, ἀπάντοτε, ἐκάστοτε, μηδέποτε, μήποτε, μήκοτε, εὔτε, αἶδε, εἴθε; except ὀψέ (ἀποψέ, ἐποψέ, εἰσοψέ), and the Doric ἀέ = αἰ oxytone, ἡέπερ paroxytone, and those in δε, θε or θεν, ζε and σε, which require special rules.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 33. 27: ὀψέ, Joh. Alex. 33. 36; E. M. 646. 8: ἀποψέ, Apoll. de Synt. 336. 27: on εὔτε or ἡὔτε, see Apoll. de Adv. 558. 5: the latter is written ἡὔτε in Joh. Alex. 33. 29: αἶθε and εἴθε, Joh. Alex. 33. 33: τὸ δὲ εἴθε καὶ αἶθε βαρύνεται μὲν, οὐ προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς τὸ τῇλε καὶ ὧδε, ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται, ὅτι περιττὴ ἔστιν ἡ θε συλλαβή: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292: ἐξότε, εἰσότε (εἰσόκε) and δηλονότε should rather be written as two words, see Lob. Phryn. 46: οἶοντε is also better οἶόν τε.

841. Adverbs in θεν, θε, θι, φι, φιν.—As they are governed by the same rules, it will be convenient to include those in φι, φιν and θι with the rest.

(a) All with a naturally short penultimate are paroxytone, as Ἀβυδόθεν, αὐτόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, Κυπρόθεν, Μεγαρόθεν, μηκόθεν, ὄθεν, οὐρανόθεν, πατρόθεν Πλαταιόθεν, πόθεν, Τιθραντόθεν, τόθεν, τριχόθεν, Φηγουντόθεν, χαμόθεν; ἀγρόθι, ἀγχόθι; ἔσχαρόφι, οὐρανόφι, πτυόφι; νηδυιόφιν: except proparoxytone, ἄλλοθεν, ἀνέκαθεν (ἄγκαθεν ἔκαθεν), ἄποθεν, ἐκάστοθεν (but ἐκασταχόθεν), ἔκτοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἔξοθεν, οἴκοθεν, ὄπιθεν (ἐξόπιθεν), πάντοθεν (or παντόθεν), πάροθεν (προπάροιθεν), πρόσσοθεν; ἔνδοθι, οἴκοθι.

842. NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 605. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 75; A. G. Oxon. 1. 318. 4; Eust. 174. 16: τὸ δὲ ἄλλοθεν σημειῶδές ἐστι τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὡς προπαροξυνόμενον, οἱ καὶ λέγουσι κανόνα τοιοῦτον· τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρήματα τῷ Ο μὲν παραληγόμενα παροξύνονται, Κυπρόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, Αἰνύθεν, Ἀβυδόθεν. τὸ ἄλλοθεν, πάντοθεν, οἴκοθεν προπαροξύνονται, διότι ἀρίστα εἰσι καὶ κοινὴν τόπου σημασίαν ἀναδέχονται, ἕτεροι δὲ φασιν ἀπλῶς ὡς πάντα τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ [leg. οθεν] παροξύνονται χωρὶς τῶν βηθέντων τριῶν ὡς σεσημειωμένων: but in 918. 41 he excepts οἴκοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόποθεν, ἔκτοσθεν (leg. ἔκτοθεν) πάντοθεν: Schol. Ven. N. 28: ταῦτά εἰσι τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα καὶ προπαροξυνόμενα ἐπιρρή-



ματα, οἴκοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔκτοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόπροθεν, πάντοθεν : Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 945. 22 : τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα παροξύνεται, οἷον οὐρανόθεν, Ἰδιόθεν, εἰ μὴ παρὰ πρόθεσιν γένοιτο, οἷον παρὰ πάροθεν καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ι πάροιθεν ἢ ἀπὸ ἐπιρρήματος ἐκ προθέσεως γενομένου, οἷον ἐνδοθεν, ἔξοθεν παρὰ Στησιχώρῳ, πρόσσοθεν παρ' Ὁμήρῳ—τούτων δὲ τῶν δύο τὰ ἀνάλογα διὰ τοῦ Ω—ἔκτοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἂ καὶ ἐν τῷ Σ λέγεται ἢ ἀπὸ ὀνομάτων ἐπιμεριζομένων, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν. Σεσημείωται τὸ οἴκοθεν, πάντοθεν, ὅτι μηδεμίαν τοιαύτην ἔχει παρατήρησιν : οὐ πάντοθεν or παντόθεν, see Apoll. de Adv. 605. 16 : ἔκαθεν and ἀνέκαθεν, Joh. Alex. 35. 26 : οἴκοθεν and οἴκοθι, E. M. 25. 12 : besides these several others occur in the books proparoxytone, but some of them are not improbably mistakes, e.g. ἀκροθεν, Nicand. Ther. 337, should be ἀκρόθεν, as it is in Arist. Physiog. 6. 20, like ἀκρόθι in Arat. 308 : διάπροθι, Nicand. Alex. 3, where one MS. has διὰ προθι (sic), but ἀπόπροθι and ἀπόπροθεν in Homer are proparoxytone, as are ἔκπροθεν and ἔμπροθεν : ἡρέμνοθεν can hardly be defended : and ἀντροθε should be ἀντρόθε : the Doric ἔμποθεν = ἔμπροσθεν is proparoxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 263, ed. Schäf.

843. (b) Those with a penultimate long either by nature or position throw the accent back, except such as are derived from words accented on their last syllable, which are properispomena, as ἀπάνευθε, ἀπάτερθε, ἔκτοσθε, νέρθε, ὑπερθε ; ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἔνθεν, ἔξωθεν, ἐπόπισθεν, ἔωθεν, θύραθεν, κείμεν, κρήθεν, ξένηθεν, ὅπισθεν, πρόσθεν, πρῶραθεν ; κείθι, ὀποτέρωθι ; ἴφι, νύσφι, ὄρεσφι ; Ἀθήνηθεν, Θήβηθεν, Λυκίαθεν, Ὀλυμπίαθεν ; but ἀγορή ἀγορήθεν, ἀρχή ἀρχήθεν, Πλαταιαί Πλαταιάθεν ; Ἀγρυλῆθεν, γῆθεν, ἐκείθεν, Θεσπιάθεν. Ἐντέυθεν and ἀπεντέυθεν also are properispomena.

844. NOTE 1.—E. M. 13. 4 ; Joh. Alex. 34. 30 ; Apoll. de Adv. 574. 7 ; 604 : Ἀπονόσφι is also written ἀπὸ νόσφι : κατακρήθεν, on which see E. M. 387. 20 ; Schol. Ven. II. 548, and ἀποκρήθεν are dubious forms from κατὰ κρήθεν, ἀπὸ κρήθεν : the following false accentuations in Stephanus Byz. are noted by Göttinger, p. 350 : Ἀμφισσῆθεν, Ἀρπινῆθεν, Ἀσκήθεν, Θύραθεν (Θοραί), Μουνυχίαθεν, Νεμεῆθεν, Πλωθείαθεν (Πλωθείαθεν might be correct from Πλωθεία, see above, § 98), Πρασίαθεν (this may be right if from Πρασία, see above, § 98), Πτελεάθεν : he also quotes Κρητήθεν from Plut. Thes. 19 (where it does not occur) for Κρήτηθεν, Hom. II. 3. 223 : Κεφάληθεν for Κεφαλῆθεν, as a reading of some MSS. in Demosth. in Neær. p. 1368, and Οἰῆθεν from Suidas.

St. Byz. s. v. Αἰγιλία : ὁ δημότης Αἰγιλιεύς, τὰ τοπικὰ Αἰγιλιάθεν, Αἰγιλιάδε Αἰγίλιοι : Ἀχαρνῆθεν is well established, though irregular : St. Byz. s. v. Ἀχάρνα Ἡρωδιανὸς Ἀχάρνεις βαρύτονον τὰ τοπικὰ ὡς ἀπὸ δευτονίου Ἀχαρνῆθεν μῆποτε δ' ἀπὸ Ἀχαρνέως ἢ παραγωγῇ : Δεκελείαθεν, St. Byz., or Δεκελεῖθεν, Herodot. 9. 73 : Κριῶθεν for Κριάαθεν is regular, Theog. Can. 157. 10 ; St. Byz.

845. NOTE 2.—There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the proper accentuation of the Doric forms τηλωθεν, τουτωθεν, τηνωθεν, and ἄλλωθεν : Göttinger Accent. p. 351 makes them proparoxytone : τηνῶ is circumflexed in the best MSS. of Theocritus 3. 10, though some have τήνω, and τηνώθεν (sic) : in Theocr. 3. 25 one MS. has τήνω, another τηνῶ, and the rest τήνα : ἄλλωθεν has now given way to the MS. reading ἄλλοτε : cf. Ahrens de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 374 : on the whole I am inclined to think that Göttinger is mistaken, and that these words ought to be properispomena : but there is no decisive evidence on the point.

Χαμάθεν (or χαμαίθεν), Apoll. de Adv. 600. 4 ; Eust. 999. 22, from χαμαί, is

not uncommonly found-paroxytone, though such an accent is false, as the penultimate is long.

**846.** *Adverbs in δε and ζε.* A considerable number of adverbs are formed by adding the particle δε to nouns.

(a) When the subtraction of δε does not leave an actual accusative case, those in αδε are proparoxytone, as Ἀνακαία-δε Ἀνακαίαδε, οἰκα-δε οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, φύγαδε, Αἰζώναδε, Θήβαδε, Παλλήναδε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 25; 616. 19; Schol. Ven. Π. 697: φύγαδε· τοῦτο οὐκ ἰσοδυναμεῖ τῷ εἰς φυγήν, ὡς τὸ ἡ καὶ ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' αὐθις ὑποστρέψας (Π. II. 446)· ἀντὶ γὰρ αἰτιατικῆς, οὐ μετὰ τῆς εἰς. διδὸν καὶ τινες ὑπέλαβον μὴ καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου ἐστίν, ἥτοι κατὰ μεταπλάσμον γενομένης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς ποιητικῶς, ὡς σκέπην σκέπα, φυγὴν φύγα, ἡ ὡς οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς φύξ, ὡς Στύξ Στύγα, τοῦ ΔΕ ἐνθάδε παρέλκοντος. ἡ ἐπίρρημά ἐστι ταὐτὸ σημαῖνον τῇ αἰτιατικῇ ὡς καὶ ἄλλα παραγωγὰ ἐπιρρήματα ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς πρωτοτύποις, Ἰδθθεν μεδέων (Π. 3. 276)· δόρυ δ' ἔκβαλεν ἔκτοσε χεῖρός (Od. 14. 277)· ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὡς ἂν ἔχη, οὐκ ἐναντιοῦται τὸ τοῦ τόνου· ἥτοι γὰρ δύο τόνοι ἐσονται φύγαδέ, ὡς Οὐλυμπόνδε, ἡ εἰς, ὡς ἄγραδε. τὸ γοῦν ἄλαδ' ἔλκομενῶν (Π. 14. 100), δύναται καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου εἶναι, ὡς οἰκόνδε, ἐντελοῦς οὔσης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς, ἡ πάλιν κατὰ παραγωγὴν, ὡς ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε. ταῦτα ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ ιθ' τῆς Καθόλου: cf. Schol. Ven. Θ. 157.

**847.** (b) When the subtraction of δε leaves an actual accusative or genitive case, the particle merely acts as an enclitic (see Chap. 9.), and the former accent, if there should happen to be two, is dispensed with, as ἄλα-δε, πόλιν-δε, Βραυρωνά-δε Βραυρωνάδε, Μέγαρά-δε Μεγαράδε, οἰκόν-δε οἰκόνδε, Ὀλυμπόν-δε Ὀλυμπόνδε, ὀρθιά-δε ὀρθιάδε, Ἀιδόσδε, Πυθῶδε, not Πυθῶδε, since the word is a mere parathetic compound.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 4: τὰ εἰς ΔΕ ἐπιρρήματα, τὴν εἰς τόπον σχέσιν σημαίνοντα, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὑξείαν, οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε, Παλίναδε [Παλλήναδε?] φύγαδε. τὸ οἰκον δέ, ἀγρὸν δέ, δύο μέρη λόγου, τὴν ἰδίαν ἕκαστον ἔχον προσφθίαν, ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς ἐπιρρήμασι, τὸ ἀγρόνδε τῷ ἄγραδε, τὸ οἰκόνδε τῷ οἰκαδε: but οἰκον δέ seems to be an error, οἰκόνδε or οἰκόνδε being the only correct forms: see Apoll. de Adv. 592. 16, who discusses this and similar combinations at considerable length.

**848.** Those in ζε are proparoxytone, unless derived from oxytone nouns, when they are properispomena, as Ἀθήναζε, ἔραζε, θύραζε, Οἰνόςζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε, Ἀχαρνήςζε, Κεφαλῆζε, χαμάζε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 17: τὰ εἰς ΖΕ, εἰ μὲν ἔχει πρὸ τέλους βραχὺ τὸ Α, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὑξείαν οἶον ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε. τὰ δὲ φύσει μακρὰ παραληγόμενα προπαροξύνεται ἢ προπερισπᾶται· προπαροξύνεται μὲν ὅσα ἔχει βαρύτονον τὸ πρωτότυπον, ὡς παρὰ τὸ Οἰνὸς τὸ Οἰνόςζε, προπερισπᾶται δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ ὑξυτόνων ὡς παρὰ τὸ Ἀχαρνὲς (sic) τὸ Ἀχαρνήςζε, Κεφαλὴ Κεφαλῆζε, χαμαὶ χαμάζε: Schol. Ven. Γ. 29; A. G. Oxon. 3. 293. 2; 3. 297. 18: τὸ χαμάζε δὲ προπερισπῶμενον εὖρον, ἀλλ' ἡ συνήθεια παροξύνει: cf. E. M. 806. 9;

Schol. Ven. Γ. 29 : Ἀθμονῆζε and Ἀθμονῆσι, from Ἀθμόνη, St. Byz. : Θριῶζε (and Θριῶθεν), Joh. Alex. 34. 27 ; St. Byz. s. v. Θριά, with Κριῶζε, St. Byz., form apparent exceptions, which Götting explains by supposing an old genitive case Θριῶς and Κριῶς from Θριῶ and Κριῶ, and hence Θριῶσ-δε, Κριῶσ-δε : Ἀληθίνδε, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀλαί Ἀραφνίδες is a very strange form, if genuine : Götting's explanation of it (Accent. p. 359) is not satisfactory.

849. All other adverbials in δε are accented on the penultimate, as διχάδε, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθένδε, τείνδε, τημόσδε, τηνικάδε, τοιῆδε, τοιόνδε, τοσόνδε, τυῖδε, ᾧδε. The conjunctions μηδέ, οὐδέ are oxytone.

NOTE.—Πηνικάδε is twice written πηνικάδε in Joh. Alex. 34. 12, but wrongly : E. M. 341. 35 : on ἐνθάδε see Schol. Ven. Γ. 390 ; E. M. 416. 20 ; ἐπίταδε for ἐπιτάδε or ἐπὶ τάδε is doubtful.

850. Adverbs in σε are accented like the corresponding forms in θε, as αὐτόσε, ἐτέρωσε (ἐτέρωθεν), ἐκείσε (ἐκεῖθεν), κείσε, κυκλόσε (κυκλόθε), μηδαμόσε, ὀποτέρωσε (ὀποτέρωθε), οὐδαμόσε, πανταχόσε, πεδιόσε, πόσε, Ἑρμόσε, Ὀθριώσε ; but ἄλλοσε (ἄλλοθεν), ἔκτοσε (ἔκτοθεν), πάντοσε (πάντοθεν).

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 620. 17 ; Joh. Alex. 34. 24 ; Schol. Ven. II. 515.

# -H.

851. Those in η or η retain the accent of the word from which they are derived, as ἄλλη, ἀμῆ (or ἀμη), διπλῆ, ἐνωπῆ, ὀμῆ, πάντῃ, πεζῇ, ταύτῃ, τριπλῇ ; all in χη are perispomena, as ἀλλαχῇ, ἀπανταχῇ, πενταχῇ, πολλαχῇ.

852. NOTE 1.—It may perhaps be found more convenient to remember that all proper adverbs in η or η are perispomena, except ἀπάντῃ, πάντῃ, ἄλλῃ, ἐτέρῃ, λάθρῃ, πανσυδῇ or πασσυδῇ, and ταύτῃ. The monosyllabic conjunctions are oxytone, as νή, μή, δῆ (δηλαδή ἐπειδῆ, see above, § 830), ῆ, but ῆ, *verily* : conjunctions not monosyllabic are paroxytone, as ἡδῆ : πῇ (κῇ), πῇ, ὅπῃ, etc., have been already noticed above, § 825 : Joh. Alex. 31. 11 : τὰ μέντοι τὸ Η ἔχοντα μονοσύλλαβα, μὴ προσκειμένου τοῦ Ι, ὀξύνεται, ὥς καὶ ἡδῆ εἶπον, νή, μή· πλὴν τοῦ δῆ καὶ τοῦ ῆ ἰσοδυναμοῦντος τῷ ὥς, ῆ Θέμις ἔστι· φῆ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθάπερ,

φῆ νέος οὐκ ἀπάλαμος,

but what he means by saying that δῆ is not oxytone I cannot imagine. On ἀμῃ-γέτῃ see Joh. Alex. 29. 13 : on those in χῇ, Joh. Alex. 30. 23 : on ὀμῇ, Schol. Ven. O. 209.

853. NOTE 2.—For ἀμαρτῇ, which was the accentuation of Hierodion, of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, and most other grammarians, Aristarchus wrote ἀμαρτή without *subscriptum* and oxytone. He thought it a shortened form from ἀμαρτήδην, but both it and ὀμαρτῇ were usually, and as it seems correctly, made perispomena ; Schol. Ven. E. 656 ; Φ. 162 ; E. M. 78. 22 ; Eust. 592. 16 ; 1229. 18 ; Joh. Alex. 29. 12 ; Arc. 183. 6 : for ἡσυχῇ some grammarians wrote ἡσύχῃ, on the principle that these adverbs correspond in accent with the genitive plural of the words from which they are derived, and as ἡσυχος makes ἡσύχων the adverb,

ῥσύχως, would be barytone, and consequently ῥσύχηρ. But in this case at least the analogy does not hold good, for ῥσυχῶς is usually circumflexed like other adverbs in *ως* (Theog. Can. 164), and therefore ῥσυχηῖ would be the better form; cf. Apoll. de Adv. 586. 19; Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on παντῇ Doric = πάντη, see § 839: χρή, which the Greek grammarians consider to be an adverb, see Apoll. de Adv. 538. 13, and above, § 769.

### -I (AI, EI, OI).

854. Monosyllables are oxytone, as δαί, καί, ναί (on οἶ, ποί, etc., (see § 825): dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἄρτι, ἀπάρτι, ἐσάρτι; αὐθι, καταῦθι; ἔτι, εἰσέτι, ἐξέτι, μηκέτι, οὐκέτι, προσέτι; ὅτι, δηλονότι, διότι, καθότι; ἄγχι, ἄχρι, ἦρι, ἦχι, μέχρι, οἴκει, ὄψι, πάγχι, χῶρι; ἄμαι, πάλαι, the compounds of which retract the accent, as πρόπαλαι, τρίπαλαι; except αἰί, ἐπέι (see above, § 830), πρωί in Attic, χαμαί oxytone, and ἐκεῖ perispomenon. On those in *οι*, see below, § 858.

855. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 32. 15: τὸ εἰ δέχεται ὁμοίως τῷ συνδέσμῳ, εἴγ' ὠφέλες· τὸ γὰρ στοιχείον περισπᾶται: it is, however, like the Doric *ai*, left unaccented in our editions, though οἰονέι, ὠσανέι, ὠσπερεί, ὠσεί, and the like are oxytone: αἰί, Aëolic = αἰί, is paroxytone, Theog. Can. 3. 8: ἀπάρτι, or ἀπ' ἄρτι = ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, must be distinguished from ἀπαρτί = ἀπηρτισμένως, τελείως, ἀκριβῶς, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 388; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: τὸ δὲ ἀπαρτί παρ' Ἀθηναίοις δέχεται: cf. Lob. Phryn. 21: on πάλαι and its compounds see Joh. Alex. 36. 22; Chærob. C. 402. 3: Theog. Can. 158. 31: on ὄψι, E. M. 646. 8: οἴκει and χαμαί, Joh. Alex. 36. 21–32: χῶρι is perispomenon, though χωρίς is oxytone, Apoll. de Adv. 548. 31: πρωί, E. M. 607. 21: καὶ τὸ πρωί ἀναλογώτερόν ἐστι παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ βαρυνόμενον, πρωὶ δ' ὑπ' ἡοί: E. M. 692. 12: πρωὶ ὅπερ οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ βαρύνουσιν· οἷον, Πρωὶ δ' ὑπ' ἡοί—οἱ δὲ κοινοὶ καὶ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δέχονται: cf. Theog. Can. 159. 26: ὄψι, Schol. Ven. N. 140: ὄψι ὡς οἴκοις[?] καὶ ἄγχι ὡς φησι Πτολεμαῖος· τινὲς δὲ τοῦτο δέχονται, ὄψι: cf. Apoll. de Adv. 545. 18: ἀκαί (?) is a doubtful form.

856. NOTE 2.—Doric adverbs of place in *ει* are perispomena, as τηνεῖ, τουτεῖ, πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 33; Theog. Can. 159. 7, who includes ἐκεῖ among them; Apoll. de Adv. 542. 30; Synt. 238. 8.

857. *Iota paragogicum* always takes the accent, as δευρί, εἰνί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνί, ἐντεῦθεν, ἐντευθενί, νῦν, νυνί, νυνμενί, οὐκί, οὐχί, οὕτωςί, τουτί, ὧδί; except ναίχι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 571. 4; E. M. 607. 20; 646. 10: ναίχι, Joh. Alex. 37. 5; Arc. 183. 11; A. G. 1161; Matthiä (Gr. Gr. T. I. § 261 d. p. 454) denies that either οὐχί or ναίχι, which he wrongly accents ναιχί (cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292), is a case of *i* paragogicum: μήχι, A. G. 108. 14, and νήχι, are both doubtful.

858. Those in *οι* are perispomena, as ἄρμοι, βυθοῖ, ἐνταυθοῖ, οὐδαμοῖ, Ἀθμονοῖ, Ἰσθμοῖ, Μεγαροῖ, Παιανιοῖ, Σφιγγοῖ, Φρεαρροῖ; except dissyllables from barytone primitives, which are paroxytone, as ἔνδον ἔνδοι, ἔξω ἔξοι, μέσοι μέσσοι, οἶκος οἶκοι, ὄποι, πέδον πέδοι.



NOTE.—A. G. 944. 30; Schol. Ven. Φ. 122; Joh. Alex. 36. 1; Arc. 183. 16: ἔνδοι, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 25, some wrote ἐνδοί, E. M. 663. 30; Eust. 140. 15; 722. 62: ἔξοι, E. M. 663. 32, is written ἐξοί, Eust. 140. 15: οἴκοι, Arc. 183. 16: οἴκοι δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον παροξύνεται: Apoll. de Adv. 588. 21: ὄποι, Arc. 182. 8: πέδοι, A. G. 945. 2; Joh. Alex. 36. 8: μέσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 31: μέσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 589. 3.

859. Those in *σι* retain the accent of their primitives, as θύρᾱ-σι, Ἀθήνη-σι, Ὀλυμπιά-σι, Πρασιά-σι become θύρασι, Ἀθήνησι, Ὀλυμπίασι, Πρασιάσι (§ 98), παντάπασι (ἅπασι), ὥρασι (ῥα), Ἐλαιούσι (Ἐλαιούς), Ἐλευσινίσι (Ἐλευσινίς).

860. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 35. 28: τὰ εἰς ΘΙ καὶ εἰς ΣΙ τὸν τῶν εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρημάτων ἔχει τόνον, οἷον οἴκοθεν οἴκοθι, ἀγρόθεν ἀγρόθι, Ὀλυμπιάθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν [leg. Ὀλυμπιάθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν, cf. 35. 14], Ἀλωπήκηθεν Ἀλωπήκησιν [! leg. Ἀλωπεκῆθεν Ἀλωπεκῆσιν]: Ὀλυμπίασι, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1382: νῦν προπαροξύνεται λέγεταί γὰρ περὶ τόπου. ἔαν περὶ πράγματος ἢ δηλοῦσα ἢ λέξις, οἷον ὡς εἰ λέγοι τις δέκα Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἐφεξῆς ἐνίκησεν ὁ δεῖνα προπερισπᾶται. γίνεταί γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιάς Ὀλυμπιάσι; but has the dative plural of Ὀλυμπιάς a long penultimate? cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 388. 8; Lob. Path. 2. 251.

861. NOTE 2.—Many adverbs of this termination are found in the books wrongly accented: Götting mentions Μουνυχιάσι or Μουνυχιάσι for *ίασι*, Πρασίησι, St. Byz. for Πρασιάσι (but Πρασίασι may be correct, cf. § 98): Πλαταιάσι, Paus. 3. 5 (where Dindorf has the correct form Πλαταιάσι), Θριάσι for Θριάσι; Δεκελεύασι from Δεκέλεια: on this St. Byz. says, Δεκέλεια . . . ὁ δημότης Δεκελείς, τὸ τοπικὸν Δεκελείαθεν· τὰ γὰρ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνων εἰς Α ἢ εἰς Η γιγνόμενα διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΕΝ ἢ ΑΘΕΝ προπερισπᾶται. παρὰ δὲ Καλλιμάχῳ Δεκελείοθεν Δεκελείάζε Δεκελείασι. But it is questionable whether any such form as Δεκελεία exists; there is Δεκελή, which might be contracted Δεκελῆ, from which we should get Δεκελῆθεν and Δεκελῆσι. Ἀμαξαντεῖασι from Ἀμαξάντεια, St. Byz., and in the same author, Ἐρικεῖασι, Πτελεῖσι, Ἐρχιάσι, Ἐκαλήσι, Ἐρεχθιάσι, Κρωπιάσι, Τρινεμείασι, Ἀνακαῖασι, Suid. Κριώσι (perhaps for Κριώασε, cf. A. G. 1423), St. Byz., and Ἀραφηνήσι (Götting conjectures Ἀραφηνίσι) are doubtful.

862. Those in *ακι* for *ακίς* are paroxytone, as θαυμάκι, Joh. Alex. 37. 13, πολλάκι (πολλάκίς), τουτάκι.

For those in *φι* and *θι*, see above § 841.

The remaining adverbs in *ι* are oxytone, as ἀθρηνί, ἀκραί, ἀμεταστρεπτί, ἀμυθητί, ἀνοιμωκτί, αὐτοεθνεί, αὐτοχειρεί, ἄωρί, νεωστί, πανοικί, προταινί, παγγυναικί, Δωριστί, Ἑλληνιστί, Ἰαστί, Συριστί; except ἀμέλει, ὁσημέραι paroxytone, ὁσῶραι properispomenon, and ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, ἔναντι, ἀπέναντι, κατέναντι, πέρυσι, προπέρυσι proparoxytone.

863. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 124. 21: Ἀμέλει, though used as an adverb, is the imperative of ἀμελέω, Theog. Can. 165. 11: ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, Apoll. de Conj. 498. 31; de Adv. 553. 17; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: ἔμπαλι=ἐμπάλιν: ὁσημέραι and ὁσῶραι=ἔσαι ἡμέραι, ἔσαι ὥραι: πέρυσι, Schol. Ven. Π. 324.

The Æolic adverbs in *νι* are barytone, as *τηλύϊ*, *ἀλύει*, *ἀτερύει*, Theog. Can. 160. 7.

Ἄλιμοῦντι, St. Byz., Ἀναγυροῦντι, St. Byz., and Μαραθῶνι, Aristoph. Eq. 781, are mere dative cases, and as such they naturally retain their proper accent.

—N.

**864.** On those in *θεν*, *φιν*, see above, § 841.

(a) Adverbs in *ν* throw the accent back, as *ἄγαν*, *ἄγδην*, *ἀίγδην*, *ἀκέων*, *ἄντην*, *ἀπριάτην*, *ἄσσον*, *αὔριον*, *ἐπαύριον*, *σήμερον*, *βύζην*, *ἐξάπινον*, *ἐπίκλην*, *λίαν*, *ὑπερλίαν*, *μάτην*, *πάλιν*, *ἔμπαλιν*, *πέραν*, *ἀντιπέραν*, *πρώην*; except oxytone, those in *δον* and *δων*, and those from oxytone primitives, as *ἀκτινηδόν*, *ἐθνηδόν*, *κριδόν*, *διακριδόν*, *κυνηδόν*, *λυκηδόν*, *σχεδόν* (but *ἔμπεδον* and *ἔνδον* are barytone), *δηρόν*, *ἐλεόν*, *ἐτεόν*; *ἐκποδών*, *ἐμποδών*, *προποδών*; *ἀκήν* (*ἀκή*), *ἀκμήν* (*ἀκμή*), *ἐθελουτήν* (*ἐθελουτής*), *ἐκουτήν* (*ἐκουτής*). The word *αἰέν* (*ἔσαιέν*) is also oxytone.

**865.** (b) Cases of substantives and adjectives, when used adverbially, retain the accent of the original word, as *ἀκήν*, *ἀκμήν*, *ἄλλην*, *ἀντίον*, *ἀπαντίον*, *ἀρχήν*, *ἰθείαν*, *δωρεάν*, *ἰμονιάν*, *κάλλιον*, *μακράν*, *νεῖον*, *πασυδίην*, *πλησίον*, *προφθαδίην*, *σχεδίην*, *τυχόν*, *ὑπέρμονον*; except *χάριεν* *Attic*, *proparoxytone*, and *αὐθημερόν* *oxytone*.

**866.** (c) Those consisting of a preposition or article and an accusative case retain the accent of the last factor (see above, § 832), as *ὑφέν*; *ἀνόπιν*, *εἰσόπιν*, *κατόπιν*, *μετόπιν*, *ἐξόπιν*, *κατάυτησιν*, *κατάντησιν*, *ἐπιπλείον*, *ἐπιπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλείστον*, *ἐσύστερον*, *ἐφόσον*, *καθ'αὐτόν*, *κατεναντίον*, *παράσσον*, *τοαραχίον*, *τοπλέον*, *τοπρώτον*; but compounds with *παν* are *paroxytone*, except those in *πάμπαν*, which are *proparoxytone*, as *εἰσάπαν*, *ἐπίπαν*, *καθάπαν*, *παράπαν*, *περίπαμπαν*, *τοεπίπαν*; *τοπάν* (or *τὸ πᾶν*) is *oxytone*. These words are frequently written separately, and in some cases at least it is far better to do so.

**867.** NOTE.—On adverbs in *δόν*, see Apoll. de Adv. 550. 6; 609. 28; 611. 1; Eust. 1062. 31; Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 7; they retain their accent in composition, as *παρὰκλιδόν*, *αὐτοσχεδόν*, S. V. H. 273: *ἡμερολεγδόν*, Arist. H. A. 6. 21. 3, not *ἡμερόλεγον*, as in E. M. 429. 40, and in some editions of Æschyl. Pers. 63: *ἀδεμάν*, ὅταν, Κρήτες, Hesych.: on *ἔνδον* and *ἔμπεδον*, see Theog. Can. 162. 8; Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 14; Joh. Alex. 38. 3; E. M. 204. 52; on those in *δην*, Joh. Alex. 37. 33; Apoll. de Adv. 611. 23; Göttling, Accent. p. 344, notes that *ἐκοντήν* and *ἐθελοντήν*, on which see Joh. Alex. 37. 36, are falsely *paroxytone* in A. G. 1368: on *ἀκμήν*, Joh. Alex. 29. 23: *αἰέν*, Theog. Can. 161. 29; Joh. Alex. 33. 36: *ἐξόν*, Chcerob. E. 89. 27: *αὐθωρόν* seems to be *oxytone* in all the places quoted in

H. D.: εὐθυωρόν in Suidas is probably incorrect; H. D. quote it from Procop. Goth. 4. p. 665 A, but it is rightly proparoxytone in Ælian, H. A. 7. 5: αὐθημερόν is oxytone, Joh. Alex. 50. 24; Chærob. E. 89. 27: on πάμπαν and παντάπασι, see Joh. Alex. 30. 27: πανημερόν is also oxytone in Herodot. 7. 183: on πέραν and ἀντιπέραν, Joh. Alex. 29. 28: on the Doric form δοάν=δῆν, which is oxytone contrary to rule, see Joh. Alex. 37. 31: πρῶν, Joh. Alex. 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρὸ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται· ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶν δισυλλάβου ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. τὸ δὲ πρῶν προπερισπᾶται . . . ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶην.

On χάριεν, which the Attic distinguished from the neuter singular χαρίεν, see Joh. Alex. 30. 17; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 27; Ammon. p. 117; E. M. 358. 55; 807. 15, but the distinction is sometimes neglected, cf. H. D. s. v.

Κραγόν, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 485: Ἀρίσταρχος ὀξυτόνως ἀντὶ τοῦ κραυγαστικῶς, καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφῶδια.

-Ξ.

868. Adverbs in ξ are oxytone, as ἀλλάξ, ἀπαλλάξ, ἐναλλάξ, παραλλάξ, αὐτοδάξ, διαμπάξ, ἐπιτάξ, εὐράξ, λάξ, μονάξ, ὀκλάξ; ἀβρίξ, ἀναμίξ, ἀπρίξ, ἐπιμίξ, κουρίξ, μεταμίξ, πλίξ; γνύξ, ἐπιβλύξ, πρυνύξ, πύξ; except ἀπαξ (εἰσάπαξ, ἐφάπαξ, καθάπαξ, προσάπαξ), and πέριξ paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 544. 32; 548. 9; E. M. 781. 47; S. V. A. 148; Schol. Ven. A. 251; Ξ. 60; Eust. 249. 33; 842. 43; 966. 63. Besides ἄπαξ and πέριξ, Joh. Alex. 38. 9 mentions πάρεξ (πάραξ cod.): Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 20: οὐδὲν εἰς ΕΞ ἐπίρρημα βαρυνόμενον ἐκ δύο προθέσεων συνεστηκός, ὅπερ καὶ γενικῇ θέλει συντάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ πάρεξ. καὶ γὰρ ἡ συνήθεια οὕτως ἔσθ' ὅτε φησὶ, πάρεξ Ἀπολλωνίου· ὃν τρόπον καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔφη, πάρεξ τοῦ τε Σκυθίου ἔθνεος. παρὰ μέντοι τῷ ποιητῇ ἕτερόν ἐστι τὸ ὀξυνόμενον. ἀλλὰ παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνετε· παρὲς περιμήκεα δῶρα. εἶρηται δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφῶδια: Schol. Ven. 1. 7: Τυραννίων δὲ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἤκουσεν, ἢ ᾗ ἐπίρρημα καὶ βαρύνει· καὶ ἔχει λόγον, ὥς Ἡρόδοτος ἐν δ' (c. 46) πάρεξ τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ ἔθνους. παρὰ δὲ τῷ ποιητῇ τὸ παρὲς δύο μέρη λόγου εἰσὶ καὶ ἐγκλίνονται αἱ δύο προθέσεις: cf. Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 732. 39. Apparently Herodian wrote παρ ἔξ in Homer, later editors have been content with παρὲξ. In A. G. 1428 the adverb ὕπραξ (?) is barytone.

-Ο.

869. All particles in ο (there are no proper adverbs), both simple and compound, are oxytone, as διό, καθό, καθ'αυτό, πρό, ἀποπρό, διαπρό, προπρό; except δεῦρο properispomenon.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. 332. 19: on δεῦρο and its various forms, Herod. π. μ. λ. 26. 31; the barbarism ἐξόπιστο=ἐξόπισθεν is proparoxytone.

-Ρ.

870. Those in ρ take the accent on the penultimate, as αὐτῆμαρ, ἐννῆμαρ, ἐξῆμαρ, πανῆμαρ, ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, ἐπίκαρ, ἔκταρ, πρόπαρ, ὕπαρ; νύκτωρ; except αὐτάρ and ἀτάρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 27; 38. 10; Arc. 184. 9; E. M. 172. 30; 343. 50; Schol. Ven. Γ. 1; Ω. 657; Chærob. E. 134. 25; A. G. Paris. 3. 8. 15: ζητείται δὲ πάλιν πῶς τὸν ἀτάρ σύνδεσμον δεῖ προφέρεισθαι, πότερον ὀξυτόνως ἢ βαρυτόνως, οἱ μὲν γάρ

φησιν ὀξυτόνως ἀνεγνώκασι ὡς Καλλίμαχος, οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως, λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρυτονεῖται, οἷον ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὐθαρ· ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικός ἢ βαρύνεται ἢ περισπᾶται, πάντες δὲ δέχονται.

—Σ.

871. (a) *as*. Those in *as* are oxytone, as ἀγκάς, ἀνδρακάς, ἐκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἐντυπάς; except ἀντιπέρας, καταντιπέρας, ἀτρέμας, ἔμπαρ, πέλας paroxytone.

NOTE.—*Aas*, *eras*, a Boeotian word, Hesych.; according to Schol. Ven. ad loc. Zenodotus wrote ἄας δὴ καὶ μάλλον in Il. 8. 470: ἄλιος = ἄλις in Hipponax, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: ἀτρέμας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: πέλας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; according to E. M. 63. 21 ἔμπαρ is oxytone, but it never occurs with that accent in our books: κατὰκρας is perhaps better written κατ' ἄκρας: καταμόνας and παραπόδας are better written as two words; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 25: καὶ τὸ ἐντυπάς, ἐκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἄπερ' Ἀττικοὶ οὐ δεόντως ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

872. (b) *es*. 'Αές and αἰές = αἰέ, χθές, ἐχθές, προχθές (not πρόχθες), προυχθές, are oxytone; τῆτες (σῆτες, σᾶτες) barytone. The rest are merely adjectives of the Third Declension used adverbially, and retain their adjectival accent, as αἰεκές, ἐπιεικές, ἀκλέες = ἀκλεές, ἀμπερές, ἀμφίετες, αὐτόετες (see above, § 709), ἀσπερχές, διαμπερές, νωλεμές. The Homeric εἰνάνυχες is only another form of ἐννέα νύχες or ἐννεάνυχες. In Attic the adverbs ἄλῃθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, and ἐξέπλητες are proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 1; A. G. 376. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 47. 3; E. M. 62. 51; 358. 53; 366. 26; Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89; yet we find S. V. A. 142 saying, τὸ ἐπιτηδὲς ὀξυτέον· ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιτηδῆς γάρ. τὰ δὲ ὀνομαστικά ἐπιρρήματα τὸν αὐτὸν τοῖς ὀνόμασι φυλάσσει τόνον: Göttling, Accent. p. 348, mentions βιόπλητες, but it seems to be an error on his part, the word is oxytone; cf. Callimachus ap. Chærob. C. 447. 13.

873. (c) *ης*. Adverbs in *ης* are, with the exception of ἔμπηρ (and ἐξῆρ, ἐφεξῆρ, ἐπεξῆρ, παρεξῆρ), genitive cases of nouns belonging to the First Declension; they retain the accent of the words from which they are derived, as αἵφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἀπαρχῆς, διακενῆς, εξαπίνης, ἐξαυτῆς, ἐξείης, ἐφεξείης, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπικουῆς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 163. 3: ἐξείης ἀφ' οὗ τὸ ἐξῆρ περισπώμενον: Joh. Alex. 38. 16: οὐ ἔμπηρ, Apoll. de Adv. 564. 23.

874. (d) *ις*. *General Rule*.—All simple adverbs in *ις* are oxytone, except dissyllables, those in ἀκίς, ἀδίς, υδίς and ἀνδίς, which are barytone: compounds keep the accent of the simple words from which they are derived.

*Special Rules*.—Monosyllables in *ις* with their compounds are



oxytone, as *δῖς*, *ἀποδῖς*; *τρίς*, *ἀποτρίς*, *ἐπιτρίς*, *ἐστρίς*. *Καθεὶς* is remarkable.

**875.** Dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄλις*, *ἄνις*, *αὔθις*, *εἰσαὔθις*, *ἐξαὔθις*, *μεταὔθις*, *ἄχρις*, *λέχρις*, *μεταὔτις*, *μέχρις*, *μόγισ*, *μόλις*; except *ἀμφίς* and *χωρίς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 19; E. M. 114. 35; 607. 22; Schol. Ven. II. 324.

**876.** Those in *akis* are paroxytone, as *δεκάκις*, *ὀλιγάκις*, *πλειστάκις*, *πλεονάκις*, *πολλάκις*, *τοσαυτάκις*, Joh. Alex. 38. 24; Theog. Can. 163. 13; ἄμακίς· ἄπαξ· Κρήτες, Heschy. is proparoxytone.

**877.** Trisyllables in *ādis* are paroxytone, as *ἐσχάδις*, *κρυφάδις*, *μιγάδις*, *ὀκλάδις*, *πτακάδις*, *φυγάδις*, *χαμιάδις*; except *οἰκαδῖς* proparoxytone, and *ὠμαδῖς* oxytone. The Doric adverbs in *avdis* are also paroxytone, as *ἀγράνδῖς*, *Ὀλυμπιόνδῖς*, *χαμάνδῖς*.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 25; A. G. 1303; 1317; Theog. Can. 163. 20: *ὠμαδῖς* is spelled *ὀμαδῖς* in E. M. 806. 7.

**878.** Those in *vdis* are proparoxytone, as *ἄλλυδῖς*, *ἄμυδῖς*.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 31; Eust. 732. 30; Schol. Ven. I. 6; γ. 114; Theog. Can. 163. 28.

**879.** Those in *dis*, when consisting of more than three syllables, or with a long penultimate, and all other adverbs in *is*, are oxytone, as *αἰφνυδῖς*, *ἀκροπουδῖς*, *ἀμοιβαδῖς*, *ἀμφιουδῖς*, *ἐβολαδῖς*, *ἐπιουδῖς*, *κατωμαδῖς*, *κλωπηδῖς*, *λαθρηδῖς*, *στοιχηδῖς*, *ἀμφικελεμνῖς*, *αὐτονυχῖς*, *ἐγκοιτῖς*, *κραταιῖς*, *λικριφῖς*, *παμπηδονῖς*, *σολικρῖς*; except *πέρυτις*.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. H. 463; Joh. Alex. 38. 28; A. G. 1310; 1319; Theog. Can. 163. 13; in Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 15 *ἀμφουδῖς* is proparoxytone: *κραταιῖς*, Schol. Hom. Odys. II. 597: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ὀξυτόνως κατὰ συστολήν, ὡς *λικριφῖς*, *ἀμφουδῖς*, ἐπιρρηματικῶς, ὁ δὲ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πλήρες *κραταιὰ ῖς*, οἷον *ἰσχυρὰ δύναμις*. φῖ ἐπέεσθι καὶ ἡ συνθήεα.

**880.** (*e*) *os*. Those in *os* are accented on the penultimate, as *ἦμος*, *πῆμος*, *ὀπῆμος*, *ὀππῆμος*, *τῆμος*, *κῆγχος* or *κῆχος*, *πάρος*, *τημοῦτος* (*τημόσδε*, see above, § 849); except oxytone, *εἰκός* (which is really a participle), *ἐκτός* (*παρεκτός*), *ἐντός*, *ἐτός*, *προικός*; and proparoxytone *ἐναγχος* (*προσέναγχος*) and *μέταυτος* (?) = *μετά*.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 1: τὰ εἰς ΟΣ ἐπιρρήματα ἀπὸ προθέσεως παρηγμένα διὰ τοῦ Ο μικροῦ γράφονται, καὶ ὀξύνονται, καὶ σχέσιν τοπικὴν δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως. οἷον ἐντός, ἐκτός· ὅσα δὲ τοπικῆς ἀπὴλκται σχέσεως, καὶ χρόνον, ἢ ἄλλο τι δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως, τὴν βαρύνοντον τάσιν ἐπιζητεῖ· οἷον, πάρος ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἦμος ὁμοίως, τῆμος, ὀπῆμος, κῆχος· τὸ ἐναγχος προπαροφύνηται· τὸ εἰκὸς ὀξύνόμενον οὐδέτερον ἢν μετοχὴ οὐδέτερον γένους εἰς σύνταξιν ἐπιρρηματικὴν ἐλθοῦσα·

τὸ γοῦν ἔνδος, ἔξος, βαρύτονα Δῶρια : Joh. Alex. 38. 32. Apollonius (de Adv. 595. 5) thinks that *ἐναγχος* and the Ionic *κῆγχος* should be oxytone. *Ἐκπαντός* and *παράχρεος* are better written as two words.

**881. (f) *vs*.** Those in *vs* are oxytone, as *ἐγγύς*, *εὐθύς*, *ἰθύς*, *μεσσηγύς*; except such as begin with a preposition, which are proparoxytone, as *ἀντικρυς*, *ἐνεγγυς*, *πάρεγγυς*, *πρόσεγγυς*, *σύνεγγυς*.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 10 : τὰ εἰς ΥΞ ἐπιρρήματα δξύτονα διὰ βραχὺ τοῦ Υ γράφεται ἀπλᾶ ὄντα· τὰ γὰρ παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· οἷον, ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, μεσσηγύς· τὸ ἀντικρυς, σύνεγγυς, παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξύνονται· τὸ ἀντικρυς δξύνόμενον ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ· τὸ ἀλλῶς μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ Υ περισπᾶται. Thus also the Doric *πῦς* is perispomenon, Ammon. 121 : *κατιθύς* (?), *κατευθύς*, Anna Comn. p. 350 D, II. D., and *παρευθύς*, quoted from Dio Cass., are probably erroneous; cf. Lob. Phryn. 145. On *ἀντικρυς* see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. Γ. 359; E. 100; Joh. Alex. 38. 35.

**882. (g) *ws*.** Adverbs in *ws* have the same accent as the genitive plural of the word from which they are derived, as *ἀκρονυγῶς*, *ἀληθῶς* (*ἀληθῶν*), *ἀμῶς*, *ἀπαξαπλῶς*, *ἀπλῶς* (*ἀπλῶν*), *ἀποχώντως*, *ἀρκοῦντως*, *αὐθάδως*, *αὐτάρκως*, *ἀφειδείως*, *βαρέως*, *γλυκέως*, *διαψευστῶς*, *εὐνως* (*εὐνων* § 557), *ἡδέως*, *καλῶς* (*καλῶν*), *λεληθότως*, *μεγάλως*, *μηδαμῶς*, *μηδὸλως*, *οἰκότως*, *οἷως*, *ὄντως*, *ὀρθίως* (*ὀρθίων*), *πάντως*, *ποτέρως*, *πραόνως*, *πρεπόντως*, *ῥαόνως*, *τηνᾶλλως*. Adverbs of quantity in *χως* are perispomena, as *διχῶς*, *τριχῶς*, *πολλαχῶς*, together with *ζαφελῶς* (*ἐπιζαφελῶς*) from *ζάφελος*, and *ἀνακῶς* from *ἄναξ*. *Αὐτως*, *ἔως*, *λέως*, *ὄμως*, *nevertheless*, *ὅπως*, *τείως*, *τέως*, *ὥσαύτως*, are paroxytone; *ὁμῶς*, *equally*, is perispomenon. *Καθώς*, *τῶς*, *ὥς*, *thus*, are oxytone; *ὥς*, *as*, is proclitic, see Chap. 9.

**883. NOTE 1.**—Joh. Alex. 39. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 580. 30 sq.; Theog. Can. 164. 16; Chærob. C. 459. 17 : καὶ τὸ αὐταρκῶν δὲ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνεται κατὰ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, οἷον αὐτάρκων· καὶ τὸ ἐπίρρημα δὲ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γινόμενον αὐτάρκως βαρύντως ἀναγινώσκειται· καὶ λέγουσί τινες τῶν τεχνικῶν περισπωμένως αὐτὸ ἀναγινώσκειν καὶ τὸ συνήθων δὲ καὶ κακοήθων βαρυντόνως ἐπεκράτησεν ἀναγινώσκεισθαι, οἷον συνήθως καὶ κακοήθως : Joh. Alex. 39. 12 : τὸ δὲ αὐταρκῶς, εὐδῶς περισπᾷ Ἡρωδιανδς, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς γενικὰς αὐτῶν τὴν δὲ κακοήθων γενικὴν καὶ αὐθάδων βαρύνειν μεμελετήκασιν παραλόγως, αἷς συμβαρύνουσι καὶ τὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κακοήθως, αὐθάδως· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὸ νοσῶδων ἐβάρυνεν ἀλόγως; Arc. 136. 23.

On those in *χως*, see Apoll. de Adv. 585. 31; Theog. Can. 164. 20; Joh. Alex. 39. 2. Concerning *ἡσύχως*, there was a doubt whether it should be paroxytone or perispomenon; there is authority for both accents, but perhaps *ἡσυχῶς* is the better of the two, cf. Apoll. de Adv. 587. 11.

**884. NOTE 2.**—On *ἐπιζαφελῶς*, see Joh. Alex. 39. 18; Schol. Ven. I. 516; E. M. 408. 23 : *ἀτεχνῶς* is from *ἀτεχνής*, and *ἀτέχνως* from *ἀτεχνος*, E. M. 163. 1 : on *ἔως*, *τέως*, see Joh. Alex. 39. 25 : *ὅπως*, above, § 825 : *ὄμως*, Schol. Ven. M. 393.

**885. NOTE 3.**—Doric Accentuation of Adverbs in *-ws*. Concerning the accent

of these adverbs in Doric, I cannot do better than quote the words of Ahrens De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 32: 'De adverbiorum in ΩΣ exeuntium accentu mira præcipiuntur apud Joannem Grammaticum et qui hunc exscripserunt<sup>1</sup>, ea, quæ vulgo sunt perispomena, Doriensibus barytona esse, contra quæ vulgo barytona, in Dorica dialecto circumflexum in ultima habere, ut *κάλως*, *σόφως*, et *οὕτως*, *παντῶς*, *αὐτοματῶς*. Alterum præceptum quatenus verum sit doctissimus Grammaticus Apollonius<sup>2</sup> aperit, eorum errorem castigans, qui in universum adverbia vulgo barytona circumflecti apud Dorienses dixerint. Adverbiorum enim in ΩΣ accentum eundem esse, quem Genitivorum pluralium; itaque Dorienses *παντῶς*, *ἀλλῶς*, *τηνῶς* pronuntiare ut *παντῶν*, *ἀλλῶν*, *τηνῶν*, non *φιλῶς* vel *κουφῶς*. Ergo Joannes non recte præcipit de *αὐτοματῶς*, melius de *οὕτως*, quum *τουτῶν* Doricum sit, accedente præterea Eustathii testimonio, qui *οὕτως* ut Doricum assert e Theocr. 10. 47<sup>3</sup>. In adverbio *ὅπως* iudice Apollonio utraque accentus ratio, *ὅπως* et *ὀπῶς* defendi potest<sup>4</sup>. Quid vero de priore illius regulæ parte judicandum est? Optimi auctores docent, nonnulla adverbia apud Dorienses acutum in ultima habuisse, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*<sup>5</sup>, et apud ipsum Joannem in ea regulâ, cui hæc adnexa est, pro *βαρυτονουσι* restituendum esse *ὀξυτονουσι* supra monuimus not. 4, quod jam certissime confirmatum vides. Neque tamen omnia adverbia vulgo circumflexa vel, quod Theognostus docet, ab adjectivis *ὀξυνομένοις* derivata apud Dorienses acutum in fine habuisse, Apollonius significat. Nam et eam regulam, quam proponit, adverbia genitivorum pluralium accentum sequi, ad Doricum dialectum adhibet, vid. not. 14, et nonnulla tantum adverbia, quum enclitica fiant, acutum assumere docet. Itaque pauca quædam, quarum vis ita debilitari posset, ut encliticæ fierent, eo præcepto tangi arbitramur, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*. Non credimus Joanni de *κόμψως* et *ἄπλως*.'

## -Υ.

886. (α) Adverbs in *υ* from adjectives in *υς* retain the accent of the latter, as *εὐθύς* *εὐθύ*, *εὐρύ* *μεσσηγύ*; of the remainder, the dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄνευ*, *πάγχυ*, *ἐπιπάγχυ* (?), *πάνυ*, *πρόχινυ*, *τῆλυ*, while those which consist of more than two syllables are oxytone, as *ἀντικρύ*, *καταντικρύ*, *μεταξύ*.

<sup>1</sup> J. Gr. 243 a; Meerm. 657; Gr. C. 311: *ὁμοίως δὲ* (i.e. *βαρυτονουσίν*) *τὰ ποιότητος δηλωτικὰ ἐπιρρήματα*, *κάλως*, *σόφως*, *κόμψως*, *ἄπλως*: *τὰ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν βαρύτονα περισπῶσιν*: *οὕτως*, *παντῶς*, *αὐτοματῶς*.

<sup>2</sup> Apoll. de Adv. p. 581: *τὰ προκείμενα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων . . . περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται καθὼς πᾶσα γενικὴ πληθυντικὴ ἦτοι περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται, δεῖν τε ἐκ τοῦ Δωριέως συμπερισπᾶν τὸ ἐπιρρημα (παντῶς) ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν παντῶν φασίν. οὕτως ἔχει καὶ τὸ ἀλλῶς καὶ τηνῶς. τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἐνίους ἠπάτησεν ἀποφῆναι ὡς τὰ παρ' ἡμῶν βαρύνοντα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων περισπῶσι Δωριέως ὅπερ οὐκ ἦν ἀληθές. οὐτε γὰρ τὸ κοῦφως οὐτε τὸ φίλως οὐτε τὰ τοιαῦτα περισπῶσι.*

<sup>3</sup> Eustath. 630. 29: *Δωριέως κατὰ τὸ καλῶς, σοφῶς, δυνατῶς φασὶ καὶ οὕτως, οἷον παίνεται ὁ στάχυν οὕτως*. In bono Theocriti libro (Ben. 2) est *οὕτως*.

<sup>4</sup> Apoll. de Adv. 584. 19: *δοκεῖ μοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν Δωρίδα διάλεκτον τῷ μὲν προκατειλεγμένῳ λόγῳ ὅπως ἀναγινώσκειν, οὐδ' ὅπως ἄριστα: τῷ μὲντοι μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς συγκαταβιβάζειν τὰ ἐπιρρήματα ὀπῶς, ὥστε ἀμφοτέρας τὰς ἀναγνώσεις λόγον ἔχουσαι.*

<sup>5</sup> Apoll. de Adv. 580. 33: *παρὰ Δωριεῦσιν ἕνια (adverbia in ΩΣ) ὀξύνεται ὥστε (num ὅτε?) κατ' ἐγκλίσιν ἀνεγνώσθη· ἢ βα κᾶλως (corr. καλῶς) ἀποκαθάρασα ἐξελεπύρωσεν, unde nonnulli ὡς Doricum esse putarunt, vid. p. 581. 3 et 583. 20.—Theog. Oxx. 164. 18 (Ann. Bekk. p. 1123): *Δωριέως τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΣ ὀξυτόνων ἐπιρρήματα ὀξύνουσιν, οἷον σοφὸς σοφῶς, καλὸς καλῶς*: Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: *οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΣ λῆγον ἐπιρρημα ὀξυνόμενον ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου.**

(b) Those in *ou* are perispomena, as ἀγχοῦ, ἄμοῦ, αὐτοῦ, διχοῦ, μηδαμοῦ, μοναχοῦ, μυριαχοῦ, ὄμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πηλοῦ, ὑφοῦ.

887. NOTE.—Theog. Can. 161. 6; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 30; 614. 9; Joh. Alex. 37. 14. On ἀντικρύ see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. E. 100; Lob. Phryn. 443: ἔμβραχυν is proparoxytone, not oxytone as it is falsely printed in Joh. Alex. 37. 21; so too in πρόβραχυν: ἐπιβραχύ, καταβραχύ, παραβραχύ, κατευθύ, ἐπιπολύ, ἐπιτοπολύ, καταπολύ, παραπολύ, and the like, should probably be written ἐπὶ βραχύ, κατὰ βραχύ, etc.: on the latter word Lobeck (Phryn. 540) thus writes: 'Καταβραχύς agnoscere videtur Schol. Thucyd. 7. 2. 170. Sed prius verba Thucydidis ponam ipsa: ἥδη ἐπετετέλεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγα λιμένα διπλοῦν τεῖχος πλὴν κατὰ βραχύ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν' ad quæ hæc annotat Scholiographus: κατὰ βραχύ τι βαρυτόνωσιν τινὲς ἀναγινώσκουσι, ὥς μὴ τὸ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ τὸ πετρῶδες ἀκούηται' de quo quæ Bauerus scripsit, nugatoria sunt. Mihi illud significari videtur, aliquos, utroque conjuncto, πλὴν κατὰβραχύ τι scripsisse, excepto loco quodam valioso eodemque scrupuloso (nisi pro πετρῶδες ille πηλῶδες scripsit). Πάμπαν in Dio Cass. is probably false.

On those in *ou* see Chærob. C. 429. 22; Joh. Alex. 32. 20: Καθόλου, προύργου, ἄλλου, ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ are hardly to be considered as coming under this rule: on ὅτου (ἐξότου), see above, § 743, and Joh. Alex. 32. 22: on ὅπου, ποῦ, πού, οὐ, οὔ, above, § 825: on εὔ=εἶ, Apoll. de Adv. 614. 11: ὑπέρευ is paroxytone: κόχυν and κοχύ both occur in Hesych., but it is doubtful whether the word is an adverb.

—Ω.

888. Those in *ω* are paroxytone, as ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, πρόσω, ἐκατέρω, πορρωτέρω, ἐκαστάτω, ἀνωτέρω, ἄφνω, ὀπίσω, οὕτω; except ἄνεω or ἄνεφ proparoxytone, and πρῶ, ἐπισχερώ, ἐνσχερώ oxytone.

889. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 15; Joh. Alex. 37. 22; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12; E. M. 114. 35: ἄβῳ πρόι Λάκωνες, Hesych.: ἄνεω, Apoll. de Adv. 577. 9: ἔτι τὰ εἰς Ὀλήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα παροξύνεται, καθὼς ἔχει τὰ προκατελεγμένα, πρόσω, ἔσω, κάτω, ἐγγυτέρω. σαφὲς οὖν ὅτι, καθὼς προείπομεν, εἰ ἐπιρρημα τὸ ἄΝΕΩΙ, σεσημειώσεται. καὶ εἰ παρεστήσαμεν ὥς τὰ συνεπίπτοντα ὀνοματικῇ πτώσει ἐπιρρήματα τὴν τάσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων φυλάσσει, σαφὲς ὅτι προπαροξυνόμενον ἔνεκα τοῦ τόνου κατάρθωται. ἐδείκνυτο γὰρ τὸ προκείμενον, ὥς ἀπὸ Ἀττικῆς γραφῆς τῆς ἄνεως ἐσχημάτιστο· ἦν δὲ τὸ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἄνεως τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν: cf. also Joh. Alex. 37. 24: ἐπισχερώ, Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; E. M. 365. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: πρῶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρῶ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται· ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶ δισυλλάβου ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. It is sometimes however written πρῶ, but wrongly.

890. NOTE 2.—The Doric adverbs in *ω*=οθεν or ωθεν are perispomena, as πῶ, τουτῶ, αὐτῶ, τὴνῶ, Apoll. de Adv. 598. 9; 604. 3. It is asserted in E. M. 773. 18 that Apollonius oxytoned τουτῶ, but the place is corrupt: see Ahrens, de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 134, and the authorities there quoted.

## Interjections.

891. As might naturally be expected, Interjections are hardly reducible to any rule. The following sections comprise all that



I have noted. Suidas, s. v. ἐποποῖ, mentions a large number of Aristophanic interjections.

## -A.

892. Ἄππα, πάππα, ἄττα, ἄττατα, ἔα, εἶα, ἴσσα, σίττα, τήνελλα, ψίττα, ψύττα, ὠεία retract the accent, ταττά, οὐά (or οὐᾶ), δά (or δᾶ), and ὠσαννά are oxytone, and ᾶ, βᾶ, παπαπᾶ, or πᾶ πᾶ πᾶ, perispomena.

893. NOTE.—ᾶ, Joh. Alex. 31. 8 : τὰ ἔχοντα δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον περισπᾶται· ᾶ δειλὲ πάντων· καὶ τὸ βᾶ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παρὰ ἀρχαίοις ἐκπληξιν δηλοῦν. Suidas draws a distinction between ᾶ and ᾷ : ᾶ ᾧ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει ἐπίρρημα μετ' ἐκπλήξεως καὶ παρακελεύσεως· ᾶ ᾧ τὴν δᾶδᾶ μὴ μοι πρόσφερε (Plut. 1052). τὸ ᾶ ἂν κατὰ διαίρεσιν ἀναγινωστέον, οὐ καθ' ἑνωσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ψιλωτέον ἀμφότερα· εἰ γὰρ ἐν μέρος λόγου ᾧν καὶ κατὰ σύναφιν ἀνεγινώσκετο, οὐ χρεῖαν εἶχε τῶν δύο τόνων ἥτοι τῶν δύο ὀξεῖων· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἐκπλήξεως ὃν ψιλοῦται· τὸ δὲ ᾶ ᾧ θαυμαστικὸν δασύνεται, ὡς ἐν ἐπιγράμματι φησιν Ἀγαθίας (A. P. 1. 34) ᾧ μέγα τολμήεις κηρὸς ἀνεπλάσατο· Schol. Plat. Hipp. maj. 295 A : ᾧ περισπασθὲν δηλοῖ εἶθε· Καλὸς Ἰμάχος·

ᾶ πάντως ἵνα γῆρας.

καὶ τὸ ᾧ κλητικόν· Ὅμηρός·

ᾶ δειλοί, τί κακῶν ;

σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ μέγα παρ' Ἀρχιλόχῳ·

ᾶ ἔαδ' εἷς τε ταύρους.

τό τε ἐν ἴσῳ τῷ ναί, καὶ εἶθε. καὶ ἔτι σχετλιαστικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ φεῦ ἐπιρρήματος . . . εἰ δὲ ψιλωθεῖ περισπασθὲν, τὸ νῦν σημαίνει. The books vary considerably : εἶα, Eust. 107. 25 : δοκεῖ δὲ τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα παροξύνεσθαι, ὡς κατ' ἐπέκτασιν ἔχον τὸ A, ὁποῖόν τι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναίχι γίνεται. ὅτι δὲ τὸ εἶα συνεσταλμένην ἔχει τὴν λήγουσαν, ἢ τραγωδία δηλοῖ ἐν τῷ, ἀλλ' εἶα, τέκνον· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, χώρει· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, φείδου μηδέν. ἐξ ἱαμβικῶν δὲ στίχων ταῦτα εἰσὶ. σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τέχνην τοῦ Γεωργίου προπερισπᾶται τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα, εἰπόντος, ὅτι τε παρακελευσματικὸν ἐπίρρημά ἐστι, καὶ ὅτι, ὡς ῥέω ῥέα καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ I ῥεῖα, οὕτως ἔω τὸ ἐκπέμπω, ἔα, καὶ πλεονασμῷ, εἶα. φέρει δὲ καὶ χρῆσιν τῆς λέξεως κειμένην, φησὶ, παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ ἐν Σολεῖ ταύτην. εἶα δὴ, φίλον ξύλον, ἔκτεινέ μοι σεαυτὸ καὶ γίνου θρασύ. In our books it is in almost every instance properispomenon : ὠεία = ᾧ εἶα or εἶα, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 18 : τὸ ὠεία μίμημα βορβάρων ἐλκόντων τι : ταττά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 14 : εὐά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24, Suid., is sometimes written εἶα.

## -E.

894. Ἀβάλε = ᾶ βάλε, ἄγε, βάλε, ἡνίδε, σίττε, φέρε, are paroxytone, δεῦτε, εὗγε properispomena, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone, ἐέ, ἐέ, ἰδέ oxytone.

NOTE.—ἰδέ, 'Atticum esse ἰδέ, non ἰδε, tradunt Schol. Hom. II. A. 85; Eust. II. p. 341. 22; Moeris, p. 193. In libris scriptis ἰδέ vix reperitur, sed ἰδε;' H. D.

## -H.

895. Ἰή and ὠή are oxytone, βῆ, βλῆ (?) perispomena.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 29. 18: καὶ τὰ καθαρεύοντα, μὴ δηλοῦντα χρόνον, ὀξύνεται οἷον ἰή, ὦή, ἰωή: Arc. 183. 7; Eust. 751. 59: γάρφονσι γὰρ οἱ παλαιοὶ δίχα παραδειγμάτων, ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις δυσύλλαβος ἐν ῥήμασιν, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς πάθη ἀποκοπὴν, περισπᾷ τὴν καταλειπομένην· εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ τέλους, ὀξύνει αὐτὴν ἐπιρρηματικῶς δηλαδὴ κατὰ τὸ ὦή, ὅτῃ. Both ἰή and ὦή are falsely paroxytone in Theog. Can. 160. 27: βῆ, Eust. 592. 18 (yet it is βή Eust. 768. 13); Suid. βλή [? βῆ]; Theog. Can. 155. 19: βλή μίμημα φωνῆς ἀλόγου ἰσοδυναμοῦν τὸ βλιχᾶσθαι (sic) ὃ καὶ περισπᾶται . . . καὶ τὸ φνη [sic φνεΐ!] παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει· ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ μίμημα φωνῆς ὀρνέου.

## -ΑΙ.

896. Ἀτταταῖ, ἀταταταῖ, αἰαῖ, παπαῖ, ῥυπαπαῖ are perispomena, βαβαῖ, εὐαῖ, λατταταῖ, οὐαῖ, ὦαiaῖ oxytone; αἶ and αῖ seem to be equally good.

897. NOTE.—Schol. in Dion. Thrac. 946. 31: τὰ σχετλιαστικά περισπᾶται, τῶν εἰς ΑΙ περισπωμένων, οἷον ἀτταταῖ, οἶ οἶ, αἰμοῖ, οἶμοι. τὸ ᾧ πόποι σημειῶδες—παπαῖ γὰρ περισπᾶται—ἐνομήσθη γὰρ ὡς ὄνομα εἶναι· διὸ καὶ ὀνοματικὴν ἔλαβε τάσιν· ὡς γὰρ ᾧ φίλοι, οὕτως ᾧ πόποι ὡ θεοί. ἔστι δὲ δύο σχετλιαστικά ἐπιρρήματα: Theog. Can. 158. 25: τὰ εἰς ΑΙ λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὦν καὶ τὰ σχετλιαστικά τὰ πλείω ἔστι, διὰ τῆς ΑΙ διφθόγγου γράφεται· οἷον, αἰαῖ· ἀτταταῖ· παπαῖ (sic) ὃ δὲ περὶ ταῦτα τόπος ἀμφίβολος. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὀξύνουσιν αὐτά, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν· ἄλλοι γὰρ αὐτῶν λυπουμενὼν ἢ μεθυόντων φωναῖ, καθὼς εἴρηται· χαμαῖ· τοῦτο ὀξύνεται, ὡς καὶ τὸ νυμαῖ· ὕμαῖ . . . σημειωτέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ μὲν χρονικὰ βαρύνεται ὡς τοπάλαι· ὕπαι· τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικά περισπᾶται· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ὀξύνεται: Αἶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 24: τὰ τὴν ΑΙ διφθόγγον ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται, οἷον αἶ τάλας, ναῖ. ταῦτά ἔστι μονοσύλλαβα: Theog. Can. 155. 30: τὰ εἰς ΑΙ λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα μονοσύλλαβα, τρία ἔστιν· αἶ τὸ δασυνόμενον, ὡς ὅταν λέγομεν (sic), αἶ τάλας· καὶ αἶ τὸ εὐκτικὸν . . . καὶ τὸ ναῖ . . .: A. G. 353. 18: αἶ· ψιλούμενον καὶ περισπώμενον τὸ ὄφελον σημαίνει, κατ' ἀποκοπὴν τοῦ αἶθε. δασυνόμενον δὲ ἄρθρον θηλυκὸν ἀναφορικόν. σημαίνει δὲ ἐπὶ ῥημα θρηνητικὸν περισπώμενον καὶ ψιλούμενον, ὃ καὶ διπλασιάζεται. αἶ αἶ τάλαινα: thus also Suidas, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 31: αἶ αἶ, ἐπὶ ῥημα θρηνητικόν, ὃ πάντες οἱ νῦν βαρύνουσι. Στέφανος δὲ καὶ Μελάμπους περισπᾶν ἀξιοῦσι, λέγοντες τοιοῦτὸν τὸν κανόνα. Τὰ εἰς ΑΙ διφθόγγον λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα, ἂν ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχωσι τὸν τόνον, περισπῶνται. λατταταῖ, παπαῖ, αἶ καὶ τὰ ὅμοια. πλὴν τοῦ βαβαῖ, καὶ τὸ ναῖ· ἐγὼ δὲ φημι καὶ τοῦ οὐαῖ. Our books vary, and no wonder: ἀτταταῖ (and ἀταταταῖ), Joh. Alex. 36. 12: τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικά τῶν εἰς ΟΙ καὶ εἰς ΑΙ ἄλογον ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἢ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν περισπᾶται, ὡς τὸ ὅττοῖ ἔχον συμπαρακείμενον καὶ τὸ ἀτταταῖ, καὶ τὸ οἰοῖ καὶ αἰαῖ σαβαῖ τε, καὶ τὸ αἰβοῖ καὶ τὸ σαβαῖ παρ' Εὐδόλιδι ἐν Βάπταις. τὸ δὲ εὐαῖ παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ ὀξύνεται, εὐαῖ σαβαῖ. βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ οἶμοι. τὸ δὲ ᾧ πόποι δυσὶ τόνοις χρῆται. ἔδει δὲ αὐτὸ δύο περισπωμένας ἔχειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ παράκειται καὶ τὸ παπαῖ: Herod. π. μ. λ. 27. 11: οὐδὲν εἰς ΑΙ λήγον ἐπὶ ῥημα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὀξύνεται· λέγω δὴ τὸ χαμαῖ· τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα περισπᾶται, ἀταταῖ, αἰαῖ, παπαῖ: yet ἀτταταῖ occurs as well as αἰαῖ: βαῖ (?) Eust. 768. 13: βαβαῖ, Arc. 183. 18: τὰ εἰς ΟΙ καὶ εἰς ΑΙ σχετλιαστικά παραλόγως περισπῶνται· ὅττοῖ, εὐοῖ, παπαῖ, ἀταταῖ, πλὴν τοῦ αἶ, οὐαῖ, βαβαῖ. παροξύνεται δὲ τὸ οἶμοι, ὦμοι· ἢ δὲ συνήθεια ὀξύνει τὸ παπαῖ καὶ ἀταταῖ: Etym. Gud. 451. 19; but βαβαῖ is found in the Cod. Clark. of Plato: εὐαῖ, Joh. Alex. above: ιαῖ, Aristoph. Eccl. 1179: λατταταῖ (?): οὐαῖ, Arc. 183. 18: παπαῖ, A. G.; Arc.; Joh. Alex. above, or παπαῖ, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 25: παπαπαῖ or παπαπαῖ: ῥυπαπαῖ, or ῥυπαπαῖ, also occurs as proparoxytone and oxytone: ὦαiaῖ, Apoll. de Adv. 537. 32: καθάπερ οὖν τῷ πόποι τὸ παπαῖ (sic) παράκειται καὶ τῷ ὅττοῖ τὸ ἀταταῖ (sic), οὕτως καὶ τῷ ὦοῖ τὸ ὦαiaῖ, ὕπερ συναλειφθὲν καὶ ἐν βαρείᾳ τάσει γινόμενον παρ' Αἰολεῦσιν ἔστιν ᾤα.

## -EI.

898. Φνεί is oxytone, ἄγρει paroxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρει is of course only the imperative of ἀγρέω, Joh. Alex. 36. 29; Theog. Can. 159. 6.

## -OI.

899. These are generally perispomena, as αἰβοῖ, γοῖ, οἰοιοῖ, οἰμοιμοῖ, εὐοῖ, λαιβοῖ, οἰοῖ, ὀτοτοῖ; except κοῖ, οἶ oxytone, and πόποι paroxytone. Of the rest in ι, ἦνι and οἶ are oxytone, ἴθι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Αἰβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 15; βοῖ, Aristoph. Pac. 1031; γοῖ, Jacobs ad Anthol. T. 12. p. 476; ἔποποι, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 58; Σύμμαχος καὶ Δίδυμος προπαροξύνουσιν· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν ἢ ἢ ἐπίρρημα, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐποπιστί; Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227=228: τὸ δὲ ἐποποι καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δεῖ δυνάμει προφέρεσθαι, ὥστε ἦχον ὀρνέου προφέρεσθαι κατὰ μίμησιν, so also Theodos. Gramm. p. 79. 2: εὐοῖ, Apoll. de Adv. 588. 24: καὶ γὰρ τὰ πρωτότυπα θέλει ὁπωσδήποτε περισπᾶσθαι, ὥς ἔχει τὸ οἰμοιμοῖ καὶ τὸ ὀτοτοῖ καὶ τὸ οἰοιοῖ. Φαίνεται ὅτι καὶ τὸ εὐοῖ κατὰ τοῦτο σεσημειώσεται: Arc. 183. 19, but it is oxytone in Theog. Can. 158. 23, and elsewhere: κοῖ, E. M. 607. 24; Joh. Alex. 36. 36: οἶ ought seemingly to be οἷ according to the passage just quoted from Apollonius: οἶμοι, Arc. 183. 21; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22, and πανοίμοι: πόποι, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 10; Joh. Alex. 36. 18; ποποι also occurs: σαβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 16: ὦμοι, Theog. Can. 159. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22: the books vary considerably in the accentuation of many of these words.

## -N.

900. Those in ν are oxytone, as ἀμήν, εὐάν, ἦν; except αὖν, βρῦν (and βρῦ) perispomena.

NOTE.—Εὐάν, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24; E. M. 391. 15; Draco, 9. 19; yet it is paroxytone according to Joh. Alex. 37. 27: it appears from Theog. Can. 161. 30 that the verb εἶν was made oxytone by some writers: on εὖν, εὐάν (εὐό), and the like, see H. D. s. vv.

## -Ξ, -O, -Π, -Σ, -Τ.

901. Those in ξ, ο, and π are oxytone, as βαβαιάξ, βομβάξ, λαταταιάξ, λατταταιάξ, ιππαπαιάξ, πάξ, παπαιάξ, πατάξ, πυππάξ (and πύππαξ), βρεκεκέξ, κόγξ, τοροτίξ, τοτοβρίξ, τυροτίγξ; θρεττανελό, ποποπό, τσό, τορό, τριστό, ψό (Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 16); ὅπ, ὥοπ, ὦ ὀπόπ. Φλαττόθρατ and φλαττοθραττόφλατ are paroxytone; ἕξ or ἔς is oxytone.

## -Υ, -Ω.

902. Those in ν are perispomena, as αῦ αῦ, βδεῦ, βῦ, γρῦ, ἐλελεῦ, εῦ, λαῦ, λεῦ, κικκαβαῦ, σοῦ, φῦ, μῦ, φεῦ; except ἰδοῦ, ἰού, ἰύ oxytone, and κόκκυ paroxytone; those in ω are oxytone, as ἰώ, ἰωτώ, ὦ=alas! but ὦ κλητικόν is perispomenon.

903. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 6, where ἀρρυ, ἰν are mentioned, but they are

not accented in the MS: 'Αλεῦ or ἄλεν is a verb: αὐ αὐ (?) Theodos. Gramm. 79. 20: βαύ, Joh. Alex. 32. 23: τὸ βαὺ κατὰ μίμησιν κυνὸς δέξνεται, βαὺ βαύ: γρύ, Arc. 182. 9; Chærob. E. 95. 9; Theog. Can. 155. 29, for which γρύ is a false form: ἔλελεῦ, Joh. Alex. 36. 25; Arc. 183. 23: εὔ, E. M. 388. 17; Joh. Alex. 36. 25; ὑπέρευ is paroxytone, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone: ἰδοῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 21, and above, § 784: ἰύ, Joh. Alex. 37. 16: ἰού, Joh. Alex. 32. 21: ἰοῦ . . . δέξνεται: Theodos. Gramm. 79. 27: ἰοῦ ἰοῦ ἐπὶ λύπης, τὸ ἰοῦ δὲ ἐπὶ χαρᾶς: Chærob. C. 429. 9: σημειούμεθα τρία τινὰ εἰς τὸ Υ καταλήγοντα ἐν διφθόγγῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς ἔχοντα τὸν τόνον, καὶ ὅμως μὴ περισπώμενα ἀλλ' δέξνόμενα ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τὸ ἰδοῦ δεικτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἰοῦ σχετλιαστικόν, καὶ τὸ οὐ ἀρνήσεως δηλωτικόν: cf. Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9: μῦ, Theog. Can. 155. 29, is falsely μύ in Theodos. Gramm. 79: φεῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 18; 36. 24: ὑπέρφευ is paroxytone, Joh. Alex. 36. 25.

904. NOTE 2.—'Ιώ, E. M. 365. 14; 481. 12; Schol. Ven. Σ. '68; Joh. Alex. 32. 3; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: ἰωτά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 3: ὦ, 'Etyim. M. p. 79. 13: τὸ ὦ ἥνικα θαυμαστικὸν λαμβάνεται, δέξνεται καὶ χωρεῖ εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν, οἷον ὦ 'Ηράκλεις: Etyim. Gud. p. 576. 40: ὦ κλητικὸν ἐπίρρημα ὦ δέξνόμενον σχετλιαστικόν, ὦ τοῦ ἰδίου, ὦ ἐγώ. Explicatius Thom. M. p. 930 (408 Ritsch.): τὸ ὦ μετὰ τῆς κλητικῆς οὐδέποτε δέξνεται, εἰ καὶ ἐκπληξιν ὁ λόγος ἔχει καὶ θαῦμα, οἷον ὦ 'Ηράκλεις, ὦ θαῦμα θαυμάτων. Οὐ γὰρ τὸ ὦ μόνον ἐν τοῦτοις ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἐκπληξιν καὶ τὸ θαῦμα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν κλητικῶν. "Οτε δὲ ἐπάγεται γενικὴ, ἐξ ἀνάγκης δέξνεται: τότε γὰρ πάντως ἡ σχετλιαστικὸν ἔστιν, οἷον ὦ τῆς ἐμῆς ἀθλιότητος, ἡ θαυμαστικόν, οἷον ὦ τοῦ ξένου μετάλλου. Αἰδὸ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν ἔχει ἐπαγομένην λαμβανομένου ἐξωθεν τοῦ ἔνεκα. Oxytonum ὦ sæpissime servatum in quorumvis scriptorum codicibus, sed ab editoribus non raro in ὦ mutatum: v. Brunck. ad Aristoph. Lys. 836, et Bast. ad Aristen. p. 209, qui longa experientia edoctum se esse scribit libros MSS. exacte servare discrimen grammaticorum inter ὦ et ὠ; 'H. D.

## CHAPTER VIII.

THE ACCENTUATION OF WORDS WHEN STANDING IN A SENTENCE; MODIFICATIONS OF ACCENT ARISING FROM ELISION, ANASTROPHE, AND CRASIS.

905. WHEN words are combined in a sentence their accent becomes liable to certain modifications, which are governed by the following rules:—

Oxytones become barytone, except before a colon, a full stop, a break in the sense, or an enclitic, as

αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερὲς, εἰσόκ' Ἀχαιοὶ

"Ιλιον αἰπὸν ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλὰς.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος, προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς  
θαρσύνσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον ὃ τι οἶσθα.



Here it will be observed that the oxytones αἶν, ἐγώ, διαμπερές, Ἀχαιοί, αἰπύ, διὰ receive the grave instead of the acute accent; βουλάς, being followed by a full stop, remains oxytone. In the second example the accent of Ἀχιλλεύς is not inclined, because of the pause in the sense. To this rule there is but one exception, the interrogative τίς, τί, which is always oxytone, as

τίς δ' ὅδε Ναυσικάα, ἔπεται καλός τε μέγας τε  
ξείνους;

906. NOTE 1.—Chærob. ap. A. G. 707. 24: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις ὀξύτονος ἐν τῇ συνεπείᾳ, ἤγουν ἐν τῇ φράσει, κοιμίζει τὴν ὀξεῖαν εἰς βαρεῖαν, χωρὶς τοῦ τίς: Joh. Alex. 6. 5: πᾶσα ὀξεῖα ἐπὶ τέλους λέξεως οὔσα εἰ μὴ ἐπιφέροιτο μετ' αὐτὴν στιγμὴ, πάντως ἐν τῇ συμφράσει κοιμίζεται εἰς βαρεῖαν· οἶον

Zeὺς δ' ἐπὶ οὖν Τρῳάς τε καὶ Ἑκτορα,

τὸ τε Zeὺς καὶ ἐπὶ βαρύνεται, ὅτι στιγμή μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ τίθεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 690. 15: ἔστιν οὖν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἡ στιγμή καὶ ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῆς φωνῆς οὐκ ἐξ βαρεῖαν τεθῆναι ἀλλὰ κρουστικωτέραν, ὧν οὕτως εἶπω, τὴν λέξιν ἀπεργαζομένη ὀξύνεσθαι ταύτην βιάζεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 689. 23; cf. Arc. 140. 8; Apoll. de Pron. 34 C.

907. NOTE 2.—Reiz (de Accent. inclinat. p. 56) asks the question, 'An dictio acuta recte gravetur ante comma?' adding, 'loquor de commatibus iis, quibus pronuntiatio sola regitur; non de iis, quæ plerique hodie solent in libris Græcis et Latinis edendis nimium crebra ponere ut imperitioribus construendi negotium facilius reddant:' he is of opinion that commas which mark off real parts in a proposition affect, or ought to affect, the accent like other stops; printed books vary a good deal, and each editor does that which is right in his own eyes.

908. *Elision*.—When, in a word of more than one syllable, an accented final vowel is elided, an acute accent is placed on the preceding syllable, as κείν' ὄχρα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας for κεινὰ ὄχρα: αἰ δειλ' οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός ἐστιν for αἰ δειλέ: ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον for ὦμὰ ἀποταμνόμενον: κῆφ' ὅτι for καὶ εἰπέ ὅτι: κάκ' ὁσσόμενος: ἀγλά' ἄποινα: πόλλ' ἐμόγησα: πάντ' ἀγορεύω. From this rule however the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἥδέ, the enclitics τινά and ποτέ and dissyllabic prepositions are excepted, which lose their accent altogether when their final vowel is elided, as ἀλλ' οὐκ: ἐπ' ὦμων: οὐδ' ἀναθλησεί: ἅτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι οἶω: ἥδ' ἔτι: παρ' αὐτόν: ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν: ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο: μηδ' ἐπαγαλλόμενος.

909. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 160: λέγει δὲ τεχνικὸς ἐν τῷ ὑπομνήματι τοῦ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου· τὰ ὀξύτονα ἥνικα ἐκθλίβηται τὴν ὀξυνομένην συλλαβὴν, ἀναπέμπει τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπίσω συλλαβὴν, καὶ ἐὰν ἢ ἡ ἐκθλιβείσα συλλαβὴ ἢ ἔχουσα τὴν ὀξεῖαν βραχεῖα, ἢ δὲ ὑπίσω συλλαβὴ φύσει μακρά, τῇ τουτικῷ παραγγέλματι γίνεται περισπώμενον· περισπᾷ γοῦν τὸ δειλ', ἐν δὲ τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσῳδίᾳ ἐναντιοῦται τοῦτ'· Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 143: φῆμ' ἐγὼ ὅτε ἀναβιβάζεται ὀξεῖα, πάλιν ὀξεῖα ὀφείλει τίθεσθαι· οὐ μὴν περισπωμένη· ἀποπον γὰρ, ὥσπερ ἐνταῦθα τὸ φῆμ' ἐγὼ· καὶ τὸ χρῆστ' ἔδρασε· καὶ τὸ δεῖν' ἄττα· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: Schol. Ven. P. 201: ζητεῖ

ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Α' ὑπομνήματι τῷ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου περὶ τοῦ ᾱ δειλ', πῶς δει τονίζειν αὐτὸ, καί φησι, πολλὸν δὲ πρότερον παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ ἐστι τὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως, ᾱ δειλ', οὐδὲ τι τοι θάνατος, ἢ ᾱ δειλ' οὐδέ τι τοι θάνατος. τὸ γὰρ πλήρὲς ἐστίν, ᾱ δειλέ· οὐ γάρ, ὥς οἱ ἐξηγησάμενοι, τοῦ δέλαιε ἀποκοπῇ· ἐν ἑτέροις γὰρ αὐτὸς λέγει, ᾱ δειλῶ, τί νυ δάκρυ κατεΐβεται; περιγέγραπται οὖν ἡ ὕψια, εἴτα καὶ ἀνάπανσις γέγονεν. ἀρὰ γε οὖν φυλαχθήσεται ἡ ὕψια, ἢ ἐπεὶ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τῆς ὕψιας, περιγέγραπται καὶ ὁ τόνος; τὸ κρινόμενον ἐκείνο, ἵνα ἐπιστάμενοι ἀναγνῶμεν· ἐν ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν, εἰ ἅπας περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τὸ ἔχον τὴν ὕψιαν, ὁ τόνος γενέσθω τῆς προτέρας συλλαβῆς, οὐχὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τέλους: Schol. Ven. A. 441: ᾱ δειλ'· ἐπεὶ μετὰ τὰς προσαγορευτικὰς ἀνάγκη στίζειν, ὥς καὶ ἡ συνήθεια μαρτυρεῖ στίζουσα μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν λέξιν, οὐκ ἐστὶ δὲ πλήρης, ἀλλὰ συνείληπται, οὕτως δὲ ἡμῶν ἀναγνωσκόντων πεπονητοῦσαν τὴν λέξιν βαρβαρισμὸς γίνεται, εἴτε δεύνομεν εἴτε περισπᾶσομεν, ἀναγκαίως ἐκ πλήρους γράφειν τὴν λέξιν, ᾱ δειλέ, δει, ἵνα καὶ ἡ στιγμή καὶ ὁ τόνος ἀναλόγως καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς ἔχῃ· οὕτως δὲ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἔγραφεν· ἐκ πλήρους, ὥς Δίδυμος μαρτυρεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ μέτρον οὐκ ἂν δόξει βλάπτεσθαι τοῦ στοιχείου προστεθέντος, ἐπεὶ ὅταν δέῃ ὑγιὲς αὐτὸ παριστάναι, πάλιν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ὥς Βουκύλε ἐπεὶ οὕτε κακῷ (Od. 20. 227)· ἢ οὐ μέμνη ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω (Il. 15. 18)· οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἑξῆς ᾱ δειλέ, οὐ μὲν σοί γε (452): it will be seen from these passages that the ancient grammarians were not absolutely unanimous.

According to Schol. Ven. A. 269 Aristarchus retained the accent in μέθ' ὁμίλειον (οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος τὴν μετὰ φυλάσσειν τὸν τόνον) where others read μεθομίλειον: Aristarchus probably accented the preposition to obviate an ambiguity, which was however hardly likely to arise: cf. below, § 920.

**910. Anastrophe.**—All prepositions consisting of two short syllables, except ἀνά and διὰ, are paroxytone when placed immediately after the noun or verb to which they belong, as Ἰθάκην κάτα for κατὰ Ἰθάκην: ἀκροτάτῃ δὲ ποδῶν ὑπο σείλετο ὕλη: μάχῃ ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ: νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ: νεῶν ἀπο καὶ κλισιάων: ᾧ ἔπι πόλλ' ἐμόγησα.

If any word is interposed between the preposition and the word which it governs the accent is not retracted unless the preposition finishes a sentence, as τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃς ἦλθε κρατερὸς Διομήδης: ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδῆμιος, not τῷ δ' ἔπι nor ἦλθε δ' ἔπι. But τῶν πάντων δ' ἔπτυσσε πολλὴ κάτα, because here κατὰ finishes the sentence.

**911. NOTE I.**—On the Anastrophe of prepositions see Arc. 180. 1; Joh. Alex. 26. 16 sqq.; Chærob. E. 14; Apoll. de Synt. 304-305: Ptolemæus Ascalonites anastrophised prepositions even when separated by some intervening word from the noun or verb, as ὦσε δ' ἀπο ῥινὸν τρηχὺς λίθος, Hom. Il. 5. 308, on which Schol. Ven. ad loc. observes: οὐχ ὥς οἶται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναστραφήσεται ἢ πρόθεσις, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἐστὶν ἀπῶσε· μεταξὺ γὰρ πέπτωκεν ὁ δέ: Hermann and Gütting agree with Ptolemæus, but the old grammarians generally adhere to the rule given above: Schol. Ven. E. 283; Ψ. 377; S. V. E. 405; E. M. 342. 8, and Joh. Alex. 27. 24 adds: διὸ σημειοῦνται τὴν παρὰ Πλάτωνι ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀρετῆς δ' αὖ περὶ διότι ἀναστράφη ἢ πρόθεσις, μεσοσυλλαβοῦντος τοῦ δὲ συνδέσμου καὶ τοῦ αὖ. What shocks this ancient grammarian does not shock many modern editors; C. F. Hermann prints ταύτης δὴ περὶ, Plat. de Legg. 676 C: οὗ δὴ καὶ νῦν ἐφέστηκε περὶ τὸ λεγού-

μενον, Plat. de Legg. 780 D : Nauck has αἰδοῦς δὲ καὶ τὸς δυσκρίτως ἔχω πέρι, Eurip. Frag. 367, and such instances might easily be multiplied.

912. NOTE 2.—Διά is not susceptible of anastrophe, because it might be confounded with Δία accusative of Ζεὺς, Joh. Alex. 27. 31 ; Arc. 180. 4 ; S. V. P. 522 : nor is ἀνά, which might be confused with ἀνα the vocative of ἀναξ, or with ἀνα for ἀνάσθησι : this was the doctrine (foolish enough, no doubt) of Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. E. 824, Chærob. E. 14, although it was not universally admitted to be correct, at least as far as regards ἀνά.

Prepositions of three moræ are not subject to anastrophe, as ἐνί, προτί, Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15, but ἐνί is, as μάχη ἐνὶ κυδιανείρῃ : so κατὰ, ὑπαί (cf. Schol. Ven. O. 4), ἀντί, ἀμφί, παρὰ, ὑπέρ, διαί, ἀπαί, πορτί : Joh. Alex. 27. 30 ; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125.

The passage in E. M. 123. 30, in which it is asserted that κατὰ and περί are not capable of anastrophe, is corrupt, indeed a farrago of contradictory statements. In Chærob. E. 14. 12 it is gravely stated that κατὰ is not anastrophised, lest it should be confounded with κῆρα !

The shortened forms of prepositions like πάρ for παρὰ are not liable to anastrophe ; Schol. Ven. Σ. 191 : παροισέμεν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναστρέφει τὴν πρόθεσιν πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τὸν λόγον, καίτοι τῶν συναλοιομένων μὴ ἀναστρεφομένων, ὥς καὶ Ἀπολλωνίους φησιν. ἐπίσθη δὲ ἡ παράδοσις Ἀριστάρχῃ.

913. The monosyllables ἐκ ἐξ, ἐν εἰν, ἐς εἰς and ὥς, when standing after the word which they govern, and at the end of a verse, take the acute, as

ἦ ῥ' οὐχ οὗτος ἀνὴρ Προθοήνορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι  
ἀξιος ; οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἶδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἐξ.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' αἰοιδὸν ἀνὴρ ποτιδέρεται, ὅστε θεῶν ἐξ  
αἰεῖδαι δεδαῶς ἔπε' ἱμερόεντα βροτοῖσιν.

ἀλλ' ἄγε μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα νηπύτιοι ὥς.

τῷ ὅγε οἶνοποτάξει ἐφήμενος ἀθάνατος ὥς.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 27. 34 ; E. M. 342. 8. It would appear that some considered such an accentuation to be correct, even when the preposition did not conclude a line, for Schol. Ambros. in Odys. 3. 137 (καλεσσαμένῳ ἀγορὴν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς) says, βούλονται τῆς ἐς προθέσεως ῥωννύναι τὸν τόνον τινὲς, ἵνα δυνάμει ἀναστροφὴ γένηται κατὰ τὸ ὄρνιθες ὥς : and this is also the opinion of Götting, Accent. p. 381, and of Hermann, De emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 102 : W. Christ writes τὰν δ' ἐπειτ' ἀνδρῶν μαχῶν ἐκ παγκρατίου, Pind. Olymp. 8. 59, but it is a doubtful accent ; Kühner, G. G. 1. 259, rejects the doctrine of the old grammarians as irrational, as though that were a good reason to give.

914. When a preposition capable of anastrophe stands between a substantive and its epithet or apposition, the accent is generally thrown back, as ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήεντος : Ξάνθου ἀπο δινιήεντος : ἀνθρώπων πέρι μαιομένων, Pind. Olymp. 8. 4 ; γῆν πέρι πᾶσαν, Herodot. 2. 22, cf. 4. 8 ; χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν, Herodot. 2. 133 ; οἱ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ Νίκης ἰέσθην, τρίποδος πέρι ποιητοῖο, Hom. Il. 23. 718,

where Ptolemæus Æscalonites wrote περί, cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc. ; ὑψηλῶν ὁρέων κορυφὰς ἐπὶ δενδροκόμους, Aristoph. Nub. 278.

**915. NOTE 1.**—The grammarians are guilty of several unnecessary refinements in this case. Schol. Ven. B. 877 : πᾶσα πρόθεσις μεταξὺ κυρίου καὶ ἐπιθετικοῦ τῷ κυρίῳ ἔπεται κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον· κατὰ δὲ Πτολεμαῖον, τῷ προσηγορικῷ· κατὰ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον, πάντως ἀναστρέφεται : Schol. Ven. Γ. 240 : Νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροις· Νικίας ἀναστρέφει· οὐ συμφωνεῖ δὲ τὰ τῆς ἱστορίας αὐτῷ· φασὶ γὰρ Ἀρίσταρχον τοῖς κυριωτέροις συντάσσειν τὰς προθέσεις. Herodian's opinion coincided with that of Apollonius ; cf. Schol. Ven. B. 523 ; 839 ; Δ. 423 ; Joh. Alex. 26. 25 : εἰ δὲ μεταξὺ πέσῃ δύο ὀνομάτων ἢ πρόθεσις, τοῦ μὲν κυρίου ὄντος, τοῦ δὲ προσηγορικοῦ, ἢ ἐπιθετικοῦ καὶ προσηγορικοῦ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖτοις ἀναστρέφειν δεῖ τὴν πρόθεσιν, ἵνα τῆς ὕλης συντάξῃς προηγήσῃται· ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήντος : cf. Chærob. E. 14 : Tyrannion seems to have carried the principle further still, Schol. Ven. M. 462 : λαὸς ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς· τὴν δὲ πρόθεσιν Τυραννίων ἀναστρέφει, ἵνα τὸ ἐξῆς ὑπάρχη ὑπὸ λίθου ῥιπῆς· οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δέ· τί γὰρ καλύει φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως, καὶ εἶναι ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς λίθου ; A. G. Paris. 3. 314. 8 ; C. F. Hermann prints πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου in Plat. de Legg. 943 A, where πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου is probably more correct, and yet he has τοῦ γυναικείου περὶ νόμου, Plat. Rep. 457 B.

**916. NOTE 2.**—When the preposition stands between a genitive case and a substantive governing or governed by it, anastrophe does not take place, as in the instance just quoted, λαὸς ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς, or βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσς' ἐριμύκων, Hom. Il. 21. 497, where Schol. Ven. says : οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν· ἔχει γὰρ σύνταξιν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιφερομένην δοτικὴν τὴν ποσσίν, ὁμοίως τῷ ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσσαλος ὤρνυτ' ἀελλῆς (Il. 3. 13) : Schol. Ven. B. 162 : φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν, ὡς Τυραννίων καὶ Πτολεμαῖος· ὁπότε γὰρ γενικῇ συντάττεται ἢ ἀπὸ, τηρεῖ τὸν τόνον· καὶ γὰρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο : Δ. 67 : τινὲς ἀναστρέφουσι τὴν παρά, κακῶς· οὐδέποτε γὰρ ἀναστρέφεται πρόθεσις γενικῇ συντασσομένη πτώσει· ἐστὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐξῆς παραφέριο.

**917.** Prepositions used elliptically for verbs are barytone, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι, ἀπο for ἀπεστι, ἐνι for ἐνεστι, ἐπι for ἔπεστι, πάρα for πάρεστι, μέτα for μέτεστι, ὕπο for ὕπεστι.

**918. NOTE 1.**—Joh. Alex. 28. 5 : πᾶσα δὲ πρόθεσις ῥῆμα σημαίνουσα βαρύνεται·

ἐνθ' ἐνὶ μὲν φιλότης·

πάρα δ' ἀνὴρ, δς καταθήσει.

Cf. Schol. Ven. E. 824 ; A. 174 ; E. M. 123. 30 ; 342. 8 ; S. V. Φ. 110 : ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τοι καὶ ἔμοι θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν ἐπὶ· τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς ἐστὶν ἐπὶ σοι καὶ ἔμοι.

According to the old grammarians, a preposition when used in the sense proper to some other preposition, does not suffer anastrophe : Schol. Ven. E. 824 : ὅταν πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβάνηται οὐκ ἀντιστρέφεται : Schol. Ven. A. 258 : πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβάνομένη, τὸν ἴδιον τόνον φυλάττει : Schol. Ven. B. 831 ; E. 325 ; but modern editors pay little or no attention to this rule, e. g. Dindorf reads οἶον δὴ καὶ ὄδ' ἦλθε φυγῶν ὕπο νηλεὲς ἡμαρ, Hom. Il. 21. 57, where the Schol. Ven. bids us write φυγῶν ὑπὸ νηλεὲς ἡμαρ.

**919. NOTE 2.**—Some paroxytoned ἀπὸ and περί when they stood for ἀποθεν and περισσῶς : Schol. Ven. Σ. 64 : Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάττει τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως· ἔφαμεν δὲ ἐν ἐτέροις ὅτι ἢ ἀπὸ, ἐὰν συντάσσῃται τῇ γενικῇ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν



λέξεων καὶ σημαίνει τὸ ἄπωθεν, φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον. οὕτως γοῦν ἀνέγνωμεν ἀπὸ πατριδος ἄνδρα κατακτάς (Π. 13. 696), καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχεος (Π. 9. 353), καὶ γὰρ τίς θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο (Π. 2. 292): προσέθηκα δὲ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν λέξεων διὰ τὸ ἄπο πλυνοί εἰσι πόλῃος (Od. 6. 40): οὐ γὰρ ἐπλησίασε τῇ πόλῃος γενικῇ, ἀλλὰ μεταξὺ ἀνεδέξατο λέξεις: Schol. Ven. A. 258; B. 292; Δ. 46. 75; I. 353; Ψ. 718; Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 931. 19, and in such phrases as περί κῆρι modern editors frequently obey the directions of the older writers: Kühner, G. G. I. 261, and others, write περί whenever the word is used adverbially, as

καὶ πάντων Τρώων, πέρι δ' αὖ Πριάμοιό γε παῖδων.

Hom. Π. 21. 105.

οὐνέκά τοι πέρι δῶκε θεὸς πολέμηϊα ἔργα.

Hom. Π. 13. 727.

He also maintains that unaccented prepositions are oxytone when used as adverbs, as ἐν (= ἐνδον) δέ μιν αὐτὸν Εὔρ', Π. 24. 472; ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὖρομος, Hom. Od. 4. 358; in both places Dindorf and others leave the preposition unaccented.

920. If the last syllable of a preposition capable of anastrophe, and standing after the word to which it belongs, be elided, it is not accented at all unless it is followed by a stop, or any ambiguity is likely to arise, as

τῇσι παρ' εἰνάετες χάλκευον δαίδαλα πολλὰ.

Hom. Π. 18. 400.

δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἑτάροισιν ὑπερθύμοισι γυναῖκα,  
καὶ τρίποδ' ὠτῶεντα φέρειν· ὃ δ' ἔλυνεν ὑφ' ἵππους.  
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀντίλοχος Νηληϊῆος ἤλασεν ἵππους.

Hom. Π. 23. 512.

But

τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαίας γε διασκεδάσειεν ἀπάσας,  
τὰς νῦν ὑβρίζων φορέεις, ἀλαλήμενος αἰεὶ  
ἄστνυ κάτ'· αὐτὰρ μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆες.

Hom. Od. 17. 244.

Here κατ' receives the acute because of the stop after it. In the line στεῦντο γὰρ Ἑφαίστοιο πάρ' οἰσέμεν (Hom. Π. 18. 191) the elided preposition is accented, ἵνα ᾗ παρὰ τοῦ Ἑφαίστου οἰσέμεν, καὶ μὴ νομίζεται τοῦ Ἑφαίστου ὅπλα παροισέμεν, Joh. Alex. 28. 8; Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Σ. 191. 244. 400; B. 150, and above, § 909.

Those used in the place of verbs, however, seem always to retain their accent, as

οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε

λίσσομαι εἵνεκ' ἐμείο μένειν· πάρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι  
οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι.

Modern editors are, however, not unfrequently neglectful of these rules; for instance Bergk prints

ταυτὶ παθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὕπο  
δηοῦτε χώραν, ἧς ὕπ' εὖ πεπόνθατε;

Aristoph. Lysist. 1145.

921. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 174: παρ' ἔμοιγε τὴν παρὰ πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν ὀξυτονητέον. καὶ καθόλου ὅποτε σημαντικά ἐῖσι ῥημάτων αἱ προθέσεις, τοῦτον τὸν τόνον ἀναδέχονται.

Aristophanes Byzantius even oxytoned prepositions in Æolic, contrary to the genius of that dialect, in order to make them capable of anastrophe; a proceeding on his part which probably shows that his zeal for grammatical propriety outran his respect for philological fact. Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15: διὰ τοῦτο οὐδ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη ἠξίωσαν βαρύνειν τὰ μύρια κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα διάλεκτον, ἵνα μὴ τὸ ἴδιον τῆς προθέσεως ἀποστήσωσι, λέγω τὴν ἀναστροφὴν: De Pron. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο: οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

922. A preposition separated from its verb by *tmesis* retains its accent if it precedes the verb, as

νῆπιοι οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἡελίοιο ἥσθιον.  
ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμῦναι.

If the preposition follows its verb the accent is thrown back, as

τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος Ἀρήϊος ἠγεμόνευεν,  
ζῶς ἐὼν τότε δ' ἤδη ἔχεν κατά γαῖα μέλαινα.

Hom. Il. 2. 699.

923. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 67; 258; B. 699: some grammarians, however, left the preposition unaccented, as πρὶν γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι: Villosion, Anecdota Græca, T. 2. p. 130: 'nec prætermittendum in eximio illo Codice Homérico S. Marci cujus infra recensitionem dabimus, quique diligentissime ex antiquissimis exemplaribus descriptus fuit, fere semper, et recte quidem, præpositionem, cum a verbo suo disjuncta est, vocabulo quodam interposito, carere accentu, ut in πρὶν γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι, ubi ἀπο quod vides sine accentu expressum, sic ad verbum suum δόμεναι pertinere indicatur, ut sit ἀποδόμεναι.

Others refined still further, Schol. Ven. Γ. 440: πάρα γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν ὀξυτονητέον τὴν πάρα πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν. ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἀναστροφή, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὑπέρθατον κείται, διαλελυμένον τοῦ πάρεσιν: εἰκότως τινὲς φασιν ὅτι οἱ πρόθεσεις ὅταν κατὰ διάλυσιν λέγονται πρὸς τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα φυλάσσουν τοὺς τόνους: κατὰ ταῦρον ἐδηδώς, κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἥσθιον, ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔσται. ἐχρῆν οὖν καὶ τῆς παρὰ ἐνθάδε, εἰ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον συντάσσεται, φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον: πρὸς οὓς πιθανῶς ὑπανητέον, ὅτι ἐκεῖνα μὲν ἄτερ ἐτίθεντο, καὶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλακτικὰ ἐγένετο τοῦ τόνου τῶν προθέσεων, οἷον κατήσθιον, κατεδηδώς. οὐ γάρ τις τῶν προθέσεων τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρχουσαν συλλαβὴν ἐαυτῆς μετεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον: τὸ δὲ πάρεσι μετεβίβαζεν: ἔνθεν καὶ τὸ κατὰ διάλυσιν οὕτως ἀναγινώσκωμεν: according to this only such prepositions retain their accent in elision as were accented on the first syllable when connected with their verb;

cf. Schol. Ven. E. 178: Ἰρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μηνίς· Ἀρίσταρχος παρολκὴν οἶται τῆς ἐπὶ ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπισμυγεῶς, καὶ βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνὴρ. ὅταν δὲ παρέλκη ἢ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου. εἴσι δὲ οἱ ἀνεγνώκασιν ὁμοίως τῷ, ἐπεὶ οὗτοι ἐπὶ δέος, ἵνα τὸ ἔπεστι σημαίνηται. ἄλλοι δὲ ἐπίμηνις, ἐν μέρος λόγου ποιοῦντες. ἀμεινον δὲ τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ συγκατατίθεσθαι.

**924. Crisis.**—In Crisis proper the first word loses its accent, and that of the second is retained, but if the crisis results in a trochee with an accented penultimate, the word is properispomenon, as καὶ ἀγαθός becomes ἀγαθός, καὶ ἀρπάσαι χάρπάσαι, τὰ ἀρκοῦντα τὰρκοῦντα, ὁ ἀριστος ὄριστος, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦνομα, ἡ ἀλήθεια ἀλήθεια, τῇ ἀγορᾷ τᾷγορᾷ, ἐγὼ οἶμαι ἐγῶμαι, ἐγὼ οἶδα ἐγῶδα, ἐγὼ ἔτασσον ἐγῶτασσον, but τὸ ὄναρ τοῦναρ not τοῦναρ, τὸ ἔργον τοῦργον, καὶ ὅσοι χῶσοι, τὰ ἔνδον τᾶνδον, καὶ ἅμα χᾶμα, καὶ ἔτι κᾶτι.

Parathetic compounds form an apparent exception to the rule, e. g. καὶ ὅστις being nothing more than καὶ ὅς τις, the two first words coalesce, χῶς, and the addition of τις makes no alteration in the accent χῶστις, in like manner καὶ ὅτι = καὶ ὅ τι becomes χῶτι not χῶτι, καὶ ὥσπερ = καὶ ὥς περ, χῶσπερ.

**925. NOTE 1.**—Schol. Ven. A. 277: Πηλείδ' ἤθελε· Ἀρίσταρχος ἀποφαίνεται ὡς κατὰ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν συνήθειαν τὸ ῥῆμα κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστώτα ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐ ἄρχεται· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ κίνησις ἢ τοῦ παρατατικοῦ· ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει· ἤθελε Μηριόνης. καὶ ἐνθάδε οὖν ἀμεινον τῇ συνηθεστέρῃ ἀναγνώσει προσέχοντας, ἐπὶ τὴν ΔΗ συλλαβὴν ὀξεῖαν παραλαμβάνειν, ἵνα κρᾶσις ἢ τοῦ ἔθελε τρισυλλάβου γενομένου, ὡς καὶ συνήθης ἐστὶν ὁ ποιητής. τὸ μέντοι ῥῆμα τῶν παραλόγων κατὰ τόνον ἐστὶ τρισύλλαβον ὄν, ὡς δέδεικται ἐν τοῖς περὶ ῥημάτων: in other words, Aristarchus read Πηλείδῃθελ' for Πηλείδῃθελ'.

**926. NOTE 2.**—Kühner, G. G. I. 258, asserts that, in cases of aphæresis, if the accented syllable of the second word is cut off, the preceding word is to be marked with the acute, not with the grave, accent, as ἀ μὴ 'θιγες, Soph. Ant. 546; μὴ 'ξω, Soph. Aj. 742; ὅτε δὴ 'γνων, Aristoph. Equit. 632; for this rule he quotes no ancient authority, nor is there any: he has seemingly evolved the precept from his sense of the general fitness of things—an unsafe guide in the matter of Greek accents.

**927. NOTE 3.**—There is much difference of opinion and of practice among modern grammarians and editors as to the accent of words affected by crisis; what crisis is does not seem to be quite clearly determined; H. L. Ahrens has written a learned and somewhat dogmatical tract, 'De Crasi et Aphæresi,' which is only known to me from the reprint of it in Gaisford's Hephæstion, ed. 2. vol. 2. pp. 235-279: the reader may consult it, but it is doubtful whether he will find in it full satisfaction. A clear description of the different forms of synalæphe is contained in Donaldson's Greek Grammar, § 121 sqq.: a more elaborate discussion of the matter will be found in Kühner, G. G. § 50 sqq.: but perhaps the best account is that given by an ancient grammarian (possibly Trypho) in the valuable Ἐπιμερισμοὶ published by Cramer in the A. G. Oxon. I. 371. 20: cf. Draco 157; Chærob. C. 846. 6: some obvious corrections have been made in the passage, which is as

follows: ἰστέον ὅτι ἡ Συναλοιφή γένος ἐστίν· ἔχει δὲ εἶδη ἑπτά· τρία μὲν ἀπλᾶ· τέσσαρα δὲ σύνθετα· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπλᾶ ταῦτα· Ἐκθλιψις, Κράσις, Συναίρεσις. καὶ ἔκθλιψις μὲν ἐστὶν ἡνίκα εὐρέθῃ λέξις εἰς φωνήεντα ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα [leg. εἰς φωνήεν ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα] καταλήγουσα, τῆς ἐπιφερομένης λέξεως ἀπὸ φωνηέντων [leg. φωνηέντος] ἀρχομένης· τότε γὰρ τὸ χασμῶδες καὶ κεχρηῶδες ἐκθλίβεται [ἐκθλίβει τὸ] τέλος τῆς προηγουμένης λέξεως· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν ὦσιν ἐν παραθέσει δέχονται ἀπύστροφον· οἷον κατὰ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ· βούλομαι ἐγώ, βούλομαι ἐγώ· κατὰ εὐεργέτου, κατ' εὐεργέτου· ἡνίκα δὲ ὦσιν ἐν συνθέσει οὐ δέχονται ἀπύστροφον· καταέγραφον, κατέγραφον· ἀναέβην, ἀνέβην· καταέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι. διαφέρει δὲ ἡ συναίρεσις [τῆς] κράσεως κατὰ τούτους τοὺς τρόπους· (1) ἡ συναίρεσις περὶ τοῦ Ι καὶ Υ καταγίνεται προηγουμένη [leg. προηγουμένου] προτακτικοῦ φωνηέντος· οἷον, πᾶις παῖς· αὖθ αὖθ, Δημοσθένει· Δημοσθένει· διαστέλλεται δὲ τὸ συνηρημένον ἐκ τοῦ ἐντελοῦς, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ περιστίζεσθαι τὸ Ι καὶ Υ ἐν τῇ συναίρεσει· δεῖ γὰρ γινώσκειν ὅτι τότε τὸ Ι καὶ Υ περιστίζεται ἡνίκα προηγείται προτακτικὸν φωνήεν κατὰ διάστασιν· οἷον αὖθ, πᾶις, Δημοσθένει· ἐπεὶ ὅτε μὴ προηγείται προτακτικὸν οὐ δεῖ περιστίζειν αὐτά· οἷον, ἰαχὴ ὑπόπτερος· ἡ δὲ κράσις περὶ πάντα τὰ φωνήεντα καταγίνεται· οἷον Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἐμὸν τοῦμόν· ἱερεὺς ἱρεὺς· ἰχθύς ἰχθύς [leg. ἰχθύς]· βότρυς βότρυς· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν γένηται κράσις ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων τίθεται κορωνίς· οἷον τὸ ἐμὸν τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά· πρόσθι προῦστη· ἡνίκα δὲ μὴ γένηται ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων ἡ κράσις, οὐ τίθεται κορωνίς· οἷον νόος νοῦς, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους. (2) ἄλλως τε δὲ ἡ συναίρεσις φυλακτικὴ ἐστὶ τῶν αὐτῶν φωνηέντων· οἷον πᾶις παῖς· Ἀχιλλεῖ Ἀχιλλεῖ· ἡ δὲ κράσις πάντως ἀλλοίωσιν κατεργάζεται· οἷον, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἐμὸν τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εἰσὶ τὰ ἀπλᾶ εἶδη τῆς συναλιφῆς [leg. συναλοιφῆς]· τὰ δὲ σύνθετα εἰσὶ ταῦτα· (1) ἔκθλιψις καὶ κράσις, καὶ [dele] (2). συναίρεσις [καὶ] ἔκθλιψις, καὶ [dele] (3) κράσις καὶ συναίρεσις, (4) [ἔκθλιψις καὶ κράσις καὶ συναίρεσις]. καὶ Ἐκθλιψις μὲν καὶ κράσις ἐστὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ ἐγώ· ἐκθλίβεται γὰρ τὸ Ι τοῦ καὶ συνδέσμου, καὶ κινῶται τὸ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν. ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ συναίρεσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, ἐμοὶ ὑποδύμη ἐμὸνποδύνη [leg. ἐμὸνποδύνει]· ἐκθλίβεται τὸ ἰῶτα τῆς ἐμοὶ ἀντωνυμίας καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ο καὶ Υ εἰς τὴν ΟΥ δίφθογγον· κράσις δὲ καὶ συναίρεσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁ αἰπόλος ῥόλος· κινῶται γὰρ τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω μέγα, καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ο καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον· ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ κράσις καὶ συναίρεσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ οἱ αἰπόλοι ῥόλοι· ἐκθλίβεται γὰρ τὸ Ι τῆς ΟΙ, καὶ κινῶται τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ω καὶ τὸ ἰῶτα εἰς τὸ Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον.

928. NOTE 4.—How far written speech, especially how far written verse, should express actual pronunciation, is a hard question, which neither ancients nor moderns are able to answer to everyone's satisfaction: many verses now-a-days, both Greek and Latin, are troublesome to read, because fussy editors have a craze for exhibiting the scansion to the eye; Aristarchus had generally more common sense, and valued legibility above most things; forms like *διοσημίασι, χρειάσι*, even if they were diplomatically correct, only confuse and worry: *διοσημία ὅσι, χρειά ὅσι*, are better because clearer: but it is to be hoped that a time will come when all such oddities will be left for the exclusive use of irreclaimable pedants, and then we shall read in comfort *χρεία ἐστί*, dictum est, not dictumst, nor will verse or rhythm suffer in the least by it. *Μὴ ᾿χειν, μὴ ᾿νοια*, for *μὴ ᾿χειν* and *μὴ ᾿νοια*, are upon any theory monstrous and impossible.

929. NOTE 5.—The accents proper to crasis cannot be authoritatively determined: the old grammarians give us no information on the subject; the scholiast on Tzetæ Epistolæ ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 360. 10 says: *᾿ῥνε τ᾿ ἄλλα, μὴ περίσπα δυστέχνας*, and argues that the circumflex can only arise from the acute followed by the grave accent: the scribe of the Bodleian Plato, written A.D. 896, accents this very combination *τάλλα* (see Wattenbach's 3rd plate); the accents which we find in printed books are sometimes perhaps a reproduction of those



found in manuscripts, but more often they are the products of modern theories. The rule given in the text represents the practice of some of the most industrious editors, but I must leave others to determine whether industry and diplomatic fidelity generally go together, or whether strict diplomatic fidelity would bring us sensibly nearer to such accents as would have approved themselves to an Aristarchus or an Herodian.

930. NOTE 6.—Wolf, *Litter. Analekt.* 1. (2). p. 434, maintains that trochees resulting from crasis, having the accent on the penultimate, should be *paroxytone* when no new diphthongal sound arises, or when the second word is not *properispomenon*; hence he prefers *τᾶργα*, *χᾶμα* to *τᾱργα* and *χᾱμα*. The point is a doubtful one, but a general analogy and, as it is said, manuscript authority, are against Wolf's view. The full discussion of his opinion would necessitate the introduction of much that is too purely theoretical to find an appropriate place here. See, however, Götting ad Theodos. *Gramm.* p. 221; *Schol. Ven. A.* 126.

931. NOTE 7.—Götting, *Accent.* p. 385, affirms that an enclitic, when it forms a crasis with a word following it, no longer affects the accent of that which precedes it, as *δαινά τοι ἄρα* becomes *δαινὰ τᾶρα*, not *δαινά τᾶρα*, *τρισώματος τᾶν Γηρῶν*, not *τρισώματος τᾶν*, *ὄφυγλύκειαν τᾶρα*. He argues that *τοί* in *τᾶρα* can no more influence the accent of the preceding word than it can in *τοίγαρ*; but all editors are not of his opinion; for instance, Bergk prints *βοάσομαί τᾶρα*, *Aristoph. Nub.* 1154; *ἀπέλαυσά τᾶρ' ἂν νῆ Δί' ἐλθὼν ἐνθαδί*, *Aristoph. Aves* 1364: Dindorf has *τρισώματος τᾶν Γηρῶν*, *Æschyl. Agam.* 870; *ἐμοί τε καὶ σοί τᾶρ' ἐπεύξωμαι τάδε*, *Æschyl. Choeph.* 112; Bergk *δαινὰ τᾶρα πείσομαι*, *Aristoph. Achar.* 323; and Bekker reads *ὄφυγλύκειάν τᾶρα κοκκιεῖς ῥόαν*, *Pollux* 6. 80: E. A. J. Ahrens does the same, *Æschyl. Frag.* 362=318 Dindorf. Each one settles the question according to his own fancies, for no ancient authority says a word on the matter: it is probable that Götting is mistaken, and that his argument is fallacious.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PROCLITICS AND ENCLITICS.

932. IN conformity with the best Greek manuscripts, though contrary to the express precepts of the ancient grammarians, the following monosyllables are unaccented when they precede the words to which they belong; *ὁ ἦ, οἱ αἱ* of the prepositive article (*ὄ=ὄς, ἦ, οἷ, αἷ, ὄ* of the postpositive article or relative pronoun are accented), the relative adverb *ὡς*, the negative *οὐ* *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, the conjunction *εἰ* or *αἰ*, and the prepositions *ἐκ ἐξ, ἐν εἰν, ἐς εἰς ὡς*, as *ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας: ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ: εἰν Αἴδου: σάφα οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεός ἐστιν: ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη: εἰς Φωκέας ὡς πρὸς συμμάχους ἐπορεύετο: ἡ οὐ διάλυσις: οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες.*

‘Ως, *as*, is oxytone when it follows the word to which it belongs, as θεὸς δ’ ὧς τίετο δῆμῳ. When it stands for οὕτως some make it oxytone, but there seems more authority for writing ὧς, as ὧς or ὧς εἰπών.

Οὐ (or οὐκ), when it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence, is oxytone, as

P. Ζεὺς δ’ ἔστ’ ἐκεῖ τις, ὃς νέους τίκτει θεούς;

D. οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ὁ Σεμέλην ἐνθάδε ζεύξας γάμοις.

Eurip. Bacch. 467.

B. νῆ τὸν Δί’, αὐτῇ ποῦ ’στί σοί γ’ ἡ Δαρδάνις.

P. οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τοῖς θεοῖς δᾷς κέεται.

Aristoph. Vesp. 1371.

S. 1. αἰβοί · φέρ’ ἄλλην, χἀτέραν μοι χἀτέραν,  
καὶ τριῖβ’ ἔθ’ ἐτέρας. S. 2. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω γω μὲν οὐ.

Aristoph. Pax 15.

δίδωμ’ ἔκουσα τοῖσδ’ ἀναγκασθεῖσα δ’ οὐ.

Eurip. Heraclid. 551.

The prepositions are also oxytone under the conditions mentioned above, § 913.

933. NOTE 1.—‘There are in Greek, as in other languages, words so unimportant of themselves that they have no accent of their own, but are associated by the speaker with the really accented word to which they belong, in the same way as if the two formed one word. In Greek, however, a distinction is observed in such words: (1) those which stand *before*, and (2) those which stand *after*, the word that they refer to. The former of these unaccented words are called *proclitics* [by Hermann, not by any ancient authority], and are not furnished by the Greeks with a sign of accent: the others are called *enclitics*. They differ from each other merely by position; for e. g. *τοι* belongs to both in *τοιγάροι*, the first *τοι* being proclitic, the second enclitic;’ Götting, Greek Accent, p. 99. This passage expresses the common doctrine concerning the nature of proclitics and enclitics. The Greek grammarians know nothing whatever about proclitics. ‘Ο, ἦ, οἶ, and αἶ are oxytone, Joh. Alex. 22. 26; Apoll. de Pron. 62; Arc. 178. 12; Charax, ap. A. G. 1153: so too is εἶ, Arc. 185. 6; Joh. Alex. 40. 17; and οὐ, Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; Chærob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9; and the prepositions, Arc. 179. 26; Joh. Alex. 25. 31: on the whole subject, see Götting, Accent, pp. 388–9; Reiz, de Incl. Accent. p. 43. Dindorf, in his edition of Sophocles, Lips. 1863, reads in CEd. Tyr. 182, ἐν δ’ ἄλοχοι, where others leave ἐν unaccented; one cannot help wishing that editors would once for all make up their minds as to the principles on which they mean to accent their Greek.

934. NOTE 2.—‘Ως. A. G. Oxon. 1. 448. 26: καὶ πότε δέχνηται καὶ βαρύνεται τὸ ὧς; ὅτε ἐπὶ τέλους στίχου κείται, δέχνηται,

ᾄρηθος ὧς (Π. Γ. 2),

καὶ ὅτε προηγείται ἐγκλιτικὸν, ἅντ' ἐν ἀρχῇ φράσεως, ἅντ' ἐν μέσῳ εἴη,

ὥς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπότμου παιδὸς ἐνίσποις (Π. Ω. 388).

ὥστε γὰρ ἡ παῖδες νεαροὶ, χῆραί τε γυναῖκες (Π. Β. 289).

ἀλλ' ὥς τις τούτων τε βέλος καὶ οἰκοθὶ πέμπει (Π. Θ. 513).

βαρυτονεῖται δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ τασσόμενον, μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ,

ὥς εἰπὼν πυλέων (Π. Η. 1).

ὥς δὲ λέων μῆλοισιν (Π. Κ. 485).

ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος (Π. Γ. 27).

καὶ ἐν μέσῳ φράσει μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ, εἰ μὴ σημαίνει τὸ ὁμῶς ἢ τὸ οὕτως· ὁπότε γε οὕτως ὑποτάσσεται συνδέσμῳ,

ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὁμοῖον (Od. P. 218).

καὶ

Ἔκτωρ δ' ὥς εἶδε Τεύκρου βλαφθέντα βέλεμα (Π. Ο. 484).

Ἔκτωρ δ' ὥς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν (Π. Ζ. 374).

Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ παρῆναι καὶ Τυραννίων, τὸ ὥς ἐν μέσῳ φράσει περισπᾶν εἰ μὴ ὑποτάσσεται συνδέσμῳ, ὥς τὸ καὶ

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω ἐπεὶ ὥς ἄγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη (Π. Α. 721).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἵππευσι μετέσσομαι (Π. Δ. 322).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν εἰ τόγ' ἄμεινον (Π. Α. 116).

ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς σε ἔολπα ὀνήσεσθαι κακότητος (Od. Ε. 379).

The last four examples are curious, for in two of them ὥς is preceded by a conjunction, and yet the scribe circumflexes it. Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: ὥς, τῶς. οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΞ λήγον ἐπίρρημα ὀξυνόμενον, ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ ὥς, καὶ τῶς ἀνταποδοτικὸν αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχον. οὐκ ἄγνοῶ μέντοι, ὅτι ἐν διαφύρῳ σημαινόμενῳ καὶ διαφύρῳ συντάξει, ἔσθ' ὅτε περισπᾶται: Joh. Alex. 31. 21: τὸ ὥς αἰεὶ ὀξύνεται, κἂν ἐν ἀρχῇ, κἂν ἐν μέσῳ, κἂν ἐν τέλει ᾗ, πλην μόνον ὅτε σημαίνει τὸ οὕτως καὶ τὸ ὁμῶς· τότε γὰρ περισπᾶται: Arc. 182. 18: καὶ ὥς ἀντὶ τοῦ οὕτως ὀξύνεται, which passage is probably corrupt; Schol. Ven. A. 116: τὸ ὥς ὁπότε σημαντικὸν ἐστὶ τοῦ ὁμῶς, περισπᾶται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 159; H. 31; A. 720; Eust. 61. 46: ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, περισπᾶται παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὸ ὥς. φέρεται γὰρ ἐν τοῖς Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίωνος, ὅτι τὸ ὥς ὅτε δηλοῖ τὸ ὁμῶς περισπᾶται: Apoll. de Conj. 523; de Adv. 581, makes some remarks on the accent of this word which are not very intelligible.

**935.** For present purposes Enclitics may be described as words which, under certain conditions, affect the accent of those which immediately precede them in the same sentence, and frequently lose their own accent altogether. The following is a list of them:—

(a) *Verbs*.—The Present Indicative of εἰμί and φημί, except φῆς and εἶ; εἶς and ἐσσί are enclitic.

(b) *Pronouns*.—The indefinite τίς τί in all its forms, including the Attic τοῦ and τῷ; the personal pronouns μοῦ, μεῦ, μέθεν, μοί, μέ, τοί, μίν, σφωέ, σφίν, σφέ are always enclitic; the following are enclitic except under the conditions mentioned below, § 945, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, σοῦ σέο σεῦ τέος, σοί, σέ τύ (but τύ=σύ is

orthotone) ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς, οὐ ἔο εἶ ἔθεν, οἶ, ἔ μιν νῖν, σφῶ σφῶιν, σφῶν σφέων, σφίσι σφί, σφᾶς σφέας.

(c) *Particles*.—The indefinites ποτέ, ποθέν, ποθί, πῶς, ποί, πῇ, πού, πῶ; the conjunctives τέ, νύ νύν=δή (νύν, now, is orthotone, see above, § 826), τοί, θήν, πέρ, γέ, κέ, κέν, ῥά. Δε, θε or θεν, when united with the word to which they belong, may also be included.

936. NOTE 1.—The above description does not attempt to express the true nature of an enclitic, but merely marks it off from other words by a property, which is about as much as is done by the older writers: thus Apollonius (de Synt. 97. 26): καλοῦνται οὖν αἱ ἐντελεῖς κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν καὶ τὸν διεγχευμένον τόνον ὀρθοτονούμεναι, τάχα συνωνυμούντος τοῦ ὀρθοῦ καὶ τοῦ ὑψοῦς· αἱ δὲ τὸν τόνον μετατιθεῖσαι, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγκλινόντων τὰ βάρη ἐφ' ἕτερον σῶμα ἐγκλιτικάι: and Herodian (ap. A. G. 1142), ἐγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ μόριον, ὃ τὴν ἰδίαν ὀξεῖαν κοιμίζον τὴν προκειμένην βαρεῖαν εἰς ὀξεῖαν μεθέστησιν, ᾧ ἢ δυνάμει ἢ φύσει ἑτέρα βαρεῖα ὑπέρκειται, δυνάμει μὲν ὡς τὸ δώματα μοι, φύσει δὲ καθάπερ Ἀρκεσίλαος τε. A. G. Oxon. i. 186. 16 is one of the best passages on enclitics anywhere to be found, but it contains a ludicrous error; 187. 6: εἰ δὲ ἐστὶ λέξις προπαροξύτονος τότε πίπτουσι δύο τόνοι εἰς τὴν λέξιν εἰς μὲν ὁ Κύριος τόνος: here the grammarian is made to say 'the Lord is one,' whereas what he wrote was εἰς μὲν ὁ κύριος τόνος, ἕτερος δὲ ὁ τῆς ἐγκλίσεως, 'the word receives two accents, one the accent proper to the word, the other that of the enclisis; κύριος τόνος is one of the commonest of technical terms. On the theory of enclitics see Götting, Accent. p. 390.

937. NOTE 2.—*Enclitic Verbs*. Arc. 142. 6: ἐν δὲ ῥήμασιν ἐγκλίνεται τὸ φημί καὶ εἰμί. πεζὸς δ' ἑνδεκά φημι, τόσσον ἐγὼ φημι. τούτου τὸ δεύτερον φῆς (sic) ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ τρίτον ἐγκλίνεται· τί φησιν οὗτος; ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ τὰ πληθυντικά ἐγκλίνεται. ἔτι καὶ τὸ εἰμί· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι. τὸ δὲ εἰ ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ . . . ἐστὶν ἐγκλίνεται· αἱματός ἐστιν ἀγαθοῦ. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τῶν λόγων βαρύνεται· ἐστὶ πόλις Ἐφύρη, καὶ μετὰ τῆς οὐ ἀποφάσεως οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ καὶ καὶ ὡς παροξύνεται· καὶ ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν, ὡς ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν. ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ δυϊκὰ καὶ τὰ πληθυντικά ἐγκλίνονται. καὶ ἐσσι δεύτερον ἐνικὸν ἐγκλίνεται· [cf. Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144] σχέτιός ἐσσι γεραιέ. On φῆς see Charax, 1152, A. G. 1158, Schol. Ven. P. 174: φῆ for φησί is also enclitic, Apoll. de Adv. 543. 11; Joh. Alex. 21. 15. The best grammarians made φαμεν, φατε, φασι enclitic, Charax, 1152: τὰ δὲ πληθυντικά οὐκ ἐξωμάλιστα, ἀλλὰ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἀκριβεσιν ἐγκλίνεται, ἀνθρωπὸν φαμεν, ἀνθρωπὸν φατε, ἀνθρωπὸν φασι, παρὰ τισι δ' οὐ, οἷς ἡ ἀκριβὴς ἀνάγνωσις οὐκ ἐπέσθη: cf. Schol. Ven. O. 735: ἡ ἐν τινὰς φαμεν εἶναι ἀοσηγήρας ὀπίσω· τὸ φαμεν ἐντελές ἐστι καὶ ἐνεστώτα χρόνον σημαίνει· διὸ τὰς δύο συλλαβὰς βαρυτονητέον. When orthotone the dissyllabic forms of φημί and εἰμί in the Indicative Mood are oxytone, Apoll. de Synt. 134. 24, and above, § 767: φημί was considered to be an Æolic form of φῶ, hence Tyrannion barytoned it, e. g. φῆμι γὰρ οὖν κατανεύσαι, Eust. 1613. 18, and Telephus Pergamenus denied that φημί and ἐστών were enclitic, Charax, 1152: ἡμί is never enclitic, Charax, 1152.

On the enclitics εἰς (or εἰς or ἦς) and ἐσσί see Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144, Charax, 1151, Joh. Alex. 21. 17: ἔασι is not enclitic; on the other persons of the dual and plural see Arc. 142. 6, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144. Some grammarians considered their enclisis a mistake, e. g. Heraclides. Eust. 1457. 46: ἡμάρτηται δὲ καθ'



Ἡρακλείδην τὸ ἔστέ. ὡς γὰρ οὐ λέγομεν δείκνυστε ἢ φάστε, οὕτως οὐδὲ ἔτι ἔστέ. ἔτι δὲ καὶ καθότι ὀξύνεται, οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν εἰς ΤΕ ληγόντων ὀξυτονεῖται, ἡμαρτημένου τοῦ φατέ· καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀμαρτάνει φησὶν ἐγκλίνας ἐν Ἰλιάδι τὸ, ὑμεῖς μάρτυροί ἐστε. οὐ γὰρ ἀνήρηταί τι μὴ πρότερον ὀξυτονούμενον. εἰ δὲ ἀνήρηται τὸ ὀξυτονούμενον, ἄτοπός φησι καὶ ἡ ἐγκλισις. οὕτω δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτων γράψας, ἐτέρωθι λέγει ὅτι τὸ ἔσμεν ἔστέ εἰσιν εἰ καὶ ἡμάρτηται ὀξυτονούμενα, ὅμως ἔπαθον τοῦτο, διὰ τὰ ἐνικά οἷς ὀφείλουσιν ὁμοτονεῖν.

938. Ἐστί is paroxytone when it begins a sentence, or when it is immediately preceded by οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὡς, ἀλλά, καί, or τοῦτο, as ἔστι θεός, ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός, εἰ ἔστι κακός, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀμάρτημα, ὡς ἔστι κακὸν ἀμαθία, ἀλλ' ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.

Many modern scholars make ἔστι paroxytone whenever it affirms existence or possibility, as ἔστι δ' ὅπη νῦν ἔστι, Æschyl. Agam. 67; κεῖσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὁρμηθῆναι, Hom. Il. 14. 313. It is also usual to write ἔστι whenever it is followed by any relative particles, as ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν ὡς, ἔστιν ὅπου: in many editions ἔστι, even when a mere copula, is paroxytone if it begins a verse, as

πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἦδὲ μέγιστος

ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺν φίλτατος αὐτῇ.

Il. 6. 271.

939. NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148: τὸ ἔστιν ἡνίκα ἄρχει λόγου, ἢ ὅτε υποτάσσεται τῇ οὐ ἀποφάσει ἢ τῷ καὶ ἢ εἰ ἢ ἄλλῃ συνδέσμῳ ἢ τῷ ὡς ἐπιρρήματι ἢ τῷ τοῦτο, τηνικαῦτα τὴν ὀξείαν ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ Ε: Arc. 142. 13; 147. 23; E. M. 301. 2; S. V. A. 63. According to Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 84) ἔστί is enclitic when it is merely the copula, where consequently it might be omitted, and orthotone whenever it predicates existence or possibility, as κεῖσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὁρμηθῆναι, Il. 14. 313: ἀλλ' ἔπεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἔστιν ἀποσταδὸν Ἀργείοισι μάρνασθαι, Il. 15. 556, in which cases it could not be omitted. Hermann's rule seems reasonable, squares pretty well with what the older grammarians say, and has been followed by several modern editors.

940. The enclitic forms of εἰμί are generally orthotone in modern books when, 1. they begin a sentence or a verse, as ξεῖνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσω Εἰμί, Il. 6. 224; 2. when they are separated by a stop from the words to which they belong, as σκολιὸς δὲ ταύτῃ, κατὰπερ ὁ Μαίαιδρος, ἐστὶ ὁ Νεῖλος, Herod. 2. 29; ἐγὼ τοι, μήτερ, εἰμί παῖς σέθεν, Eurip. Bacch. 1118, and, 3. in elisions, as τοῦτ' ἔστίν, Demosth. 701; 851; τί ποτ' ἔστίν, Demosth. 724; ἀγαθὸς δ' ἔστίν, but ἀγαθὸς δὲ ἔστιν.

941. The enclitic forms of φημί are oxytone in modern editions when they begin a sentence or verse, and when they are separated by a stop from the preceding words, as φασὶν ἀλλήλαις ξυνελθεῖν τὰς τρυῆρεις εἰς λόγον, Aristoph. Eqq. 1300; πολλοὶ

γάρ, φημί, οὐκ ἀγαπῶντες, Lucian. Deor. Concil. 2; ἔα, φημί, τὰ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, Lucian. Deor. Concil. 11. But editions and editors differ much as to the accentuation of such combinations. Dindorf and others print καὶ φημί καπόφημι κοῦκ ἔχω τι φῶ, Soph. Œd. Col. 317.

942. Contrary to the statements of the old grammarians, the indefinite *τις* is orthotone in modern editions, 1. when it begins a clause, as οὐκ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ ἀπλῶς ἂν εἴη πολίτου καὶ ἀνδρός, τινὸς μέντοι πολίτου, Arist. Polit. 3. 4. 9; ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦτοι πᾶσι τοῖς πολίταις ἀποδεδοσθαι πάσας παύτας τὰς κρίσεις ἢ *τισὶ* πάσας, οἷον ἀρχῇ τινὶ μῖα ἢ πλείοσιν, ἢ ἐτέραις ἐτέρας, ἢ τινὰς μὲν αὐτῶν πᾶσι, τινὰς δὲ τίσιν, Arist. Polit. 4. 14. 3; τίς ἔνδον, ὦ παῖ, παῖ, μάλ' αὖθις, ἐν δόμοις; Æschyl. Choeph. 654; 2. when it begins a verse, as

οὐδέ τι Νηλεὺς

τῷ ἐδίδου, ὅς μὴ ἔλικας βόας εὐρυμετώπους

ἐκ Φυλάκης ἐλάσειε

Hom. Od. 11. 288;

3. when preceded by the article, in the singular number, as ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος, Arist. Cat. 5. 2; ἡ τις γραμματική, Arist. Cat. 2. 2, where Bekker notes that cod. B reads ἡ τίς; 4. after a stop, and therefore after a vocative case, as πῶς γὰρ ἂν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ὦ βέλ-τιστε, τίς ἀποκρίναιτο; 5. in the combination *τινὲς μὲν . . . τινὲς δὲ*: lastly, 6. when emphatic, as τὸ χρῶμα ἐν σώματι· οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐν τινὶ σώματι· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐν τινὶ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα, οὐδὲ ἐν σώματι ὅλως, Arist. Cat. 5. 7; but, when *τις* or *τι* are equivalent to *somebody*, or *something of importance*, they are enclitic, as εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἀνόητα ὠρέγετο αὐτῶν, ἦν ἂν *τι* τὸ λεγόμενον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ φρόνιμα, πῶς λέγοιεν ἂν *τι*; Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 2. 4; yet C. F. Hermann prints οὗτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος εἶναι δεῖ, ὦ Φαῖδρε, ὃ ἂν εἴπωσι σοφοί, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν μὴ τί λέγωσι, Plat. Phædr. 260 A, where others have μὴ *τι*. In all other circumstances *τις*, whether it precedes or follows the word to which it belongs, is enclitic, as

οὐδέ *τις* οὖν μοι

νηῶν πημάνθη, ἀλλ' ἀσκηθέες καὶ ἄνουσοι.

Hom. Od. 14. 254.

οὐκ οἶδ'· οὐ γὰρ πῶ *τις* ἐδὼ γόνον αὐτὸς ἀγέγων,  
ὥς δὴ ἔγωγ' ὄφελον μάκαρός νῦ *τευ* ἔμμεναι υἱός.

Hom. Od. 1. 216.

ἦ γάρ οἱ ζώῃ γ' ἦν ἄσπετος· οὐ τι νι τόσση.

Hom. Od. 14. 96.

καλῷ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄνυσίν τινα δόμοι· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα.

Hom. Od. 4. 544.

εἰ μὲν τις τὸν ὄνειρον—οὐ τι νι κοσμηθεῖσα—καὶ τινα Τρωϊάδων—οὐς τινας μεθιέντας ἴδοι—ἀπαιτῶν γὰρ παρὰ τίνος τῶν μαθητῶν τὸν μισθὸν ἡγανάκτει. It will be found, however, that editors are capricious and inconsistent.

943. NOTE 1.—See Kühner, G. G. I. 269; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1151. Τευ, like του and τῷ for τίνος and τινί, is enclitic, as ἀλλ' οὐ τευ οἶδα: οὔτε σοὶ οὐ τῆ φ ἄλλω, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 142. 2; S. V. Φ. 252: αἰετοῦ οἴματ' ἔχων μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος· Ἀρίσταρχος μέλανός τον· ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ὅτι ὁ ποιητὴς τῷ ἐγκλιτικῷ ΤΟΥ οὐ χρῆται. ἄμεινον οὖν ἄρθρον αὐτὸ ἐκδέχεσθαι. There can, I think, be very little doubt that many of these modern accents are wrong: ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος for any individual man, and all similar combinations, ought to be written ὅ τις ἄνθρωπος. The modern device of writing τις with a grave accent finds no warrant among the old grammarians, and, even if ὁ τις is found in a manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, it is probable that it only represents the pronunciation of the scribe's age, not that of Apollonius or Herodian.

944. NOTE 2.—Enclitic Pronouns. On μου, μοι, με see Arc. 142. 26: on μεν, Eust. 32. 45: on με, Schol. Ven. Γ. 400; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144: ἐκ δὲ ἀντανυμῶν αἱ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ἐγκλιματικά καλοῦνται, αἱ δὲ μὴ ἐγείρουσαι ὀρθοτονούμεναι, αἱ μὲν οὖν αἰ ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ὀξεῖαν εἰσιν αἶδε, μεῦ μου, μοί τοί, μέ μίν, σφίν σφε, σφῶέ, . . . αἱ δὲ ποτὲ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ποτὲ δὲ μή, σεῦ σέο σοῦ σοί σέ, εὐ οἶ ἔθεν, σφί σφῶ σφίσι σφέας: on μεθέν, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: σοῦ σοί σέ, Arc. 143. 3; Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: τοί, Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: ὀρθοτονεῖται δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι, συνηθῶς Δωριεῦσιν· ἄδοι Διδς δόμφ ὁ χορὸς ἄμδς καὶ τοί, Ἰάναξ: it seems from the same passage that τίν is also enclitic as οὐ γάρ τιν ὁ φθονερὸς δαίμων: τύ=σέ, as τί τυ ἐγὼν ποιέω, Apoll. de Pron. 68 B; de Synt. 120. 12: 131. 25; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145: τέος, Apoll. de Pron. 95 C: ἔτι τῇ ἐμέος ἢ τέος κατ' ἐγκλισιν σύζυγος, ἐκπεφῆν αντί τεος αἱ δυσθαλίαι, Σώφρων· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοτονούμενον κτητικὴν σημαίνει: on οἶ ἔ and μίν see Arc. 143. 4; Apoll. de Pron. 49 A: μόνως ἐκκλίνονται αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυνάμει, καὶ ἡ μίν, αἱ τε μονοσύλλαβοι σφίν καὶ σφέ, ἥ τε διὰ τοῦ τ τοί, Apoll. de Pron. 107 C: on ἔθεν, Schol. Ven. A. 114; Γ. 128; Arc. 143. 23, some made it always orthotone, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: οἶ, Schol. Ven. B. 665; I. 392; Ψ. 387: ἔ, Schol. Ven. Δ. 534; Arc. 143. 4: σφέ and ψέ, Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 128 A: on σφῶέ and σφῶν, Schol. Ven. Θ. 402: γυιάσω μὲν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὥκας ἵππους· ἐγκλιτικὴ νῦν ἐστίν ἡ ἀντανυμία· τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. τὰ δὲ τρίτα δυνάμει τὸ τε σφῶέ καὶ σφῶν ἐγκλιτικά ἐστίν. ὅτε μέντοι δευτέρου γίνεταί τὸ σφῶν προπερισπᾶται· ὀρθοτονεῖται γὰρ τὸ γυιάσειν μὲν σφῶν: Schol. Ven. O. 155; Ψ. 281; Arc. 143. 10; Joh. Alex. 23. 34; Apoll. de Pron. 114 A sq.; 141 B; de Synt. 167. 15: νῶν and σφῶν are never enclitic, Arc. 143. 8: on σφῶν, σφίν, σφᾶς see Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 125 A; 128 A; Arc. 143. 17; Schol. Ven. Z. 367; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1146 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 263, asserts that τείν, φίν, ψίν, and ψέ are enclitic, but he quotes no authority for the statement.

945. The pronouns above mentioned are not always enclitic. They are orthotone,

1. When they begin a sentence, clause, or verse, as

χωρῶ πρὸς ἔργον· σοὶ δ' ἐφίεμαι, θεᾶ,  
τοιάνδ' αἰέ μοι σύμμαχον παρεστάναι.

Soph. Ajax 116.

σέ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω.

Soph. Ajax 136.

οὗτος, σέ φωνῶ τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν χεροῖν  
μὴ συγκομίζειν.

Soph. Ajax 1047.

πορεύσομαι,

σοῦ μὲν τυχὼν ἀγνώτος, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἴσος.

Soph. Œd. Tyr. 676.

2. When they are emphatic, or imply a contrast between one person and another, as

δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,  
οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις.

Hom. Il. 2. 200.

Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,  
ὃς σεῦ, ἀνευθεν ἔων, μέγα κήδεται ἦδ' ἐλεαίρει.

Hom. Il. 2. 26.

ὥς σοὶ ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστίν.

Hom. Il. 3. 63.

ἐπεὶ οὐτινὰ φησιν ὁμοῖον  
οἱ ἔμεναι Δανάων, οὓς ἐνθάδε νῆες ἔνεικαν.

Hom. Il. 9. 305.

But ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἥμερος αἰρεῖ,

Hom. Il. 3. 446,

because Paris is not contrasting Helen with any other woman. After ἐπεὶ, however, enclitic pronouns remain enclitic, even when emphatic, as

δᾶερ ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν.

Hom. Il. 6. 355.

3. When preceded by a preposition, as

καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.

Hom. Il. 1. 368.



διὰ σέ: περὶ σοῦ: ἐπὶ σοί, and after *ἔνεκα*, as *ἔνεκα σοῦ*: *τις*, however, forms an exception, as *ἔνεκά του*, *ἔνεκά τινος*: *μέχρι του*.

4. When they are joined with any case of *αὐτός*, as

ἐν πρύμνῃ δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα καθέζετο· πὰρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ  
εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον. Hom. Od. 15. 285.

σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω, καὶ ἐμῶν ἐμπάξω μύθων.  
Hom. Od. 1. 305.

ξο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολούει. Hom. Od. 8. 211.

οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἴσχια ἀμφοτέρωθεν  
μαστίγεται, ἔε δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι.  
Hom. Il. 20. 170.

5. When *οὔ*, *οἶ*, *ἐ*, *ξο*, *εὔ*, *ἔθεν*, *σφέων*, *σφίσι*, *σφέας* are resolvable into *ἑαυτοῦ*, *ἑαυτῆς*, *ἑαυτόν*, etc., that is, when they are used in a reflexive sense, as

Δηϊφωβος δὲ  
ἀσπίδα ταυρείην σχέθ' ἀπὸ ξο = ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ.  
Hom. Il. 13. 162.

ἦ ὀλίγον οἶ (= ἑαυτῷ) παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.  
Hom. Il. 5. 800.

But οἱ δέ οἱ (= αὐτῷ) ἐβλάβηθησαν, ἄνευ κέντροιο θέοντες.  
Hom. Il. 23. 387.

καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα  
κουριδίης ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὗ ἔθεν (αὐτῆς) ἐστὶ χερεῖων.  
Hom. Il. 1. 113.

Θρήϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,  
οἳ ἐ (= αὐτὸν) μέγαν περ ἑόντα καὶ ἵφθιμον καὶ ἀγανὸν  
ᾤσαν ἀπὸ σφείων.  
Hom. Il. 4. 533.

The ancient critics differed considerably in their opinions about the accentuation of such passages as these, and modern editors do not seem to be always quite sure of their own theories.

According to the grammarians *αὐτός* is enclitic in Hom. Il. 12. 204,

κόψε γάρ αὐτον ἔχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δειρῆν,  
ἰδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω,

but Dindorf and others read, as Trypho did, *κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν*.

946. NOTE 1.—Kühner, G. G. 1. 271, asserts that in Homer when *αὐτός* is

added to a personal pronoun three cases are to be distinguished: 1. both pronouns have a reflexive sense, αὐτός generally following, the personal pronoun is orthotone, as σέο αὐτοῦ, ξο αὐτοῦ, ἐ αὐτόν: 2. the personal pronoun reflexive, and αὐτός precedes and is emphatic, the personal pronoun is enclitic, as αὐτὸν μὲν σε πρῶτα σάω, αὐτόν . . . μιν δαμάσσας: 3. the personal pronoun not reflexive, in which case, if emphatic, it precedes and is orthotone, as ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἡμῖν ἐμοὶ πολὺ κέρδιον ἢ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ, or it is enclitic, and αὐτός sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, if the personal pronoun is not emphatic, as αὐτόν με, σε αὐτόν.

947. NOTE 2.—Kühner, G. G. I. 271, quotes πρὸς σε from Xen. Sympos. 5. 8, where, however, L. Dindorf rightly has πρὸς σέ: he also declares that, when one preposition is opposed to another, 'the preposition is naturally accented, and the pronoun enclitic, as Xen. Anab. 7. 7. 32: πολὺ ἂν προθυμότερον ἴοιεν ἐπὶ σε ἢ σὺν σοι,' and so L. Dindorf prints it, but there is no ancient authority for it; only one passage occurs to me where an old grammarian seems to deny that pronouns after a preposition are always orthotone, and that is Schol. Ven. Φ. 174: ἄλτ' ἐπὶ οἱ· ἢ Οἱ ἀντῶνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι καὶ ἐγκλιτική· διὸ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως τὸ τέλος δξύνουσιν: in many modern editions this is printed ἐπὶ οἱ according to rule; it is a case where two rules are in conflict, for ἐπὶ οἱ would properly mean *against himself*, whereas it here means *against him*, hence it was natural that some should prefer to break another rule and write ἐπὶ οἱ.

948. NOTE 3.—Kühner, G. G. I. 172, declares that the unaccented prepositions are united with enclitics, as ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, εἰς σε, ἐν σοι: he quotes no authority for such an accentuation as this, nor could he do so; were we strictly to follow the precepts of the old grammarians, all such combinations would be written ἐκ μοῦ, ἐν μοί, εἰς σέ, ἐν σοί, and so on; but in our editions the preposition is left unaccented, and the pronoun is orthotone, e. g. ἐς σέ, Soph. Elect. 954; Philoct. 500: εἰς σέ, Eurip. Androm. 63; Iphig. Aul. 480; 877; Heraclid. 147; Phoeniss. 435; 569; Hec. 802: εἰς ἐ, Hom. Od. 22. 436; II. 23. 203; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 467, ed. Hoelzlin.: ἐν σοί, Soph. Oed. Rex 314; Oed. Col. 392; Trachin. 621; Eurip. Alcest. 278; Helena 1425; Rhes. 859: ἐκ σοῦ, Eurip. Androm. 1235; Hippolyt. 1177: σὺν σοί, Hom. II. 10. 290; Od. 3. 85; 13. 391: σὺν σοί τε καί, II. 9. 346: at least, so they stand in Dindorf's editions of Homer and Sophocles, and Nauck's edition of Euripides.

949. NOTE 4.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A: αἱ ἐγκλιτικαὶ . . . ἀρκτικά γινόμεναι, ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐ μὲ δ' ἔγνω καὶ προσέειπεν καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων: Apoll. de Pron. 49 B; Apoll. de Synt. 166. 17: αἱ ἀρκτικά ἀντῶνυμία φυσικῶς ὀρθοτονοῦνται: τὸ οὖν σέ ο δ' ὅστέα πύσει ἄρουρα ἀπανάγνωσμα, εἰ δύναται ἐγκλιθῆναι καὶ μὴ ἐγκέλιται. ὁμοίως ὅτι καὶ αἱ προθέσεις ὀρθοτονοῦσι τὰς ἀντῶνυμίας οὐκ ἄλλην ἄρα τάσιν ἀναδέχεται τὸ ἐξ ἐμεῦ ἢ τὴν ὀρθήν: Arc. 144. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 64.

950. NOTE 5.—Arc. 143. 24: αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐγκλινόμεναι τῶν ἀντῶνυμιῶν αὐταὶ εἰσιν, αἵτινες ὀρθοτονοῦνται μὲν ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἔχουσιν ἑτέρου προσώπου· ἐμοῦ ἡκούσας οὐκ ἄλλον· ἐμοὶ ἔδωκας, οὐκ ἄλλω· ἐμὲ ἐδίδαξας, οὐκ ἄλλον. ἐγκλινόμεναι δὲ ἀπόλυτα πρόσωπα δηλοῦσιν· ἡκούσά σου, ἔδωκά σοι· καὶ ἡ μὲν γενικωτάτη αἰτία τῆς ὀρθῆς τάσεως ἢ ἀντιδιαστολῇ τοῦ προσώπου· αὕτη δὲ διαφεύεται εἰς πλείονα εἶδη· αἶ τε γὰρ διεξυγμέναι ὀρθοτονοῦνται· καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, ἢ ἐμοὶ ἢ Ἀπολλωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἔνεκα συνδέσμου· ἔνεκα σοῦ ἔνεκα μοῦ: Schol. Ven. A. 214; 294; B. 27: ὅς σε. ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σεῦ· ἀντιδιέσταλται γὰρ πρὸς τὸν Ἀχιλλέα· ἢ ὅτι πρόκειται τοῦ βήματος ἢ ἀντῶνυμία: Schol. Ven. B. 201: οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· οὕτως ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σέο· ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ γάρ ἐστιν: Schol. Ven. Γ. 63. 160. 446; I. 494: ἀλλὰ σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, ποιεύμην· ἐνθάδε ὀρθοτονητέον, ἐμφασίς

γὰρ δείξωσ: Schol. Ven. T. 105; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Apoll. de Synt. 125. 21; 143. 18; de Pron. 44 A.

951. NOTE 6.—When Paris (Π. 3. 446) says to Helen, *ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἡμερος αἰρεῖ*, the pronoun *σέο* is enclitic, because he is not contrasting his love for her with that for any other woman, but the same words in the mouth of Zeus (Π. 14. 328) are written *ὥς σέο*, because he tells Hera that he feels more charmed with her at present than he ever was with Danaë, Semele, and the rest of his favourites; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.; Charax, 1152: *καὶ τὸ σέο δὲ παρὰ τὸ σοῦ ἐνεκλίθη, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πάριδος ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ Διὸς, ὀρθοτονεῖται ἀντιδιαστολὴν γὰρ ἔχει πρὸς ἄλλας γενικάς, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ Πάριδος οὐκ ἔστι διαστολὴ πρὸς ἄλλην*: cf. Apoll. de Synt. 166. 1. As might be expected, there are passages where the grammarians differ, e.g. Π. 9. 614, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ τὸν φιλεῖν, ἵνα μὴ μοι ἀπέχθαι φιλέοντι*: Schol. Ven. I. 614: *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναγινώσκει ἵνα μὴ μοι, τὰς δύο βαρυνόντας οἶον ἵνα μὴ ἐμοὶ κατ' ὀρθὴν τάσιν. συγκριτικὴ γὰρ ἔστι, φησὶν, ὥς πρὸς τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα καὶ ὕγιως φησὶν. ἡ μέντοι παράδοσις ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνέγνω, ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ τὴν ὀφείαν τιθεῖσα, ὁμοίως τῷ, μὴ μοι οἶνον ἄειρε, τῷ μὴ εἶναι ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ τὸ Ε, ἀλλ' ἀποβεβλήσθαι. καὶ ὁμοιά ἐστιν ἡ πλάνη τῷ ἢ μ' ἀνάειρε τῷ ἢ ἐγὼ σέ καὶ τῷ τάχα δὴ με διαρραίσουσι καὶ αὐτόν. εἴ γε ἐχρῆν καὶ ταῦτα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὴ ὁρᾶσθαι κατ' ἀρχὴν τὸ Ε οὕτως ἀνέγνωσαν* τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπακολουθεῖ ταῖς πρωτοτύποις. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπιγινῶναι ὅτι κράσις δύναται ἐπακολουθεῖν, καὶ οὕτως ῥῶσαι τὴν ὑγίη ἀνάγνωσιν. And again, Π. 1. 396: *πολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατὴρ ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἄκουσα*, where S. V. says, *Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ τὴν σέο ἐγκλίνει λέγων ἀπλὴν τε εἶναι αὐτὴν, καὶ ἀντιδιαστολὴν οὐκ ἔχειν. ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς καίτοι, φησὶν, ὀφείλουσα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἵνα λέγῃ σοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἄλλης ἀκήκοα, ὅμως πεπεισθῆαι φησι κατὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν Ἀριστάρχῳ. Ptolemæus made it enclitic, though for a different reason. And again, Π. 5. 252, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σέ πεισμένον οἶω*: Schol. Ven. ad loc., *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸν δὲ ὀξύνει, ἵνα ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνάγνω. οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δὲ, ἀλλ' ὀρθοτονεῖν καὶ γὰρ δύναται συνδεδέσθαι.*

952. NOTE 7.—Custom is the main reason assigned for making an eniphatie pronoun enclitic after *ἐπεὶ*: Schol. Ven. Z. 355: *τὴν δὲ σὲ ἀντανυμίαν ὀξυτονοῦσι, τοιτέστιν ὀρθοτονοῦσι, ἐπεὶ πρὸς τί ἐστιν. ἐστι μὲν οὖν ἀληθὲς, ὅτι ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ ἔστι νῦν ἡ ἀντωνυμία ἡ μέντοι κοινὴ ἀνάγνωσις ἀνέγνω ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀεὶ τὴν τοιαύτην σύνταξιν* δὲ λέγω τοιοῦτόν ἐστι, *τὸ ἐπεὶ σε εὐρέθη συνεχῶς οὕτως ἀνεγνωσμένον ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀεὶ, μὴ ἐπιφερομένου συνδέσμου, ἐπεὶ σ' εἶσεν Ἀχιλλεύς, ἐπεὶ σε πρῶτα κιχάνω, ἐπεὶ σε φυγῶν ἱκετεύσα, ἐπεὶ σε λέοντα. οὕτως δὲ καὶ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας. καὶ μοι δοκοῦσι τῷ πρώτῳ προσώπῳ ἀκολουθεῖν οἱ οὕτως ἀνεγνωκότες, πιθανῶς πάνν. διὰ γὰρ τῆς φωνῆς τὸ πρῶτον πρόσωπον ἐπιδείκνυται τό τε ὀρθοτονούμενον, καὶ τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν. εἴ γε ἡ ἐμὲ αἰτιατικὴ, ὅτε φυλάσσει τὸ Ε ὀρθοτονεῖται, εἰ δὲ ἀποβάλοι, ἐγκλιτικὴ ἔστιν. εὐρέθη τοίνυν μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ συνδέσμου παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ, κατὰ ταύτην σύνταξιν ἀποβάλλουσα τὸ Ε, Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἶσαν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθ' ἐγὼ δόντες. τούτῳ τοίνυν τῷ λόγῳ πιθανὸν ἂν εἴη κατακολουθήσαντας ἡμᾶς ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκλιτικῶς, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα*: Schol. Ven. K. 574.

953. NOTE 8.—Arc. 144. 5: *καὶ αἱ μετὰ προθέσεως δὲ αἰὲ ὀρθοτονοῦνται, διὰ σέ, περὶ σοῦ, κατ' ἐμὲ, ἐπὶ σοί*: Apoll. de Pron. 52 C: *ὁμοίως αἱ προθέσεις παρατιθέμεναι ὀρθοτονοῦσι, κατ' ἐμέ, δι' ἐμέ, περὶ ἐμοῦ. Διὸ καὶ τοῖς ἀξιούσιν ὀρθοτονεῖν τὸ*

... σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἄμιν Ἀμύντας

παρὰ Θεοκρίτῳ συγκαταθετόν. τὰ γὰρ ἐν ὑπερβατῷ κείμενα ὀφείλει τὸν λόγον ἀναδέχεσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἀκολουθίας, εἴγε πάλιν τὸ καὶ μοι καὶ με ἐνεκλίναμεν, καθὼ οὐ συμπλέκεται: Apoll. de Synt. 127. 7; Schol. Ven. A. 368: *τοῦ σφίσι τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτονητέον, ἐπειδήπερ εἰς σύνθετον ἢ μετὰλῃψις, εἰ καὶ οὐκ ἐτι διηγετικὸς ὁ λόγος. ἐστι γὰρ τινα ἐναντιούμενα, τοὺς δ' ἀναγόν ζωοὺς σφίσι ἐργάζεσθαι*

ἀνάγκη, καὶ σφίσι δ' αὐτοῖς δαῖτα πένεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι μετὰ προθέσεως ἔστιν ὅταν γὰρ πρόθεσις ᾗ μετ' ἀντωνυμίας, ὀρθοτονεῖται ἡ ἀντωνυμία· σὺν σοὶ δὲ ἄθεός, προτὶ οἱ δ' ἔλαβον ἔντεα· κατὰ σφείας γὰρ μαχέοντο· ἀπὸ τοῦ κάβαλεν· ἀμφὶ ἐπατήνας, τοῦ Ἄλτης ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαμῶς, ζήτησιν ἔχοντός· cf. Schol. Ven. Δ. 2; X. 474; Ψ. 698. 703; Δ. 413; Υ. 152; Charax, 1154: πολλοὶ δὲ τρόποι εἰσὶν ὀρθοτονοῦντες καὶ προηγουμένης τῆς ὀφειλούςσης δέξασθαι τὴν ἐγκλισιν, οἷον αἱ προθέσεις ὀξύνονται, καὶ ὅμως αἱ μετὰ τούτων ἀντωνυμίαι ὀρθοτονοῦνται, περὶ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ, σὺν ἐμοί, ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. ὅθεν παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ σημειοῦνται τὸ πρὸς με ἐγκλιθέν. οἱ δὲ ἐξηγῆται μετὰ τοῦ Ε προφέρονται αὐτό, πρὸς ἐμέ. αἱ μετὰ τῶν συμπλεκτικῶν καὶ διαζευκτικῶν ὀρθοτονοῦνται. τὸ γὰρ ἡ μὲ ἀνάειρε [Π. 23. 724] τὸ Ε συνεκράσθη μετὰ τοῦ Η, ἡ ἐμέ—ἡ μέ [?] ἡ 'μέ] καὶ τὴν ὀξείαν εἰς τὸ Ε φυλάττομεν. τὸ δὲ καὶ μοι ὑποστήτω [Π. 9. 160] ὑπερβατόν ἐστι, καὶ ὑποστήτω μοι, ὡς δέκνυμεν ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ. καὶ εὐλόγως ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἐπειδὴ ἀντιδιαστολὴν πάντως εἰσφέρουσιν αὐταὶ αἱ συντάξεις. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ οὐνεκα καὶ ἔνεκα ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἔνεκα σοῦ, οὐνεκα σοῦ, ἔνεκεν σοῦ· κακῶς γὰρ ἐγκλίνουσιν: Apoll. de Synt. 125. 22: ἀνάπαλιν οὖν ὁ ἔνεκα σύνδεσμος, φερόμενος πάντοτε ἐπὶ γενικῇν, μόνως ὀρθοτονεῖ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν, ἡνίκα τὰς τούτων γενικὰς συνδεῖ, εἴνεκεν ἐμεῖο κυνὸς τίς γὰρ ἂν θαρρήσειεν Ἑλλήνων ἐγκλίνειν τὸ ἐνεκά μου; καὶ ὅλῳ ὡς μόνως πάλιν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, καθὼς συνδεθεῖσαι πρὸς τι πτωτικὸν τὸν λόγον ἀνέχουσι.

954. NOTE 9.—Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 76) denies that the purely enclitic forms of pronouns are ever governed by prepositions, and adds, 'etenim ubi illæ pronominum formæ subjunguntur, quæ necessario encliticæ sunt, non reguntur a prepositionibus, nec si conjunctio præcedit, ad ipsas pertinet consociatio vel disjunctio, sed aliunde pendent, atque deponunt in prepositione vel conjunctione accentum suum, ut ὑπὲρ μου πατρίδος. Quod in Odyssea est, lib. 8. 488,

ἡ σέγε Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε, Διὸς παῖς ἡ σέγ' Ἀπόλλων,

in eo σέ non acuitur propter præcedens ἡ, sed quia adjuncto γέ nunquam encliticum est. Quod si σέ sine γέ dixisset, deposuisset accentum, quia ἡ non ad pronomen, sed ad Musam et Apollinem refertur.'

955. NOTE 10.—Charax, 1153: πάλιν αἱ ἔχουσαι ἐπιφορὰν τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, σέ αὐτόν, σέ δὲ αὐτὴν παντί, ἀλλὰ σέ αὐτόν, εἰ μή που ποιητικῶς ἐγκλιθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ. οὐκ ὀφείλεν ἡ οἱ ἐγκλιθῆναι· ἔχει γὰρ τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν. τινὲς δὲ φασὶ καὶ ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ ἄρθρον· ὑπὲρ ψευδές· ἀντωνυμία γὰρ οὕσα περισπᾶται, ἄρθρον δὲ ὃν ὀξύνεται· ὥστε ποιητικῶς ἐνεκλίθη: Arg. 144. 7: αἱ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς ἀντωνυμίας τῆς αὐτὸς ἀεὶ ὀρθοτονοῦνται· αὐτὸν ἐμέ, αὐτῷ ἐμοί. ὑπεφαίρεισθωσαν δὲ αἱ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς παραλόγως ἐγκλινόμεναι, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην, καὶ Εὐρύαλος δέ ἐσ' αὐτόν, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι μετὰ προθέσεων ἡ συνδέσμων ἐνεγκλίθησαν παραλόγως: Apoll. de Synt. 137. 2: ὀρθοτονοῦνται καὶ οὕσαι συντάσσονται τῇ αὐτὸς ἐπιταγματικῇ,

ἥε τι Μυρμιδόνεσσι πιδάσκειαι ἡ ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ,

σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ,

οὐδὲ σεῦ αὐτῆς.

οὐδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ

θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι σιδήρεος.

τά γε μὴν τοῦ τρίτου οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, καθότι οὐδ' ἀληθῆς λόγος παρεδείχθη τὸ τὰς κατὰ τὸ τρίτον πρόσωπον ὀρθοτονηθείσας πάντως μεταλαμβάνεσθαι εἰς συνθέτους. ὡς γὰρ ἔστι ψευδὴς ὑπόληψις καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐξωμαλίσθη καὶ ὡς οὐ τόνον ἐναλλαγῇ αἰτία γίνεται συνθέτου μεταλήψεως, εἰρήσεται κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς· ἐντεῦθεν οὖν ἐνεκλίθη τὸ



καὶ τὸ  
 αὐτῷ  
 Ζεὺς δλέσειε βίην πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα γενέσθαι,

Εὐρύαλος δέ ἐ αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέεσσιν,  
 ὠρθοτονήθη δὲ τὸ

ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας

ἄλογόν τε δοκεῖ τὸ οἷ τ' αὐτῷ, διήκοντος τοῦ λόγου ἐπὶ ἀπάντων ὁμοίως. ἔσται μέντοι ἡ σύνταξις εἰς ἔμφασιν πλείονα διαστολῆς παραλαμβανομένη, ἐ μὲ αὐτὸν ἐτίμησεν, σὲ αὐτὸν ἐμέψατο. ἐν προτάξει γοῦν ἀπάντοτέ εἰσιν αἱ ἀντωνυμῖαι, καθὼς ἔχονται τοῦ ὀρθοῦ τόνου, ὥς γε ἐδείχθη καὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις. εἰ μέντοι τὰ τῆς συντάξεως ἀναστραφεῖν, οἶόν τε ἔστι καὶ ἐγκλίνεσθαι τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν,

αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἔσσεται,  
 αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἄμ' Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν.

οὗ τοῦτο δὲ φημι, ὥς οὐχ οἶόν τε καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τοιαύτης συντάξεως ὀρθοτονεῖν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀφορμὴν ἔχει ἐγκλίσεως ἢ τοιαύτης σύνταξις,

αὐτόν με πρώτιστα συνοικιστήρα γαίης  
 ἔς δέξαι τεμενοῦχον.

But for αὐτῷ τοι, II. 9. 249, Dindorf reads αὐτῷ σοι, and for αὐτόν σε, II. 9. 680, αὐτόν σέ; cf. also Apoll. de Pron. 52 A sq.; 57 A; 79 A; 82 A; 147 C; de Synt. 143 sq.; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Schol. Ven. A. 114; Δ. 534; E. 64; I. 392; Ψ. 387: from which passages it appears that, according to many grammarians, the pronoun of the third person, when not used in a reflexive sense, is enclitic, even though αὐτός is joined to it; but without entering upon matters of theory it would be impossible to discuss the correctness of their practice. This difference in their opinions however has left its traces in several passages in our books, e. g. ἡ δλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς (II. 5. 800), where Schol. Ven. says, τὴν δὲ ἀντωνυμίαν ὀρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ εἰς σύνθετον μεταλαμβάνεται: and it is so accented in Apoll. de Pron. 52 B; 53 A: but ἡ δλίγον οἱ in Apoll. de Synt. 143. 28, and elsewhere. In the words πέπλον ὅς οἱ δοκεῖ χαρίεστατος ἡ δὲ μέγιστος (II. 6. 90; cf. 6. 271) the pronoun is enclitic according to Schol. Ven. ad loc., but it seems a doubtful case. The following are also disputed: II. 9. 680: αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν: Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ὀρθοτονεῖ τὴν σέ, ἐπεὶ φησιν, αἰ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς αἱ πρωτότυποι φιλοῦσιν ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτόν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου προσώπου ὀρίσασθαι, παραιτήσασθαι δὲ τίνα Ὀμηρικὰ ἄλλως ἀνεγνώσμενα δι' αἰτίαν τινά. κελεύετέ μ' αὐτόν ἐλέσθαι. εἰ μή τις σ' αὐτόν, ἄλλως τε αἱ πρὸ τῆς αὐτός εἰσιν αἱ ὀρθοτονούμεναι, οὐχ αἱ μετὰ τὴν αὐτός. ἐγκλιτικῶς οὖν ἀναγνώστεον: Schol. Ven. K. 242: εἰ μὲν δὲ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετέ μ' αὐτόν ἐλέσθαι. Ἀλεξίων τὸ E τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ διδωσκὸν οὐ τῷ ῥήματι τελικόν [i. e. he read κελεύετ' ἔμ' αὐτόν] καὶ δοκεῖ ὀρθοτονεῖν, ὥς εἰ καὶ συνθέτως ἐλέγετο ἔμεινόν καὶ τοῦτό γε ἐχρῆν εἶναι αἰ γὰρ αἱ τοῦ πρώτου προσώπου ἀντωνυμῖαι προτασσόμεναι τῆς αὐτός, ὀρθοτονοῦνται. ὁ μέντοι Ἀσκαλωνίτης καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνεγνώκασιν, ἐπὶ τὴν TE συλλαβὴν ποιοῦντες τὴν ὀξείαν, ἵνα μὴ ὡς ἀκατάλληλον φανῇ τὸ ἔμεινόν ἐλέσθαι: Schol. Ven. O. 226: ἀλλὰ τὸ δ' ἡ μὲν ἐμοὶ πολλὸν κέρδιον ἡ δὲ οἷ αὐτῷ. ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀξιοῖ ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγνώσκειν, ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ἢ ἀναφορὰ, καὶ εἰς ἀπλὴν ἢ μετάληψιν: ἀντὶ γὰρ τῆς αὐτῷ δισυλλάβου. ἄμεινον δὲ πείθεσθαι τοῖς περισπωσιν, διὰ τὸ ἥδη διαστολὴν γεγενῆσθαι διὰ τῆς ἐμοί: τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ἐμοὶ καὶ αὐτῷ ἔπλετο, ὥστε ἀπὸ κοινοῦ λαμβάνεσθαι τὸ ἔπλετο ῥήμα. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνου κατ' ὀρθὸν τόνον ἀνεγνώμεν τὴν οἷ. Μέντορ, μή σ' ἐπέεσσι παραιπεσίθῃσιν Ὀδυσσεὺς μνηστήρεσσι μάχεσθαι, ἀμυνέμεναι δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ: καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἐστι τοιοῦτον: μὴ πεισάτω σε Ὀδυσσεὺς ἡμῖν μάχε-

σθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἄμυνειν. καὶ καθόλου ἡ οἱ ὅποτε προηγείται τῆς αὐτὸς ἀντωνυμίας κατὰ δοτικὴν πτῶσιν ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι θέλει, εἴτε εἰς ἀπλὴν εἴη ἡ μετάληψις, εἴτε καὶ εἰς σύνθετον· διὸ μεμπτέον ἐκείνων τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς ὀλέσση· ἐχρῆν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐπιφερομένην ἀντιδιαστολὴν κατ' ὀρθὸν τόνον ἀναγνώσκεισθαι. Passages of this kind might easily be multiplied, but enough have been quoted to show that there is ample warrant for the rule which has been given above.

956. NOTE 11.—According to the grammarians the pronouns of the first and second person are enclitic in the oblique cases of the plural when they are not emphatic, and when enclitic they take the accent on their first syllable, as ἔδωκεν ἡμιν, ἤρασαν ἡμῶν: Arc. 139. 15: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι, ἡνίκα ἔστι λέξις τετράχρονος, οὐκ ἀναπέμπει τῇ προηγούμενῃ λέξει τὸν τόνον, ἀλλὰ τῇ προηγούμενῃ συλλαβῇ· ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν, ἔτυπας ἡμᾶς. ἐπειδὴ οὐδέποτε πρὸ τεσσάρων χρόνων τόνος πίπτει: Arc. 143. 11: καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ τοῦ τε πρώτου προσώπου καὶ δευτέρου ἡμῶν ὑμῶν ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς τετράχρονοι οὖσαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐγκλίνωνται τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν δέξινουσιν ἤκουσεν ἡμῶν, ἔδωκεν ἡμιν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ὁμοίως: Arc. 145. 7; Schol. Ven. O. 494: ἀλλὰ μάχεσθ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἀολλέες· ὅς δέ κεν ὕμεων. ἡ ὕμεων ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσα ἀντιδιαστολήν· διὸ τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξείαν: Schol. Ven. A. 147: ὅφρ' ἡμιν ἐκάεργον ἱλάσσεαι ἱερὰ βέξας. ἡμιν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν ἀντωνυμίας. ἔστι γὰρ διαλέκτου ἴδιον Δωριέων, αἱ δὲ ἀντωνυμῖαι ἡνίκα ὀρισμὸν δηλοῦσι, μένουσιν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόνῳ, οἷον ἡμῖν τὴν δ' ἔφηνε, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν νεμεσώμαί περὶ κῆρι. ὅτε δὲ ἀπόλυτον ἔχουσι τὸ σημαζόμενον ἐγκλίνονται· εἰ δ' ὕμιν δοκέει τὸδε λωϊτερον· σὺν δ' ἡμιν δαῖτα τάρᾳ, καὶ ὡς ἐνταῦθα: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 214. 579; Γ. 160; Eust. 1112. 34: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ ὡς τὸ οὐ μὴν ἡμιν ἔνκλεές, δακτυλικῶς ποδιζόμενον μετὰ τὸ οὐ μὴν, γράφουσι μὲν τινες, οὐ μὴν ἡμῖν ἔνκλεές. ἀρέσκει δὲ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ πρώτη γραφή, παρ' οἷς κείται ταῦτα· τὸ ἡμῖν ἄμμι λέγουσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς, βαρύνοντες αὐτὸ καὶ συστέλλοντες τὴν λήγουσαν, Ἀπολλωνίους ἄμμι γεμῆν, νόος ἔνδον ἀτύζεται. Δωριεῖς δὲ ἄμιν συστέλλοντες τὸ I καὶ δέξινοντες. Θεόκριτος· πολλὰ δ' ἄμιν ὑπερθε κατὰ κρατὸς δονέοντο. Ἴωνες δὲ, πολλὰκις δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι προπερισπῶσιν ἐν συστολῇ τοῦ I. Ὀμηρος· ᾧ φίλοι, οὐ μὴν ἡμιν ἔνκλεές ἀπονέεσθαι. Σοφοκλῆς Οἰδίποδι· ὅπως λύσιν τιν' ἡμιν εὐαγὴ πόροις. Φρόνιχος Μύστη· ἐβουλόμην ἂν ἡμιν ὥσπερ καὶ προτοῦ. Ἀττικὰ δὲ παραδείγματα ταῦτα τὰ δύο. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ παλαιοὶ φασὶ καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἡμεῖς ἄμες λέγουσιν οἱ Δωριεῖς, ἄμμες δὲ οἱ Αἰολεῖς. χρήσις δὲ τοῦ ῥηθέντος ἡμιν καὶ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐα: Eust. 1611. 3; 1670. 4; 1690. 13; Apoll. de Pron. 123 A: ἡμῖν Ἴωνες ἦ καὶ Ἀττικοί. τὸ ἐγκλινόμενον παρ' Ἴωσι συστέλλει τὸ I. σημειῶδες καθὼς αἱ ἐγκλινόμεναι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον φυλάττουσι ταῖς ὀρθοτονουμέναις. ἡ ἡμῖν Δωρικὴ ἐγκλινόμενη συστέλλει τὸ I, ἐν οἷς προπερισπᾶται,

αἱ γὰρ ἄμιν τούτων μέλοι·

δέξινόμεν τε

ἄμιν δ' ὑπαυλήσει μέλος,

Ἀλκμάν· οἰκεῖος ὁ χρόνος πληθυντικῇ διὰ τοῦ I ἐκφερομένη: Apoll. de Pron. 124 B: ὑμῖν, πάλιν παρ' Ἴωσι προπερισπᾶται ἐγκλινόμενη, καθὼς συστέλλει τὸ I. καὶ ἐτι παρὰ Δωριεῦσιν. ὕσαις ὕμιν αἰνέσω, Σάφρων. καὶ ἐν ὀρθῇ τάσει· οὐ μὴν τοι δίφρον ἐπημμένον ὑμῖν: Apoll. de Pron. 127 A: τὸ μὴ δ' ἡμᾶς ὑπεκφυγῶι Ἴωνων ἔθει φασὶ συνεσθᾶσθαι κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυτον σημασίαν: cf. Apoll. de Pron. 79 A; Apoll. de Synt. 135. 22; 166. 11; Charax, 1150: according to a rule given below, § 968, ἡμῶν ἡμιν and the like cannot stand after a paroxytone or perispomenon: see Hermann de enclit. rat. Gr. gr. p. 78 sq., and Kühner, G. G. 1. 264, who assent to the doctrine of the older writers; W. Dindorf however (Præf. ad Hom. Iliad. 8vo. Oxon. 1856. p. 21) rejects what he calls the 'inanis subtilitas grammaticorum,' and in Homer makes all such pronouns orthotone, writing ἡμῖν ὑμῖν, where a trochee is required: his practice is certainly convenient; but if we are to reject all that is, or all that seems to be, absurd in the grammarians, it is to be feared

that very little will be left: as they testify, however, in this instance to a fact of which they must have been cognizant, it is difficult to see upon what principle we can refuse to believe them.

957. NOTE 12.—On the enclitic accusative αὐτόν in Hom. Il. 12. 204, κόψε γὰρ αὐτον ἔχοντα, see Charax, 1153; Apoll. de Pron. 41 C; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 204; Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 82: Trypho sensibly wrote the passage κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν, Apoll. de Pron. 77 C.

958. NOTE 13.—On the enclitic indefinite particles πού, ποτέ, ποθί, πῆ, ποθέν, πώς, πῶ, see Arc. 144. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 565; Γ. 400; Υ. 464; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Charax, 1154; Joh. Alex. 31. 2: the form πῶποτε mentioned by Arc. 146. 9 is strange, and perhaps corrupt: as an indefinite it is πῶποτε in Attic, Apoll. de Pron. 48 B: καὶ καθὼ ἀδύνατον ἐγκλιτικὸν συντεθῆναι, διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς τὸ πῶποτε ἐσημειοῦτο: Joh. Alex. 31. 6: ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ μάλα τὸ πῶμαλα προπαροξύνουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἔτι τὸ πῶποτε ἐκ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ πότε: cf. A. G. Paris. 3. 186. 6; Lob. Path. 2. 296.

959. Ποτέ rarely begins a clause or sentence, but when it does it is oxytone; in Demosth. 959, Dindorf prints ποτ' εἶχεν ἀγρόν, εἶτα γε νῦν πολλοί; others write πότ' εἶχεν. In such expressions as ποτέ μὲν . . . ποτέ δὲ, ποτέ μὲν . . . αὖτις δὲ, and the like, ποτέ is orthotone in our books, as πότερον ἀληθὴ φῶμεν αἰετὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δοξάζειν, ἢ ποτέ μὲν ἀληθὴ, ποτέ δὲ ψευδῆ; Plat. Theaet. 170 C.

960. NOTE 1.—On the particles τέ, κέ, see Arc. 144. 28; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. B. 223: γέ, Arc. 144. 28; 139. 14; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. E. 396: οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΞ συλλαβῆς: ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΣΟΞ συλλαβὴν ὀξύνων, οὐκ εὖ. ὁ γὰρ ΓΕ οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ ΓΕ ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξείαν ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε: perhaps Tyrannion wrote τόσσός γε in accordance with the rule mentioned below, § 964: νῦν, νύ, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. A. 421; Φ. 428; Arc. 139. 13; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19: it must be distinguished from the temporal adverb νῦν, see above, § 826: περ, Arc. 139. 13; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125: θῆν, Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19 is printed θῆν in Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Charax, 1155: ῥά, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19; Schol. Ven. Δ. 249; τοί, Arc. 139. 13; Charax, 1155.

961. NOTE 2.—Besides these, some consider the particle τάρ to be an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 93: οὐταρ. οὕτως ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ΟΥ' ὁ γὰρ τάρ ἐστι σύνδεσμος ἐπιφερόμενος ἐγκλιτικῶς, ὥς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ εἴταρ ὅ γ' εὐχολῆς. οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅ τε συμπλεκτικός: εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ἐπεφέρετο ἀν πάλιν ὁ τέ μετὰ ἀποφάσεως: Schol. Ven. A. 65; Apoll. de Conj. 522. 4; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Joh. Alex. 23. 36, and H. D. s. v.

962. NOTE 3.—The following assertion is made by a grammarian in A. G. 1156: σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τέ γάρ, οἷον ἐγώ μιν, σύ δε, αὐτός τε, ἄλλοι γὰρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: but I know of no other passage in which anything of the kind is said; that it had a foundation in fact is certain: 'δὲ saepe est encliticum in libris scriptis et edd. vetustis, velut Tzetz. Hist. 3. 308: οὐ συναφθῆς λοιπόν δε τῇ Ἑλένῃ: 6. 687: Ῥᾶδε καὶ πόνου δίχα δέ' scr. ῥά δέ: 16. 712 sec. cod.: τινὲς

λατόν δε λέγουσι: MS. ap. Lambec. Bibl. Caes. 1. 8. vol. 8. p. 232 A; 234 B: "Ὡσδε: Chærobosc. Aldi Hort. fol. 229 verso: Σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τὸ γάρ, οἶον ἐγώ μιν, σύ δε . . .' H. D. 2. p. 929 D; that some of the grammarians considered δὴ as an enclitic, is clear from Eust. 143. 26: οὐκ ἄδελον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἦ δὴ λοῖγια, τινὲς μὲν ἤδη ἔγραφαν παροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ προεδηλώθη. τινὲς δὲ τὸ μὲν ἦ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὄντως φασί, τὸ δὲ δὴ, ἄνευ τόνου προφέρουσιν ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπιδητούτοις: this combination we should now-a-days write ἐπὶ δὴ τούτοις: there is also evidence that μὲν in some circumstances at least was an enclitic; 'εἰ γέμεν εἰδείης, e textu Pal. [i. e. the Heidelberg MS. of the 14th century, catalogue of Wilkenius, p. 277]: hoc lemma sumo: simulque observo hanc sollemnem esse in codd. (etiam Arati) scripturam formulæ γὰρ μὲν quoties vicem gerit particulæ δέ:.' Buttmann ad Schol. Hom. Od. E. 206. p. 193: in the Oxford reprint, edited by Dindorf, the whole point of this note is lost by printing εἰ γε μὲν; all these peculiarities of the grammarians are neglected by modern scholars, to the great comfort of those who accent their Greek.

Some are also of opinion that οὖν in οὐκουν, γοῦν in ἡγουν, and μάλα in πώμαλα are in some sense enclitics: Apoll. de Conj. 526. 17: δισσοὺς οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ οὖν, περισπωμένως μὲν ἐν συλλογιστικῇ ἐκφορᾷ, ὀξυνόμενος δὲ ὅτε ἐστὶ παραπληρωματικός, καὶ δηλόν ὅτι καὶ τῶν ἐγκλιτικῶν, ἵνα καὶ ὁ τόνος τῆς ἀποφάσεως: on the Attic πώμαλα see Joh. Alex. 31. 6, quoted above, § 958.

963. NOTE 4.—One peculiarity in Æolic deserves mention: 'memorabili grammaticorum de dialectis testimonio<sup>1</sup> doceri videtur, eo extensam esse accentus apud Æoles retractionem, ut etiam articulus, cum aliis quibusdam vocibus junctus, harum quasi encliticarum accentum in se reciperet, cujus rei exempla tradunt ὅ σος, τό σον pro ὁ σός, τὸ σόν: accuratiora nunc non licet explorare:.' Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 18.

964. Enclitics affect the accent of the word which immediately precedes them in a sentence, according to the following rules:—

An oxytone word followed by an enclitic remains oxytone, the enclitic losing its accent, as ἀγαθός ἐστι, not ἀγαθὸς ἐστι,—αὐτός μοι,—καὶ σφεας φωνήσας,—πὰρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει,—ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὤμων. The so-called proclitics become oxytone, as ὡς φάσαν οἱ μιν ἴδοντο,—ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω.

NOTE.—Arc. 140. 3; 145. 7; 146. 6; Charax, 1149. 1151. 1157; Aristarchus and Herodian ap. S. V. B. 330.

965. After a paroxytone word a *monosyllabic* enclitic loses its accent, the paroxytone remains unaltered, as οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενέει φίλον εἶναι: ἥδη τις εἶπεν: φίλος τις.

According to the older writers, 1. a paroxytone word with a

<sup>1</sup> J. Gr. 244 a; Greg. C. 616; Meerm. 662: βαρυτονουσι δὲ οὐ μόνον τὰ ὀνόματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἄρθρα, ὅταν ὀνομάτων τάξιν ἐπέχη, ὁ σὸς ὅ σος, ἡ σὴ ἡ σῃ, τὸ σὸν τὸ σον, quibus J. Gr. addit τῆς σῆς τῆς σῃς: num forte eodem spectat Apoll. de Synt. 51. 26, ὃ non esse vocativum articuli docens: τί δέ, εἰ περισπάται, οὐκ ἐνεκλήθη κατὰ τὰς Αἰολικὰς ἀναγνώσεις ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου, καθὼ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῶν περισπωμένων ἄρθρων?



trochaic ending, when followed by an enclitic, takes the acute on its last syllable, as *λάμπε τε: φύλλά τε καὶ φλοιόν: ὅττι μιν: ἄλλος τις: τυφθέντά τε*: 2. a paroxytone word of any form takes the acute on its last syllable when followed by an enclitic pronoun beginning with the letters σφ, as *ἐνθά σφεας: ἵνα σφισι δῶκ' Ἐνοσίχθων: πολλάκις σφεας: τόξά σφεων*. Modern editors, however, seem to pay no attention to these directions, for they uniformly write *λάμπε τε, φύλλα τε*, and so on.

966. NOTE 1.—Arc. 141. 3; 145. 11; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143: ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν παροξυτόνων (sc. ἀναπέμπει ἐγκλιτικὸν τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπερκειμένην βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ συντάξει) μόνων τῶν τροχαίων, *λάμπε τε, φύλλά τε καὶ φλοιόν*. οὐδέποτε δὲ τοῦτο ἐν σπονδείφ παρακολουθεῖ, ὥς δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀτρείδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, Φοίβη θ' ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν *λάμβω, πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι θαμίζεις*. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ πυρριχίῳ, ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλάς. ἐὰν δέ ποτε τροχαῖος γένηται διπλασιασθέντος τοῦ T, ἔσονται ἐπάλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, οἷον ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδεκτο. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον μύριον δισύλλαβον εἴη ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχόμενον· ἀκολουθήσει γὰρ τοῖς παροξυνομένοις οὐκ ἐν μόνῳ τροχαίῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ποσίν, οἷον ἵνα σφιν δῶκ' Ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνθά σφεας ἐκίχανεν υἱὸς Δολίοιο Μελανθεύς, τόξά σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυδωνίῳ. Arc. 139. 29; 146. 4; Schol. Ven. H. 199; Charax, 1149: ἐν μὲν λέξει κατὰ συνέχειαν δύο ὀξείας οἱ παλαιοὶ οὐκ ἐτίθουν· κακοφωνίαν γὰρ ποιοῦσι . . . ὅθεν μέφονται οἱ ἀκριβεῖς τὸν θέσει τροχαῖκὸν ἔχοντα δύο ὀξείας ἐφεξῆς, ἄλλος τις· καὶ εὐλόγως εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος οὐκ ἐβουλήθη δοῦναι εἰς τὸ ἄνδρα μοι δύο ὀξείας, ἀλλὰ μίαν εἰς τὸ AN, φάσκων ἐν ἀρχῇ ποιήσεως παράλογον οὐ μὴ ποιήσω: Charax, 1157.

967. NOTE 2.—S. V. B. 255: ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλά· τοῦτο οἱ ἐν μὲν ὀξεῖᾳ προενεκτέον ὀξεῖα. πᾶσα γὰρ δίβραχυς λέξις πρὸ ἐγκλιτικοῦ, οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ἐπάλληλον ὀξεῖαν, εἰ μὴ ἀντωνυμία ἐπιφέροιο διὰ τοῦ ΣΦ, σσημειωμένου τοῦ, ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι. Arc. 140. 24; 141. 2; 145. 19; Charax, 1157; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Schol. Ven. Z. 367: οὐ γὰρ τ' οἷδ' εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἵξομαι αὐθις· οὕτως εἰ ἔτι σφιν εἰς τόνος, καίτοι ἔχρην δύο, διὰ τὸ ἐπιφέρεισθαι ἀντωνυμίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχομένην, ὁμοίως τῷ ὅθι σφισι πέφραδ' Ἀχιλλεύς, ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων. σσημειῶται οὖν αὕτη ἡ ἀνάγνωσις μόνῃ ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς λέγει: Charax, 1154: ὀλίγαι δὲ παρέβησαν τὸν λόγον, οἷον τὸ ἔσαν,

ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι.

καὶ πάλιν ἐνταῦθα, ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ τὸ οἱ ἄρθρον, ὅπερ ἄκαιρον· ὡς εἵπομεν γάρ, ὁ τόνος διέστειλε. καὶ πάλιν

ἵνα σφισιν ἀγορή τε θέμις τε.

καὶ πάλιν

ὅτε σφεας εἰσαφίκηται,  
ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν.

αὗται παραλόγως ἐνεκλήθησαν, μὴ προηγουμένων ἢ δευτῶν ἢ τροχαϊκῶν. καὶ παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ τόξου σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυδωνίῳ· σπονδεῖος γὰρ βαρύτονος προηγείται· παραλόγως οὖν ἐπὶ τούτων ἐπεκράτησεν ἡ ἔγκλισις.

968. NOTE 3.—The grammarians note that these rules are not invariably observed under all circumstances, e. g. ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῇ γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε, Hom. II. 7. 199, was written *γενέσθαι τε*: Schol. Ven. H. 199: ἀλλεπάλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, καί τ ο ι σ π ο ν δ ε ι α κ ὸ ν ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἴσως ἵνα ἐκφύγωμεν τὸν διπλασιασμόν τοῦ ῥήματος, λέγω

δὲ τοῦ τετραφέμεν τε, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ T τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας (320) παραλόγως ἐνέκλιναμεν ἐν τῷ ἡώθεν δὲ μάλ' ἤρι λοέσσαι τε χρῖσαι τε. The passage ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι, Π. 6. 289, is noted as a remarkable deviation from rule by Schol. Ven. ad loc., Arc. 145. 16; Charax, 1154. 1157. In modern editions it is printed ἔσαν οἱ.

969. A dissyllabic enclitic after a paroxytone word is oxytone, as Ἀτρεΐδης ἐστί: πολλάκις εἰσί: οὐπω ποτέ: ἤδη φαμέν: φίλοι εἰσίν: but τινοιν or τινων is perispomenon, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 15; 140. 22; 145. 23; 147. 13.

970. A proparoxytone word followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as ἄγγελός εἰμι: ἤκουσέ μου: ἀνθρωποῖ εἰσι: κάκιστοί εἰσιν: ἐλάλησέ τις.

NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 145. 23; Schol. Ven. B. 26; Charax, 1157.

971. A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as οἶκός τε: Σκῶλόν τε Κυῆμόν τε: ταῦτά με, but dissyllabic enclitics after properispomena ending in ξ or ψ are oxytone, as φοῖνιξ ἐστίν: κήρυξ ἐστίν.

NOTE.—Arc. 146. 2; 140. 1; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1149; Schol. Ven. B. 28; Π. 207. When followed by a monosyllabic enclitic, such words as φοῖνιξ κήρυξ probably remain unaffected, as φοῖνιξ τε, κήρυξ τε, not φοῖνίξ τε, though I find no clear direction in the grammarians to that effect.

972. After a perispomenon enclitics lose their accent, as ἦς-τινος: ὦντινων: φῶς ἐστι: Ἑρμῆς ἐστι.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1150: ἄλλοι δὲ τινες συγχέουσιν, ὡς καὶ Ῥωμανὸς λέγων, εἰ περισπωμένη προηγείται, οὐ παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον αὐτῇ, οἷον καλοῦ μου: εἰ δὲ ἄλλος τόνος εἴη, παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον πύθεν τις, ὅθεν με. ψευδὲς δὲ λίαν ἐστίν: Charax, 1157. Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 71, contends that φῶς μου, οἷον τινῶν are alone correct. They may be so, but our only authorities, the native grammarians, say that they are not.

973. When several enclitics follow each other they are all oxytone except the last, which is unaccented, as ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει: εἰ πέρ τίς σέ μοί φησί ποτε.

974. NOTE 1.—Apoll. de Conj. 517. 5: πάμπολλοι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ παραπληρωματικοὶ ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὡς ὁ γέ, ὁ ρά, ὁ θήν, ὁ νύ. δύο λέξεων ἢ τριῶν οὐσῶν ἀκώλυτον τὸ ἐπάλληλον τῆς ὀξείας· καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν λέξεις τὰ προκείμενα μόρια· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἐν τῷ

ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

κάθ' ἐν ἑκάστων μέρος λόγου ἡ ὀξεῖα ἀνέστη: Herod. π. ε. μ. 1142: συνεγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ σύνταξις δυοῖν ἢ πλείονων μορίων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπαλλήλων ὀξυνομένων, ὡς ἔχει τὰ τοιαῦτα

ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἡ ὀξύνεται διὰ τὸ νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, τὸ δὲ νύ διὰ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν τὴν σέ, ἡ

δὲ σέ ἀντωνυμία διὰ τὸν ποῦ παραπληρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον. εἴρηται δὲ συνεγκλιτικὸν διὰ τὸ σὺν ἐγκλιτικῷ παραλαμβανόμενον διεγείρειν τὴν ὑπερκειμένην ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς λέξεως ὀξεῖαν: Charax, 1157: ἐὰν οὖν πλείονα συμβῇ ἐφεξῆς ἐγκλιτικά εἶναι πολλάι ἔσονται καὶ αἱ ὀξεῖαι, ἥ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει: ἀκήρων· τρεῖς εἰσὶν ἐφεξῆς αἱ ὀξεῖαι. δύνατον δὲ καὶ πλείονας ἐπινοῆσαι, εἴ περ τίς σέ μοί φησί ποτε· τὸ μὲν γὰρ εἰ οἰκνύεται διὰ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τοῦ ἐγκλιτικοῦ πέρ, τὸ δὲ πέρ διὰ τὸ τίς, τὸ δὲ τίς διὰ τὸ σέ, τὸ δὲ σέ διὰ τὸ μοί, τὸ δὲ μοί διὰ τὸ φησί, τὸ δὲ φησί διὰ τὸ ποτέ, ὥστε ἐφεξῆς ὀξεῖαι ἕξ καὶ σπάνιον διὰ τὴν τοῦ πνεύματος συνέχειαν. These same words, with one or two unimportant variations, are also found in Arc. 146. 10; Schol. Ven. E. 812: ἡ νύ σε· ὃ ἡ ὀξύνεται· διαζευκτικός γάρ· φυλάσσεται δὲ ἡ ὀξεῖα διὰ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, ὃ καὶ αὐτὸ ἔσχεν ὀξεῖαν διὰ τὴν σέ ἐγκλιτικὴν οὖσαν: Schol. Ven. N. 15: ἐνθ' ἄρ' ὄγ'. τρεῖς παράλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, μία μὲν ἡ ἄρχουσα, δευτέρα ἡ τοῦ ἄρα, τρίτη δὲ ἡ τοῦ ὄγε: Schol. Ven. T. 464: ἡ εὖ ἀντωνυμία ἐν τῇ συντάξει ἐνέκλινε τὸν τόνον· ἔστι γὰρ ἀπόλυτος, οὐχ ὃν τρόπον δ' οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πῶς πάντως ὀξυτονιθῆσεται, ἐπεὶ ἤδη ἐμελέτησε καὶ ἄλλων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπιφερομένων τὸ πῶ καὶ τὸ πῶς τοῦτο μὴ πᾶσχειν· οὐ πῶς ἔστ', Ἀγέλαε διοτρεφές (Od. 22. 136)· μὴ πῶς με προῖδῶν (Od. 4. 396)· μὴ πῶ μ' ἔς θρόνον ἵζε, διοτρεφές (Il. 24. 553)· οὐ πῶ μὲν φασὶ φαγέμεν (Od. 16. 143). οὕτως οὖν καὶ τὸ εἰ πῶς εὖ πεφίδοιτο οὐκ ἀναγκαστικὴν ἔξει τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ πῶς ὀξεῖαν. ὁ μὲντοι Ἀρίσταρχος γενόμενος κατὰ ταύτην τὴν προσφθίαν τοῦτο μόνον ἀπεφήνατο, ἐγκλινόντα δεῖν τῷ τόνῳ καὶ δασύνοντα λέγειν τὴν τρίτην συλλαβὴν· σημαίνει γὰρ εἰ πῶς αὐτοῦ: E. M. 638. 15: οὐ θήν μιν· Πόσοι τόνοι; Δύο. Διὰ τὴν ἠνίκα εὐρεθὴ ἐγκλιτικά ἐφεξῆς ἀλλήλων κείμενα, πολλὰ ἔσονται καὶ παράλληλοι αἱ ὀξεῖαι, Ἡ ρὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο (sic), where the printed accents contradict the written rule; they should be Ἡ ρὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, as in A. G. Oxon. I. 323. 26.

975. NOTE 2.—Though this rule regarding the accentuation of a succession of enclitics is enunciated by all the native grammarians, from Apollonius downwards, several modern writers reject it as absurd; for instance, Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 74; Götting, Accent. p. 405; Kühner, G. G. I. 267, who all determine to accent two or more successive enclitics after a fashion of their own devising. Kühner declares that this new-fangled way is not new, that it is justified by the manner in which such combinations are accented in the Codex Venetus B of the Iliad, a manuscript written by a learned scribe of the eleventh century, and he quotes from it six instances, in which the old rule is not observed: they are δέ τε μιν Il. χ. 94; οὐδέ τε μιν, φ. 322; μὴ ποτέ τις, χ. 106; ἄρα πῶ τι, 279; ὅφρα τί μιν, 329; οὐδέ νυ πῶ με. Of these two (μὴ ποτέ τις and ἄρα πῶ τι) are not in point. If I rightly understand Kühner, he maintains that the scribe of Codex B objected to write two or more oxytone monosyllables in succession; but in the leaf photographed for Dindorf's edition, containing Il. H. 395-443, we find μὴ τ' ἄρ τις, and that he has no objection to two acute accents on successive syllables is clear from the same page, where we have οἱ δ' ἄρα (sic) twice running. But Kühner further urges that manuscripts and old editions of the Bible also depart from the ancient rule. Even if all these statements were strictly accurate, I fail to see how the practice of a scribe of the eleventh century can be evidence against the clear and express words of Apollonius and Herodian. The writer of Codex B was as far from Apollonius as we are from King Canute; the pronunciation of English has changed a good deal since his day.

976. NOTE 3.—The new-fashioned rule is thus stated by Dr. Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 43: 'If two or more enclitics occur in succession, an accent may be added for every three syllables: as εἰ περ τίς σε μοί φησὶν ποτέ, where εἰ περ τις and τίς σε μοι are considered to be successive *propanoxytona*.' Götting, Greek Accent. p. 104, expresses it thus: 'If several enclitics follow one another

they must all be regarded as forming *one* word with the preceding orthotone, and the accentuation must be proceeded with according to III [a rule stating that "two syllables standing immediately next each other in the same word cannot be accented"]. Thus e. g. *πλούσιος τις ἔστιν*; here *τις* unites to *πλούσιος* *πλούσιός τις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἔστιν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἔστίν*, or *ἦ νυ σε που δέος ἴσχει*; here *νυ* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone *ἦ*: *ἦνυσε*; but *σε* as the third syllable of *ἦνυσε*, which now obtains as a proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *που* follows it: *ἦ νυ σέ που δέος ἴσχει*. This very example Kühner G. G. I. 267 insists upon writing *ἦ νυ σε ποῦ*, and appeals to Götting, *Accent.* 405, to bear him out, which Götting by no means does. Thus it appears that the new rule is one which its inventors find hard to manage: modern editors generally disobey the old rule, and follow their grammatical instincts;—the result is what might be expected.

977. All the rules laid down by the ancient grammarians, for the accentuation of words when standing in a sentence, have been either quoted or referred to in the preceding sections. That they fully provide for all the combinations which actually occur can hardly be asserted. To mention a simple matter which perpetually meets us, there are difficulties arising from punctuation, from crasis and other forms of synalæphe, for which the extant rules of the grammarians appear to be insufficient. For instance, it may be asked how *φησι* is to be accented in such passages as *ἦκω γὰρ εἰς γῆν, φησι, καὶ κατέρχομαι*, or *τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτό, φησι, δείξει*. Is a mere parenthetic *inquit* to be treated, as it is here written, strictly according to the old rules, or is it not more reasonable to write *φησὶ* or *φησί* in such passages? How is *μοι* to be accented in such a position as *ἔρμαιον τὸ βιβλίον, ἔφη, μοι γέγνε*? Are we obliged to write *μοί*, or may we say that a real enclitic actually begins a clause and write *μοι*? Or consider a verse which is divided between two speakers, e. g. Eurip. *Orest.* 1345, where *Hermione* speaks one half and *Electra* the other:

*Herm.* σῶθ' ὅσον γε τοῦπ' ἔμ'. *Elect.* ὦ κατὰ στέγας.

To exhibit the scansion to the eye editors so write it; but can anything be more absurd than to suppose, as the grammarians must, that *Hermione's* prophetic soul knows that *Electra* will begin her reply with a vowel, and therefore, to accommodate her sister, she gracefully elides the last letter of her personal pronoun and alters her accent accordingly? Editors do as well as they can in such awkward cases. Sometimes perhaps they reproduce the accents of a manuscript, and when they do, they



print what may be the faint echo of a tradition going back to the best ages of classical antiquity, but which probably represents no more than the practice of the scribe's own times. The oldest manuscript of any classical author continuously accented is comparatively modern. When manuscripts are not followed, theories of what the Greek accents must have been are generally acted on, and the result is an amount of variety in the accentuation of printed books which could hardly have been reached in any other manner. The curious reader should by all means peruse Lobeck's unfinished essay, 'De interpunctione cum enclisi et synalœphe conjuncta,' in the *Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa*. Pars posterior, pp. 321-337.

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Ἄν τ' εἴπῃ τις ἀξιῶν προπερισπᾶν, ὥς ἂν ἐκεῖνος ἐθελήσῃ καὶ σὺ φθέγγου, καὶ πάλιν ἂν ἐτέρῳ συντύχῃς ὀξυτονεῖν ἐθέλοντι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὕτως πρᾶττε καταφρονῶν καὶ τόνων καὶ ὀνομάτων, ὥς οὔτε πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν συντελούντων, πολὺ γε μᾶλλον οὔτε πρὸς γεωμετρίαν ἢ ἀριθμητικὴν ἢ μουσικὴν ἢ ἀστρονομικὴν, ὥστε εἰ μηδεμία τέχνη δέεται πρὸς τὸ ἑαυτῆς τέλος τῆς τῶν ἐπιτρίπτων τούτων ὀνομάτων μακρολογίας, οὐ μόνον οὐ χρὴ προσίεσθαι τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγελᾶν ὥς μάλιστα.

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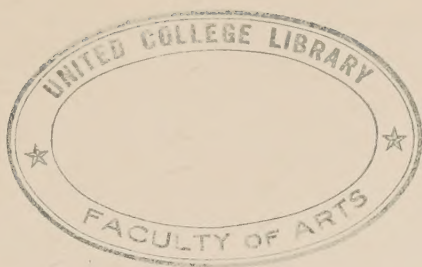
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